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PARISIAN PICTURES.

THE POLITICAL WORLD—SCENES AT THE LONGCHAMPS RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 15, 1874.

The contest for the "Grand Prix de Paris," which took place yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne, has momentarily turned public attention from the political situation. The recent exciting scenes at the station of St. Lazare seem already events of the past. The overwhelming show of force, the activity of the Police, and the energy of the Minister of the Interior's reply in the Chamber have crushed the attempt to raise the Bonapartist spectre or the attempt to discredit the Assembly in order to bring about a dissolution. There is no doubt in the world that these incidents were a part of a well-matured general plan, one object of which was the overthrow of M. Magne. That Minister has gained a preponderating influence in the Cabinet. He is accused, unjustly I may say at once, of filling all vacancies with his Bonapartist friends; of inducing his colleagues to deal tenderly with the Bonapartist press; of putting in force the financial system of the Empire. To the latter charge M. Magne replies that he would gladly adopt any better system if some one would be kind enough to find one, but hitherto every attempt in that direction had been met by protests from the Bourse. Being firmly sustained by the world of finance—the Bourse falling sharply at even the rumors of his retirement—the antagonists of M. Magne find it extremely difficult to attack him upon his financial policy. M. Gambetta proposed to attack him on the ground of his political convictions, and did so in terms so violent that the ends in view were completely defeated. The *Evénement* published a story about great losses and gambling debts contracted by his son, who has just received an appointment in the Department of Finance; but this journal has withdrawn the charge and made a most humble apology before a threat of pursuit for libel. Young Magne does not gamble at all, and he won his place after the requisite number of years' service. Thus fall the attacks upon M. Magne. As for the disorders at the station of Saint-Lazare, no more need be said. The Deputies who raised an outcry against the extraordinary show of military force were told that they need not be troubled by it unless they pleased. It was easy for them to go to Versailles by private conveyance, or they could go by rail from the station of Mont Parnasse. If they persisted in going by St. Lazare, it would be regarded as a sign that they were rather fond than otherwise of these demonstrations. There was no escape from this dilemma, and, the moment M. Gambetta and his friends began to go by the Mont Parnasse Station, the crowds ceased to gather in the Place du Havre, and the troops were no longer bivouacked in the Rue de Rome. A small Police force now keeps order at the station. The comedy ended with the condemnation of the Comte De St. Croix to six months' imprisonment for striking M. Gambetta, and in sentences of imprisonment varying from eight to fifteen days upon those who provoked disturbances of the public peace by cries of any sort. The man who cried "vive Gambetta" and the man who shouted "à bas Rabagas" were treated in common. A café near the station, denounced as a rendezvous of ex-officers of the army, was closed for three days, and the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Rappel*, and the *Pays* were suppressed for two weeks.

THE FIGHTING "PAYS."

This incident is worth a brief mention. The day before MM. Schœlcher and Testelin had challenged Paul De Cassagnac, on the part of Dr. Clémenceau. They also stated that a Republican would be delegated for each editor of the *Pays*. "To-morrow, the reply;" were the closing words of De Cassagnac. Naturally this caused an enormous curiosity to see the *Pays*, and the first numbers which appeared were snatched away at once. Before a fresh supply could be obtained the Police began to seize every number they could find, and men ran about offering any sum for a copy. I managed to get one for thirty sous, but saw a man pay five francs for a copy soon after. A boy who had the shrewdness to put aside a few copies when he heard of the seizure, sold fifteen at three francs each. In this number De Cassagnac replied that he did not recognize Dr. Clémenceau's right to challenge him. The article in the *Pays* had attacked the Deputies, not Clémenceau, who was not a member of the Assembly, and to recognize his right to interfere would be to confess that any swashbuckler could enter a quarrel which did not concern him in the least. But, in order to give Dr. Clémenceau an opportunity on his own part, De Cassagnac made a most bitter attack upon him, saying that it "was entirely due to the lie told by Clémenceau that Gens. Lecomte and Clement Thomas went to the Rue des Rosiers to meet their doom." In the subsequent correspondence Clémenceau refuses the quarrel on a personal ground, and wants to fight for Gambetta or not at all. M. De Cassagnac tells him to attend to his own quarrel and leave Gambetta to do his own fighting, and there the matter will probably end. Fifty young men have asked to be counted among the contributors of the *Pays* in order to join in this little party, but the affair will go no further than these rather windy menaces on either side. The press generally sustains De Cassagnac, and says that it would open the door to ruffianism if an outside party, either a fencing-master or a Clémenceau, were allowed to enter a quarrel in this way; and Robert Mitchell asks what Dr. Clémenceau would have thought if De Cassagnac had delegated his *brosseur* (a valet who has been a soldier) to respond to this challenge. The one good effect of the incident has been to show up the ridiculous side of the present system of dueling. Once begun there is no stopping, for if you refuse to meet Tom, Dick, or Harry those insignificant bravos have the right to post you as a coward.

THE RACES.

The scene at Longchamps yesterday was one of the most remarkable that I ever witnessed. To say that the vast lawn stretching away from the Bois de Boulogne was crowded is but a feeble expression of the truth. Looking across from the grand stand one saw nothing but a sea of heads, and not a foot of green grass was visible in any direction. The stands and tribunes were jammed. Such a crush was never before seen at the races in France, and I can only compare it to the crush and jam attending the fêtes given in honor of the Shah. There were thousands of persons who did not see a single horse, or even the caps of the jockeys, and perhaps a hundred thousand went back to the city without knowing the name of the winner. The scenes of excitement began the evening before. At the betting offices upon the boulevards the crowds were so great that all circulation became impossible, and the efforts of the Police were useless when it became desirable to clear a way. Yet the crowds were orderly, and too much intent upon making bets upon the great event to think of disturbing the peace. The only shouts were of offered odds upon certain horses, or cries, in English for the most part, of "two to one against the field." When the offices were closed the betting fraternity retired to the "Cosmopolitan" drinking-saloon in the Rue Scribe, where there was a most animated and curious scene up to 1 o'clock. Pools were cried just as they cry out stocks upon the little Bourse. The aspect of the scene was peculiarly English, and one might well fancy that the sporting men of Epsom had made a sudden descent upon Paris. Among the most eager betters were the jockeys of the great stables, particularly those who were to ride on the morrow. The jockeys of M. Fould took a number of very large bets, a fact which may appear surprising in men of their condition, but it must be remembered that the winning jockey always gets a very large gratuity. Five thousand francs is an ordinary sum on the part of some of the rich proprietors. The obvious advantage of this system is to prevent the jockeys from being bribed by outside parties to "pull" the horse of his employer. Here, as in England, frequent attempts are made to bribe the jockeys, but, considering their temptations, they are about as honest a set of men as one can find.

THE ENTRIES.

Perhaps the first favorite of the day was Saltavelle, but the Fould stable found numerous backers. When Mignonette came out, looking in splendid trim and took a run down the course, many backers of other horses felt inclined to hedge. The Fould colors, yellow and black, making the jockeys look like wasps, were received with enthusiastic cheers. Saltavelle has been very popular since the victory at Chantilly, and Mignonette recommended herself. I had been led to select Trent as my champion, despite his heavy and rather awkward appearance, mainly because Sir W. R. Marshall showed so much confidence in him. "My horse is sure to win," he said to me, "and I am ready to take anything that is offered." He did so, in fact, making bets at six, four, two to one, or even without odds, with all who desired. Such confidence inspired confidence in others, but M. Fould showed no less in his two cracks. He, too, made some very heavy bets. M. Lefevre showed less confidence in his horses, Novateur and Exile, and pretty Mme. Lefevre watched the saddling and mounting with an anxiety, which grew into excitement, despite her long acquaintance with the turf. The Princess De Metternich came out upon the grass plat and watched the weighing, keeping her bright eyes upon her two favorites, Mignonette and Saltavelle. When the bell rang, she quickly turned to M. Fould. "*Bon courage!*" she cried to jockey and horse, and giving a warm shake of the hand to M. Fould, went away to the stand. The two English horses, Trent and Tomahawk, were saddled outside, and came on last. The most intense excitement was visible as the horses came on, and cheers greeted the Fould colors. Isabella, the flower girl of the Jockey Club, who would have looked like a wasp but for the *embonpoint* which has grown upon her with years, threw a few flowers in the way of Saltavelle, and told him to win, in order to save her the cost of a new dress. Isabella always dresses in the colors of the winner. "*Ce sont les Anglais!*" was the cry as the English horses came on, but their appearance seemed to excite no fears nor any great amount of interest. Neither attracted by their beauty, like Doncaster and Boïard, and the gaits of both were heavy, rather awkward, and with little grace of action.

THE CONTEST.

After the promenade, the fourteen horses were ranged in line, and for once in his life, Baron D'Etreilles got them off well. Peut-Etre, belonging to M. Aumont, took the lead, and kept it until very near the homestretch. Next came Saltavelle and his stable companion, and the English horses were considerably in the rear. During the race there was perfect silence in this great crowd, but it was broken at the turn when the Fould colors were first seen. "Saltavelle wins," then burst from thousands of lips. But closely pressing the French favorite were the two English horses, and Trent was seen to be gradually drawing ahead. At the starting post he was neck-and-neck with Saltavelle, and came in nearly a length ahead. The French champion was second, and the second English horse was placed. Tomahawk made a brave struggle for the second place, and lost it by only a head. When the winning post was passed there was another moment of silence, and it was only when the number 14 went up that people sighed "*Les Anglais sont vainqueurs*—Trent wins." Last year the crowd broke out into enthusiastic cheers, and shouted "*Vive Boïard!*" for nearly an hour; this year the result was received in silence, and only a few voices were heard as the victor Trent came back. But these cheers were English hurrahs from the enclosure, and in the Grand Stand, from motives of delicacy as can be understood, there were no signs of applause. It was only at Mabille at night, when warmed up with wine, that the English began to hurrah heartily for Trent. I am unable to say just how much Sir W. R. Marshall won, but should imagine it was hard upon half a million of francs. The stakes amounted to 143,775 francs. Strange to say, the superstitious people, those who seek bizarre accidents in figures and dates, were on the right side in this case. The day being the 14th of June, No. 14 on the list ought to win.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The most serious part of the Grand Prix is getting back to Paris. Mindful of last year's experience, I did not wait for the last race, but started off after the victory of Trent. Hundreds of persons had the same happy inspiration, and before I had gone far I found myself in the line, but moving more rapidly than those who came behind. The avenue of the Champs Elysées was full even at this hour, and on looking back from the Place de la Concorde I saw that the encumberment had already begun at the Place de l'Etoile. After dinner I went back to see the carriages, eight abreast, slowly working their way along, and joined in a crowd of at least a hundred thousand persons enjoying the same spectacle. It was after 9 o'clock in the evening before those leaving Longchamps at 5:30 reached the main boulevards. Everything appeared to go off in most admirable order, and as yet I have head of no serious accidents. In the evening there was the usual fête at the Jardin Mabille, which was brilliantly illuminated and somewhat exhilarated, but about the city there was very little of the enthusiasm seen last year in honor of the victory of Boïard.

NOTES FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 27.—The Allan Line steamer Hibernian arrived from England this morning in Gabarus Bay, Cape Breton.

It is reported that there will be a larger catch of mackerel this season than for the past twenty years.

Reports from along shore indicate that the recent gale was almost equal in violence to the great gale last August, and much damage has been done to the fishing boats and gear. Three fishermen were drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Ragged Island.

CHICAGO GOSSIP.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

STREET BEGGARS—A LADY CANDIDATE—A COURAGEOUS OLD GENTLEMAN—THE NEW CITY DIRECTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 25, 1874.

We have laid the corner-stone of the new Government building, and great was the gathering to witness the ceremony. Drums beat, bands played, the hum of moving multitudes, the rattling of wheels, the shouts and hurrahs of thousands of excited and enthusiastic citizens, the pride, and pomp, and circumstance, have all been seen and heard, and Chicago is glad it is over with. The great and glorious affair was completed yesterday, and Judge Blodgett's name will go down to posterity as the person who stood up and solemnly tapped with a silver trowel a huge stone, henceforth and through many ages to lie at the north-east corner of the Government building in Chicago. There was something singular about the laying of the corner-stone. Not one of the great officials of state was present, and a local Judge had to be called upon to do the deed. President Grant could not come, none of the Secretaries cared to leave Washington, the Interior Department was not represented, nor was the Post Office or the Revenue Bureau, beyond the ordinary local officers, who would, however, have turned out just as willingly to lay the corner stone of a country school house. It had been announced for some time that the Masonic fraternity would have complete control of the affair, but a number of prominent citizens of the North-west, 20,000 or more, signed a protest and a petition calling upon Superintendent Rankin to have some government official to attend to it, and somehow Judge Blodgett was selected for that purpose. An endeavor was made to have Judge Davis, of the Supreme Bench, officiate, but he declined. Then Judge Drummond was asked to officiate, but he could not be prevailed upon. The committee did not have to ask Blodgett twice, and so he stood up and proclaimed to the world as Shakespeare says:

"I have done the deed! Did you not hear a noise?"

It was a very warm day, probably the hottest of the season, but the celebration excelled in many respects anything which Chicago has witnessed in many years. A reasonable estimate gives the number of persons in the procession at not less than 16,000. These were mostly Masons, Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Government employes. There were glittering helmets, nodding plumes, waving banners and flags of the free; uniformed Knights; Governors from neighboring States, a few Congressmen, and thousands upon thousands of spectators along the line of March. By 3 o'clock it was over with, and the city began to resume its wonted dignity and fixed business purposes. The building of which the corner-stone comprised so important a part, will be, when completed, one of the largest in the country. The plans were completed in August, 1872, and were shortly afterward approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General. The building measures on the ground 344 feet by 240 feet, and is placed equidistant from the surrounding streets. It is to consist of three stories, a basement, and an attic. The basement and first floor will be entirely occupied for Post Office purposes; the second floor will provide accommodations for the United States Customs, Sub-Treasury, Internal Revenue, and other offices connected with the Treasury Department; and the third floor will be occupied by the courts and offices connected with the Interior Department. The style of architecture is somewhat novel in this locality, being the Romanesque with a Venetian treatment. In the first story the openings will be segmental, and each of the entrances on the various fronts is provided with handsomely-proportioned porticoes. In the second and third stories the openings are circular, and are finished with the peculiar pointed molding common to this style. The sky line is very boldly broken by eight massive square towers, bold gables, and pinnacled terminations to the rusticated piers which flank the various corners of the building. This feature of the building has been severely criticised, and, I think, justly so.

AN ALARMING INCREASE IN THE STREET-BEGGING POPULATION.

Never were street beggars so numerous in Chicago as now. It seems to us Western folks that New-York and the other large Eastern cities must be depleted of these lazzaroni, or else nature has been more than usually prolific in their production. One can hardly turn a street corner without running over deformities—some of them of the most loathsome description. The one-armed and one-legged men, claiming to be heroes of battles on land and at sea, and the blind men and women with their noisy hand-organs, perhaps do not offend the public taste; but the scores of persons whose stock in trade are most repulsive deformities, with numerous dirty infants sprawled out in the sun, are sights which an intelligent being with any kind of good taste cannot tolerate. There are half idiotic males and females, evidently used by cunning persons for their profit; women with hideous diseases, and children disfigured in the most singular, not to say repulsive, manner, frequent the leading thoroughfares, and pursue begging as a professional business in the very faces of an indolent, petted Police force. These nuisances seem to me to be increasing daily, and, as "competition is the life of trade," I desire it spread abroad that beggars can in this City ply their vocation with impunity, so that, if there be any in your City, they can start at once for Chicago to reinforce the loathsome ranks of these lazzaroni. At present there is scarcely a block in the business portion of the city which does not harbor one of these monstrosities, and, as I have said, under the present lax administration of the city Government they are increasing daily. There is one of these beggars, a woman, who is fast becoming a local favorite, and whose musical attainments are of no mean order. She is a swarthy-looking creature, with hair as black as night, flowing down below her hips, and wears great golden bands in her ears. She carries an organ which seems to be more musical than hand organs generally are, and as she plays she sings arias from popular operas in a manner which speedily gathers interested crowds around her; her voice, a mezzo-soprano, gives evidence of early cultivation. Occasionally, when she sees about her some few ladies, she bursts forth into quite a thrilling love song. Her open-air concert concluded, she reaps a rich harvest of nickels; then, covering her instrument with a green baize cloth, she seats herself on the curbstone, buries her face in her hands, and for several minutes is immovable. No one knows who she is, where she came from, or where she goes. With nightfall she disappears, no one knows where.

A LADY CANDIDATE.

The Republicans of this State were somewhat gallant at their late convention in Springfield. Among the candidates placed in nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was Miss Frances E. Willard, the very accomplished Dean of the woman's branch of the North-western University at Evanston. Miss Willard is a lady not only of superior culture and education, but of great executive ability, and it is believed she is admirably qualified to fill the office. It was only the day previous to the meeting of the convention that her name was even suggested for the position, hence it was somewhat surprising that on the first ballot she should lead the whole eight of her competitors handsomely. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that she was not sufficiently known to receive the nomination, and her name was withdrawn. This was treating her fairly and honestly, for when women enter the political arena they have no right to ask more than an equal chance with men, and the names of several males were also withdrawn. Besides, no man with her antecedents could ever have secured so many votes as she; for did not that convention seek to turn back the German vote, and is not Miss Willard prominent in the temperance crusade? No one was more fit for the place than Miss Frances, but she is a temperance leader and a lecturer of the ultra-radical stamp; is a teetotaler, and advocates the St. Paul principle that we should eat no meat so long as the world stands, if by so doing we cause our brother to offend. The convention could not nominate her without throwing down the gauntlet to the liquor interest, and that it was not deemed politic to do. Since then Miss Willard has again appeared before the public, this time as a martyr to women's rights. Rev. Dr. Fowler, President of the University, anxious to gain as many pupils as possible, has grown rather lax in discipline, and has so far interfered with Dean Willard as to permit indulgences to the young ladies which she protests against. Not being able to convince the President that he was wrong and she right, Miss Willard has sent in her resignation. It is doubtful if it will be accepted.

A COURAGEOUS OLD GENTLEMAN.

As bold as a burglar is an old saying; but burglars in Chicago are no match for bank directors, when it comes to the real test of bravery. The other night three "crossmen" broke into the residence of Manuel Talcott, Esq., on the West Side. Mr. Talcott is a Director of the First National Bank, and was for some time President of the Board of Police. He does not know what fear is, and when awakened by his wife, he jumped out of bed and went for those burglars in a way they despised. With a chair as his only weapon, he advanced upon the thieving trio, one of whom ordered a halt, or he would send the old gentleman to eternity. Mr. Talcott would not halt, and the burglar fired, but missed his mark. One of the fellows was felled with the chair, and as the others turned to escape one of them again fired at the old gentleman. Fortunately the ball missed Mr. Talcott, but struck a pet parrot, killing it instantly. The fellows ran into the street, Talcott, in his long-tailed night shirt, closely following them. The noise they made awoke a policeman just in the nick of time, and before they could get out of the way, all three were captured.

A LITERARY DINNER.

The Chicago Literary Club, a local organization, numbering among its membership the more notable scholars, wits, painters, and poets we have among us, indulged in a banquet at the Sherman House a few evenings ago. The attendance was quite large, and it may be remarked in passing that the literary men displayed an epicurean taste and delicacy which presages that they will live long to confer the benefits of their labors upon us. Various speeches were delivered, the most prominent one being that of President Robert Collyer. He expressed the most heartfelt congratulations for what has been done, and the hope that "besides the pleasure and profit each man of them would receive from these gatherings, there would be the solid purpose at the heart of all, to build up in our young city a society of men who will do all they can for the development of literary culture, so that our life in every shape of harvest, work, heroism, and piety, of fame and civic virtues, shall not pass into silence, but in every generation shall find men who are fitted by this literary genius to transmit to future ages a picture of whatever is best and noblest in our life for the inspiration and instruction of the ages to come." This club holds semi-monthly meetings at the Sherman House, and as the more prominent literary people of the city are members, a general good time prevails.

THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY GIVES MUCH SATISFACTION.

The recent compilation of our new Directory has given us much cause for rejoicing. It shows that nearly 75,000 souls have been added to our population within the last year, and that our total inhabitants do not fall short of 500,000. This Directory embraces all the features of increase of population, growth of manufactories, progress of improvements, and the development of the city generally during the past year. The growth of Chicago in the past year seems marvelous. The total number of names in this book of persons eighteen years of age and over is 151,918, or an increase over 1873 of 18,875, making an estimate of the entire population, with the ratio—three and one-half—which has always been fair and just, and the result is a grand total of 531,708 souls in the City of Chicago resident to-day. This Directory states that the greatest interest of Chicago is not grain, though no other grain market is so large, nor pork or other meat stock, with like pre-eminence, but it is manufactures. The lumber trade also is one in which Chicago is without a rival in the world, the receipts for the year ending Sept. 23, 1873, being 834,193,000 feet, while the year previous, when every one was rebuilding, it reached the enormous total of 1,183,659,283 feet. In one of my previous letters, I referred to the lake marine, and I will only add that the total number of vessels entered in 1873 was 12,824, showing an aggregate tonnage of 3,059,752. The total miles of railroads tributary to Chicago number 10,101, not counting transverse and spur roads. The present area of Chicago is thirty-five square miles, in which, in comparison with New-York, there is no crowded locality. As population increases, suburban area extends; as business increases, the business centres multiply. Forty thousand people inhabit sixty-four suburban villages, within twenty miles of the Court-house. Unlike any other city, Chicago is actually built upon the centrifugal principle, and does clearly prefigure that compromise between the urban and the rural, which is evidently to be the character of our posterity's cities. That the past rate of increase will continue there is no doubt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A flour mill belonging to C. H. Strickland, at New-Castle, Indiana, was burned Friday. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $18,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred last evening in the apartments of Andrew Meurer, at No. 72 Suffolk street, causing $50 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steam-ship Alaska, from Hong Kong and Yokohoma, has arrived at San Francisco.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $265,775; for the month, $8,397,946; for the fiscal year, $101,578,960.

In a saw-mill, in Tyler City, Ind., Friday, a German, name unknown, fell on a saw, which was rapidly revolving, and had his head and one arm cut off in a few seconds.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New-Orleans, who resigned to accept the Chancellorship of Clarksville University, has, at the request of the Presbytery, decided to remain in New-Orleans.

Milton S. Peeler, the Grant Parish Tax Collector appointed by Gov. Kellogg, who is under bond for embezzling several thousand dollars of the State funds, was rearrested yesterday, charged with planning several robberies and with forgery.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says the decision of Judge Hawkins in the contest between Baldwin and Oglesby for the possession of the State funds, that there is no such officer as a Fiscal Agent, apart from and independent of the Treasurer, will render the famous Funding bill nugatory.

RETURN TO BOSTON OF THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BOSTON, June 27.—The Light Artillery arrived home at 10 o'clock this morning from their visit to New-York. They were received at the Old Colony Railroad Depot by the Boston Lancers, and escorted to the armory of the latter, where a collation was in readiness. The parade of the two companies through the streets attracted much attention. The officers and men of the artillery are enthusiastic in praise of their reception and treatment in New-York.

ONE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE THOUSAND HOURS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27.—Hugh Donahue, the pedestrian, completed at 7:57 o'clock this morning, in Hampden Park, the feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. The finish was greeted by vociferous applause from a large crowd of persons. Donahue nearly broke down last night, and evidently had not strength to hold out much longer. He has been watched from the start, six weeks ago to-day, and it is the opinion here that the feat has been honestly accomplished.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE CREWS AT SARATOGA LAKE.

COLUMBIA, HARVARD, AND YALE—WINDY WEATHER AND ROUGH WATER—UNHAPPY STATE OF MIND OF THE HARVARD—GREAT EXPECTATIONS BASED ON THE WESLEYANS.

From a Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, June 26, 1874.

The Yale University crew arrived on Monday morning, and proceeded at once to their quarters at Myers', on the east side of the lake. On the afternoon of the same day the Columbia crew went to Albany, returning on the following morning with their new boat. It is built by Fearon, of Yonkers, and in many respects greatly resembles the one used last year. It measures 49 feet in length and 21 inches in width, the bottom being broad and flat. The Yale boat, built by Blakie, of Boston, arrived the same day. It is very like the Columbia's, with the exception of being somewhat fuller fore and aft. The high winds still continue, and neither crew has yet been out in their sixes. It will be two weeks on Sunday since the Columbia men arrived in town, and during that time there have been but two days, except Sundays, when the crew do not row, when the men have been out together. They manage, however, to get out every day in the pair oar, Capt. Rees coaching them from the bank. The Yale men are if anything worse off, for having no boat but the six-oared shell, in which they will row on the 16th, they have been compelled to seek exercise in flat-bottom boats, now and then obtaining a single scull from the Saratoga Club. The boys seem to feel pretty glum about the weather, and grumble considerably, but judging from the newspapers the high winds seem to have been experienced everywhere, so that they have not lost so very much. The Princeton University crew are expected to-day. They will be the youngest crew on the lake, Columbia being the next. As this is the first year that Princeton has been represented in the regatta, but little seems to be known about her men. She sends a Freshman crew to contend against Brown and Yale. On Saturday the Wesleyans are expected, and all persons interested in the regatta are eager to see the men. The great success achieved by them last year, added to the known fact of their being the oldest crew, and in some respects probably the toughest, makes boating men regard them as likely to take a good place in the race on the 16th.

Harvard is undoubtedly the favorite here at present, though it is freely acknowledged that she will be closely pressed by Wesleyan, Yale, and Columbia. The crews from these colleges were the first four at Springfield last year, the difference between Yale and Columbia, the first and the fourth, being only forty-one seconds. It is, therefore, generally expected by boating men, who pretend to know somewhat about the matter, that the winner of this year will be from among these four crews. Last year the knowing ones predicted that Yale was certainly good for the last in the race, and, remembering that extremes meet, she undoubtedly got pretty close to that position. Her crew is not so good as it was last year, but Capt. Cook is a man who will undoubtedly work wonders with his men, and when he gets Fowler, who at present is the black sheep, rowing in better form, and gets the weight of one or two of his other men down somewhat, he will have accomplished all he can, and must then depend on grit and pluck.

One of the reasons for Harvard being the favorite seems to be the knowledge that she is working with a firm determination to win the race, with the intention of then retiring from the association. It will be very many years before she can muster another such crew as she is going to send this year, and Dana, Goodwin, and Bacon are determined to end this, their last year of college life, with a victory.

I spent yesterday at the quarters of the Columbia crew, and had ample opportunity of observing their method of training. They rise at 6, and after a short stoll, breakfast at 7, on beefsteak, boiled potatoes, eggs, Graham bread, oat-meal and cracked wheat. Very little water is drank, and milk is strictly forbidden. Those who wish have tea. At 10 they take a row over the course and back, a distance of six miles, returning to the house at 12:30, to dinner, consisting of roast beef or mutton, a variety of vegetables, Graham bread, and, when working hard, a pint of ale; for dessert, strawberries, once in a while, and often rice and sugar. At 4 they row again over the course. Tea at 6 and then a long walk, returning and going to bed at 9 sharp. The boys seem to be quite happy, and, though they have had but little work during the last two weeks, they appear to be in very good condition. The Captain and stroke, Rees, is suffering from a sore on his foot, caused by the foot-strap. The boys feel somewhat anxious about it, as it was owing to this same cause that he suffered so terribly at the race last Summer.

As each crew arrives I shall endeavor to give you a correct account of their manner of living and training. The Yale Freshman crew are expected this afternoon. They are somewhat disappointed at not having an opponent from Harvard. The stage between here and the lake commenced making regular trips yesterday. It is arranged so that persons may go to the lake, visit the crews, remain all day if they desire to, and return to town, for $1. The steamer connecting with the stage will probably commence running on Monday.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The steam-ship Alaska brings Yokohama dates to June 5. A Japanese Legation has been established at Pekin. Kido, a member of the Japanese Ministry, and head of the Department of Education, has been murdered by his countrymen.

The total number of Japanese troops in Formosa is 2,000. Collisions have occurred between them and the natives. The Japanese have lost nine killed, and the natives many more. The Chinese had not yet taken part in the hostilities, but the Chinese Government had issued orders to its subjects all along the coast of the invaded country to afford the Japanese every assistance possible.

Admiral Pennock had arrived and taken command of the squadron in the China seas.

The Japanese Government had issued a notification that after the 1st of August next, the exportation of rice and wheat beyond the seas will be prohibited.

The report of the tour of the late Japanese Embassy round the world is finished, and has been placed in the hands of the censors. It will be published in Japan.

The Alaska sailed from Hong Kong, May 27. The latest news from Pekin represents that all is quiet at the scene of the recent riot among the French and Chinese.

The Nagasaki *Express* says it is the evident intention of the Japanese Government to annex so much of the territory of Formosa as is not under the control of China.

THE NORTH-WESTERN SAENGERFEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—The nineteenth National Saengerfest closed to-day, and as most of the socities from abroad have departed, our city begins to resume its customary appearance. The last act of fest was the picnic at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds this morning. It was conducted on a very extensive scale, and was attended by crowds of people. I have conversed with many persons in reference to the comparative success of this fest with those held formerly, and I find that Cleveland carries off the palm, from a musical standpoint. Bergmann's orchestra and Mme. Lucca were the crowning attractions.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 27.—Edward Flynn, employed at the Richardson Manufacturing Company's works, fell from a door in the third story to the ground, a distance of forty feet, this morning. His thigh was dislocated, arm and leg broken, and skull fractured. His injuries will doubtless prove fatal.

CANADA.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION.

MONTREAL, June 27.—About 5,000 delegates and their friends were present at the French Canadian Convention yesterday. Judge Coursal was elected President, Fred. Houde Vice President, and M. Leboeuf Secretary. A report on the replies to the questions put by the Committee on Organization to the Canadian societies in the United States was submitted. It alludes to the large emigration to that country which has taken place during the past twenty-five years. The number of emigrants is estimated at 500,000, and it is urged that their return would place Quebec at the head of the Confederation. The object of the convention being to discuss means for insuring their return, a generous legislation to this end is urged, including:

First—Gratuitous grants of land, the title not to be delivered until after a certain number of years of residence and the execution of certain specified improvements.

Second—Advances for the purchase of seed, to be reimbursed at lengthy periods.

Third—The construction of excellent roads, placing the new colonies in rapid and easy communication with the great cities.

Fourth—Preference to be given to the colonists for the work of colonization.

Fifth—Gratuitous passage from divers points in the United States to Montreal.

Sixth—The establishment of a central agency in this city, to furnish information, &c., to returning emigrants.

Seventh—Provision for their religious needs, by the construction of churches and the establishment of good schools.

The report was read and adopted.

The following resolution was also adopted:

That all the St. Jean Baptiste Societies be asked to join in a union to be called the National Association of all French-speaking Inhabitants of America, and to be composed of one delegate from each society and the officers of this convention, with its centre in Montreal.

It was proposed that Louis Riel be nominated to represent Monitoba at the next convention at Montreal, but the motion was not confirmed.

After passing resolutions favoring the repatriation of Canadians in the States, a resolution was proposed asking that Riel and his confrères be at once amnestied. A long and bitter debate ensued, the Americans taunting the residents of Canada with being afraid to handle the question, and boasting that they in the United States were more free than the Canadians in such matters. The Canadians retorted that it was all very well for the people of the United States to take ground like this, but the situations were different. Further, that if it were in any way possible an amnesty would be secured, but that a discussion like the present, instead of aiding Riel, was injuring his cause. A member from the United States moved that the resolution be tabled, and his motion was carried by a large majority. After a vote of thanks to the people of Montreal, the press, railway and steam-boat companies, &c., the convention adjourned.

RAILROAD MEN ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 27.—Messrs. Brydges and Swimyard are here in connection with Lower Province railway matters. The following railway men are en route from the United States to Ottawa on a railway inspection tour: Marcellius Massey, President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, accompanied by Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and Messrs. Wm. Dodge, J. F. Denney, M. O. Roberts, J. J. Brisbin, J. A. Stewart, and S. B. Chittenden.

THE HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 27.—The Common Council of Simcoe held a meeting last night, and passed strong resolutions in favor of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. The meeting was addressed by F. C. Capreal and several other influential gentlemen from Toronto.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Windsor tailor smuggled across two suits of clothes for Detroit customers, and it has cost him $370.

A Chicago paper published a mammoth sheet, Thursday, consisting of fifty-four pages. The delinquent tax list filled nearly all of them.

A clergyman in Augusta, Me., has lost two pairs of rubbers, wrapped in "an old second-hand circus bill."

The Zoölogical Garden in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, will be formally opened on Wednesday next.

Hon. D. P. Lowe, of Kansas, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He is now in his second term.

Rev. Dr. Henry Smith, formerly President of Marietta College, and lately a Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, has been chosen President of Middlebury College, Vermont.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* thinks that the true remedy for evils at the ballot-box will be found in an educational and property qualification and *viva voce* voting.

An ineffectual attempt was made by means of a large rock to throw the first owl train from this city off the track, between Bridgeport and Fairfield, Conn., on Friday night.

A Maine painter walked three miles to paint a hearse the other day, under a stipulation that his pay should be a free ride when in the course of nature it became necessary for him to employ such a conveyance.

The hay crop in New-Jersey, the Trenton *Gazette* says, is an unusually large one. The wheat crop is also very fine, and is in many places nearly ready for the reaper; and the corn crop never looked better at this season of the year.

Ex-Senator E. G. Ross, of Kansas, has gone out of the newspaper business, by reason of ill health, but will continue job printing. He says that he found that the editorial position involved constant mechanical labor during the day, and quite as incessant labor with the scissors and pencil during a large part of the night.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union Herald* asserts that Gov. Moses pardoned the convicted Barnwell Commissioners only upon the receipt of a petition signed by all the county officers of Barnwell and Aiken Counties, 800 or 900 citizens, the Controller General, State Treasurer, Gens. Elliott and Whipper, and others.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* tells what it knows about the height of meanness. It says: "There are things in human shape, whom, through fortuitous circumstances alone, it becomes obligatory to class with humanity. One of these despicable blots of creation the other day emptied a bucketful of potato-bugs on Mr. Cyrus Kleiser's lot, at Lebanon. This lot had escaped the ravages of the pest, but that, it seemed, constituted the offense."

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—This morning Capt. P. Campbell fell overboard from the brig Maggie Vale, at Greenwich Point, and was drowned. The body has not been discovered.

SUICIDE.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., June 27.—Moses Jordan, seventy years of age, committed suicide last night by jumping from a second story window of the Sherman House in this place. He leaves an estate estimated at $100,000 to $200,000, with few if any relatives to claim it.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A CONDUCTOR CUT TO PIECES.

WHEELING, West Va., June 27.—A conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named Lemoss, got his foot caught in a rail, at Benwood, West Va., to-day, and before he could extricate himself an approaching train ran over, completely cutting him to pieces.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA.

PUNISHMENT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has information that the Czar, as a punishment to his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, for the theft of his mother's diamonds, has banished him to the Caucasus for life, and deprived him of the cross of St. George, which was bestowed upon him for his achievements in the Khiva campaign.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE RUSSIAN ENVOY BY THE AMEER OF KASHGAR.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from St. Petersburg says that alarming rumors prevail in that city respecting the situation of affairs in Central Asia. It is reported, says the dispatch, that the Ameer of Kashgar has seized the Russian Envoy, and, fearing war in consequence of this act, has concentrated 10,000 troops on the frontier.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS UNDER COMMAND OF PRINCE ALPHONSO.

MADRID, June 27.—Official information has been received at the War Office of the defeat at Chelva, thirty-eight miles north-west of Valencia, after two days' fighting, of 10,000 Carlists under command of Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, by a force of Republicans numbering only 5,000 men.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS—CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

MADRID, June 27.—A dispatch from the scene of operations before Estella says that Gen. Concha has executed a successful flank movement on the Carlists resulting in the capture of several important positions.

It is probable that the town will fall into the hands of the Republicans to-morrow.

FRANCE.

REAPPEARANCE OF TWO SUSPENDED NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, June 27.—The newspapers *Le XIX. Siecle*, Conservative Republican, and *Le Rappel*, Radical Republican, whose publication was suspended a short time since for attacks upon the Government, have reappeared.

GERMANY.

THE REPORTED COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE GOVERNMENT DENIED.

BERLIN, June 27.—The report that the Conference of Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda will endeavor to make a compromise with the Prussian Government is not true.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

BUENOS AYRES, June 27.—Señor Sarmiento, upon his retirement from the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation, will receive the appointment of Minister to Washington.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is said that Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, is to study for the English Bar. He is now at Oxford.

The cost of the London Metropolitan Police for the last official year was $5,089,965, of which $3,776,665 was for pay and salaries.

The total number of deaths that have occurred in India from starvation is only twenty-two. The British Indian Government is supporting between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of people.

A new marble statue of Shakespeare by Signor Brucciani has been placed in the centre of Leicester square, London. It is nine feet high without the pedestal.

Serious accounts have been received of massacres of the natives in Queensland by the settlers and the native police. The subject is receiving the attention of the British Government.

By a decree of the Council of Unterwald, in Switzerland, adolescent smokers and snuff takers under eighteen years will be subjected to a fine when caught in "fragrant delight," as Mrs. Malaprop would say.

The corner-stone of a new arsenal of war, on a most magnificent scale, has been laid by the Emperor of Brazil at Campo Grande, a few miles distant from Rio de Janeiro. Its cost will be upward of 2,000,000 gold dollars.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* at Cape Coast telegraphs that the King of Ashantee has sent down another portion of the indemnity, but so absurdly small that the Governor has indignantly refused to accept it.

The expenses of maintaining the British Metropolis are at the rate of about $10 per head of the population, while those of New-York are $30 per head. The rate of debt per head of population in New-York is $105, while that of London is under $30.

A national festival is said to be preparing in England to commemorate the discovery and colonisation of Iceland by the Norsemen. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark, and other distinguished Danes, are expected to be present to take part in the festivities.

The Bishop of London has admitted to the office of Deaconess, in the chapel of Fulham Palace, by imposition of hands, two ladies, trained in the Deaconesses Institution, and they at the same time received a few words of counsel and kindly warning from the Bishop.

A new variety of coffee has been exhibited on the Rio Exchange. It differs from the ordinary kinds in cultivation in that the berry is more spherical, and yellow instead of red. It was discovered at Botacuto, in San Paulo. The berry is said to be one-third richer in cafeine than the common descriptions.

According to the statistics of emigration supplied by the officials at Liverpool, 17,293 persons sailed from that port for various places, principally the United States, during the past month. Up to the present time there is a decrease of 45,421 in the number of emigrants, as compared with the five months of 1873.

It is said that a movement has been started for the purpose of assisting Lieut. Camdon in his expedition to Ujiji, for the purpose of saving Dr. Livingstone's effects and papers. The funds at the disposal of the Royal Geographical Society, and in connection with Livingstone's discoveries having been exhausted, a private subscription list has been opened.

A serious affair occurred in a penny show in the Bridgegate, Glasgow, the other night. When one of the "actors"—a negro—came on to the stage, the audience, chiefly composed of juveniles, began hissing him. Getting irritated at this reception, the negro took out a dagger which he had in his belt and threw it at a little girl, aged eleven years. The blade entered her left leg, piercing it quite through. The negro is in custody.

Five hundred and thirty petitions, containing the signatures of 18,660 communicants, have been presented to the House of Lords in opposition to the Public Worship Regulation bill, by the instrumentality of the English Church Union. The bill is said to have originated in a suggestion from the Queen. It is not a Government measure, and is strongly opposed by Mr. Gladstone. It is intrusted in the House of Commons to Mr. Russell Gurney, the "Tory Quaker." If carried a disruption of the English Church is threatened

CURRENT LITERATURE.

NOT LOST.

I.

Being rooted like trees in one place,
  Our brain-foliage toss'd
Like the leaves of the trees that are caught
By the four winds of heaven, some thought
Blows out of the world into space,
  And seems lost.

II.

We fret, the mind labors, heart bleeds;
  We believe and we fear,
We believe and we hope, in a Lie,
Or a Truth; or we doubt till we die,
Purblindly examining creeds
  With a sneer.

III.

To Life we apply an inch rule,
  And to its Bestower;
Each to self an infallible priest,
Each struts to the top of the feast,
And says to his brother, "Thou fool!
  Go down lower."

IV.

But fall'n like trees from our place,
  Hid, imbedded, emmoss'd;
Our dead leaves are raked up for mold,
And some that were sun-ripe and gold,
Blown out of the world into space,
  Are not lost.

MARY BROTHERTON.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.

BY BRET HARTE.

He always thought it must have been Fate. Certainly nothing could have been more inconsistent with his habits than to have been in the Plaza at seven o'clock of that midsummer morning. The sight of his colorless face in Sacramento was rare at that season, and indeed at any season, anywhere, publicly, before two o'clock in the afternoon. Looking back upon it in after years, in the light of a chanceful life, he determined, with the characteristic philosophy of his profession, that it must have been Fate.

Yet it is my duty, as a strict chronicler of facts, to state that Mr. Oakhurst's presence there that morning was due to a very simple cause. At exactly half-past six, the bank being then a winner to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, he had risen from the faro table, relinquished his seat to an accomplished assistant, and withdrawn quietly, without attracting a glance from the silent, anxious faces bowed over the table. But when he entered his luxurious sleeping-room, across the passage-way, he was a little shocked at finding the sun streaming through an inadvertently-opened window. Something in the rare beauty of the morning, perhaps something in the novelty of the idea, struck him as he was about to close the blinds, and he hesitated. Then, taking his hat from the table, he stepped down a private staircase into the street.

The people who were abroad at that early hour were of a class quite unknown to Mr. Oakhurst. There were milkmen and hucksters delivering their wares, small tradespeople opening their shops, house-maids sweeping door-steps, and occasionally a child. These Mr. Oakhurst regarded with a certain cold curiosity, perhaps quite free from the cynical disfavor with which he generally looked upon the more pretentious of his race whom he was in the habit of meeting. Indeed, I think he was not altogether displeased with the admiring glances which these humble women threw after his handsome face and figure, conspicuous even in a country of fine-looking men. While it is very probable that this wicked vagabond, in the pride of his social isolation, would have been coldly indifferent to the advances of a fine lady, a little girl who ran admiringly by his side in a ragged dress had the power to call a faint flush into his colorless cheek. He dismissed her at last, but not until she had found out—what sooner or later her large-hearted and discriminating sex inevitably did—that he was exceedingly free and open-handed with his money, and also—what perhaps none other of her sex ever did—that the bold, black eyes of this fine gentleman were in reality of a brownish and even tender gray.

There was a small garden before a white cottage in a side street that attracted Mr. Oakhurst's attention. It was filled with roses, heliotrope, and verbena—flowers familiar enough to him in the expensive and more portable form of bouquets, but, as it seemed to him then, never before so notably lovely. Perhaps it was because the dew was yet fresh upon them, perhaps it was because they were unplucked, but Mr. Oakhurst admired them, not as a possible future tribute to the fascinating and accomplished Miss Ethelinda, then performing at the Varieties, for Mr. Oakhurst's especial benefit as she had often assured him—nor yet as a *douceur* to the enthralling Miss Montmorrissy, with whom Mr. Oakhurst expected to sup that evening, but simply for himself, and mayhap for the flowers' sake. Howbeit he passed on and so out into the open plaza, where, finding a bench under a cotton-wood tree, he first dusted the seat with his handkerchief, and then sat down.

It was a fine morning. The air was so still and calm that a sigh from the sycamores seemed like the deep-drawn breath of the just awakening tree, and the faint rustle of its boughs as the outstretching of cramped and reviving limbs. Far away the Sierras stood out against a sky so remote as to be of no positive color; so remote that even the sun despaired of ever reaching it, and so expended its strength recklessly on the whole landscape, until it fairly glittered in a white and vivid contrast. With a very rare impulse, Mr. Oakhurst took off his hat, and half reclined on the bench, with his face to the sky. Certain birds who had taken a critical attitude on a spray above him, apparently began an animated discussion regarding his possible malevolent intentions. One or two, emboldened by the silence, hopped on the ground at his feet, until the sound of wheels on the gravel walk frightened them away.

Looking up, he saw a man coming slowly toward him, wheeling a nondescript vehicle in which a woman was partly sitting, partly reclining. Without knowing why, Mr. Oakhurst instantly conceived that the carriage was the invention and workmanship of the man, partly from its oddity, partly from the strong, mechanical hand that grasped it, and partly from a certain pride and visible consciousness in the manner in which the man handled it. Then Mr. Oakhurst saw something more; the man's face was familiar. With that regal faculty of not forgetting a face that had ever given him professional audience, he instantly classified it under the following mental formula: "At 'Frisco, Polka Saloon. Lost his week's wages. I reckon—seventy dollars—on red. Never came again." There was, however, no trace of this in the calm eyes and unmoved face that he turned upon the stranger, who, on the contrary, blushed, looked embarrassed, hesitated, and then stopped with an involuntary motion that brought the carriage and its fair occupant face to face with Mr. Oakhurst.

I should hardly do justice to the position she will occupy in this veracious chronicle by describing the lady now—if, indeed, I am able to do it at all. Certainly, the popular estimate was conflicting. The late Col. Starbottle—to whose large experience of a charming sex I have before been indebted for many valuable suggestions—had, I regret to say, depreciated her fascinations. "A yellow-faced cripple, by dash—a sick woman, with mahogany eyes. One of your blanked spiritual creatures—with no flesh on her bones." On the other hand, however, she enjoyed later much complimentary disparagement from her own sex. Miss Celestina Howard, second leader in the *ballet* at the Varieties, had, with great alliterative directness, in after years, denominated her as an "aquiline asp." Mlle. Brimborion remembered that she had always warned "Mr. Jack" that this woman would "empoison" him. But Mr. Oakhurst, whose impressions are perhaps the most important, only saw a pale, thin, deep-eyed woman—raised above the level of her companion by the refinement of long suffering and isolation, and a certain shy virginity of manner. There was a suggestion of physical purity in the folds of her fresh-looking robe, and a certain picturesque tastefulness in the details, that, without knowing why, made him think that the robe was her invention and handiwork, even as the carriage she occupied was evidently the work of her companion. Her own hand, a trifle too thin, but well-shaped, subtle-fingered, and gentlewomanly, rested on the side of the carriage, the counterpart of the strong mechanical grasp of her companion's.

There was some obstruction to the progress of the vehicle, and Mr. Oakhurst stepped forward to assist. While the wheel was being lifted over the curbstone, it was necessary that she should hold his arm, and for a moment her thin hand rested there, light and cold as a snow-flake, and then—as it seemed to him—like a snow-flake melted away. Then there was a pause, and then conversation—the lady joining occasionally and shyly.

It appeared that they were man and wife. That for the past two years she had been a great invalid, and had lost the use of her lower limbs from rheumatism. That until lately she had been confined to her bed, until her husband—who was a master carpenter—had bethought himself to make her this carriage. He took her out regularly for an airing before going to work, because it was his only time, and—they attracted less attention. They had tried many doctors, but without avail. They had been advised to go to the Sulphur Springs, but it was expensive. Mr. Decker, the husband, had once saved eighty dollars for that purpose, but while in San Francisco had his pocket picked—Mr. Decker was so senseless. (The intelligent reader need not be told that it is the lady who is speaking.) They had never been able to make up the sum again, and they had given up the idea. It was a dreadful thing to have one's pocket picked. Did he did not think so?

Her husband's face was crimson, but Mr. Oakhurst's countenance was quite calm and unmoved, as he gravely agreed with her, and walked by her side until they passed the little garden that he had admired. Here Mr. Oakhurst commanded a halt, and, going to the door, astounded the proprietor by a preposterously extravagant offer for a choice of the flowers. Presently he returned to the carriage with his arms full of roses, heliotrope, and verbena, and cast them in the lap of the invalid. While she was bending over them with childish delight, Mr. Oakhurst took the opportunity of drawing her husband aside.

"Perhaps," he said, in a low voice, and a manner quite free from any personal annoyance, "perhaps it's just as well that you lied to her as you did. You can say now that the pickpocket was arrested the other day, and you got your money back." Mr. Oakhurst quietly slipped four twenty-dollar gold pieces into the broad hand of the bewildered Mr. Decker. "Say that—or anything you like—but the truth. Promise me you won't say that!"

The man promised. Mr. Oakhurst quietly returned to the front of the little carriage. The sick woman was still eagerly occupied with the flowers, and as she raised her eyes to his her faded cheek seemed to have caught some color from the roses, and her eyes some of their dewy freshness. But at that instant Mr. Oakhurst lifted his hat, and before she could thank him was gone.

I grieve to say that Mr. Decker shamelessly broke his promise. That night, in the very goodness of his heart and uxorious self-abnegation—he, like all devoted husbands, not only offered himself, but his friend and benefactor, as a sacrifice on the family altar. It is only fair, however, to add that he spoke with great fervor of the generosity of Mr. Oakhurst, and dealt with an enthusiasm quite common with his class on the mysterious fame and prodigal vices of the gambler.

"And now, Elsie dear, say that you'll forgive me," said Mr. Decker, dropping on one knee beside his wife's couch; "I did it for the best. It was for you, dearey, that I put that money on them cards that night in 'Frisco. I thought to win a heap—enough to take you away, and enough left to get you a new dress."

Mrs. Decker smiled and pressed her husband's hand. "I do forgive you, Joe, dear," she said, still smiling, with eyes abstractedly fixed on the ceiling; "and you ought to be whipped for deceiving me so, you bad boy, and making me make such a speech. There, say no more about it. If you'll be very good hereafter, and will just now hand me that cluster of roses, I'll forgive you." She took the branch in her fingers, lifted the roses to her face, and presently said, behind their leaves:

"Joe!"

"What is it, lovey?"

"Do you think that this Mr.—what do you call him?—Jack Oakhurst would have given that money back to you if I hadn't made that speech?"

"Yes."

"If he hadn't seen me at all?"

Mr. Decker looked up. His wife had managed in some way to cover up her whole face with the roses, except her eyes, which were dangerously bright.

"No; it was you, Elsie—it was all along of seeing you that made him do it."

"A poor sick woman like me?"

"A sweet, little, lovely, pooty Elsie—Joe's own little wifey! How could he help it?"

Mrs. Decker fondly cast one arm around her husband's neck, still keeping the roses to her face with the other. From behind them she began to murmur gently and idiotically, "Dear, ole square Joey. Elsie's oney booful big bear." But, really, I do not see that my duty as a chronicler of facts compels me to continue this little lady's speech any further, and out of respect to the unmarried reader I stop.

Nevertheless, the next morning Mrs. Decker betrayed some slight and apparently uncalled-for irritability on reaching the plaza, and presently desired her husband to wheel her back home. Moreover, she was very much astonished at meeting Mr. Oakhurst just as they were returning, and even doubted if it were he, and questioned her husband as to his identity with the stranger of yesterday as he approached. Her manner to Mr. Oakhurst, also, was quite in contrast with her husband's frank welcome. Mr. Oakhurst instantly detected it. "Her husband has told her all, and she dislikes me," he said to himself, with that fatal appreciation of the half truths of a woman's motives, that causes the wisest masculine critic to stumble. He lingered only long enough to take the business address of the husband, and then lifting his hat gravely, without looking at the lady, went his way. It struck the honest master carpenter as one of the charming anomalies of his wife's character, that, although the meeting was evidently very much constrained and unpleasant, instantly afterward his wife's spirits began to rise. "You was hard on him—a leetle hard, wasn't you, Elsie?" said Mr. Decker deprecatingly—"I'm afraid he may think I've broke my promise." "Ah, indeed," said the lady indifferently. Mr. Decker instantly stepped round to the front of the vehicle. "You look like an A1 first-class lady riding down Broadway in her own carriage, Elsie," said he; "I never seed you lookin' so peart and sassy before."

A few days later the proprietor of the San Isabel Sulphur Springs received the following note in Mr. Oakhurst's well-known dainty hand:

DEAR STEVE: I've been thinking over your proposition o buy Nichols' quarter interest, and have concluded to go in. But I don't see how the thing will pay until you have more accommodation down there, and for the best class—I mean *my* customers. What we want is an extension to the main building, and two or three cottages put up. I send down a builder to take hold of the job at once. He takes his sick wife with him, and you are to look after them as you would for one of us.

I may run down there myself, after the races, just to look after things; but I shan't set up any game this season. Yours always,

JOHN OAKHURST.

It was only the last sentence of this letter that provoked criticism: "I can understand," said Mr. Hamlin, a professional brother, to whom Mr. Oakhurst's letter was shown, "I can understand why Jack goes in heavy and builds, for it's a sure spec, and is bound to be a mighty soft thing in time, if he comes here regularly. But why in blank he don't set up a bank this season and take the chance of getting some of the money back that he puts into circulation in building, is what gets me. I wonder now," he mused deeply, "what *is* his little game."

The season had been a prosperous one to Mr. Oakhurst, and proportionally disastrous to several members of the Legislature, Judges, Colonels, and others who had enjoyed but briefly the pleasure of Mr. Oakhurst's midnight society. And yet Sacramento had become very dull to him. He had lately formed a habit of early-morning walks—so unusual and startling to his friends, both male and female, as to occasion the intensest curiosity. Two or three of the latter set spies upon his track, but the inquisition resulted only in the discovery that Mr. Oakhurst walked to the plaza, sat down upon one particular bench for a few moments, and then returned without seeing anybody, and the theory that there was a woman in the case was abandoned. A few superstitious gentlemen of his own profession believed that he did it for "luck." Some others, more practical, declared that he went out to "study points."

After the races at Marysville, Mr. Oakhurst went to San Francisco; from that place he returned to Marysville, but a few days after was seen at San José, Santa Cruz, and Oakland. Those who met him declared that his manner was restless and feverish, and quite unlike his ordinary calmness and phlegm. Col. Starbottle pointed out the fact that at San Francisco at the club, Jack had declined to deal. "Hand shaky, Sir; depend upon it; don't stimulate enough—blank him!"

From San José he started to go to Oregon by land with a rather expensive outfit of horses and camp equipage, but on reaching Stockton he suddenly diverged, and four hours later found him with a single horse entering the cañon of the San Isabel Warm Sulphur Springs.

It was a pretty triangular valley lying at the foot of three sloping mountains, dark with pines and fantastic with madroño and manzanita. Nestling against the mountain side, the straggling buildings and long piazza of the hotel glittered through the leaves, and here and there shone a white toy-like cottage. Mr. Oakhurst was not an admirer of nature, but he felt something of the same novel satisfaction in the view that he experienced in his first morning walk in Sacramento. And now carriages began to pass him on the road filled with gayly-dressed women, and the cold, California outlines of the landscape began to take upon themselves somewhat of a human warmth and color. And then the long hotel piazza came in view, efflorescent with the full-toiletted fair. Mr. Oakhurst, a good rider, after the California fashion, did not check his speed as he approached his destination, but charged the hotel at a gallop, threw his horse on his haunches within a foot of the piazza, and then quietly emerged from the cloud of dust that veiled his dismounting.

Whatever feverish excitement might have raged within, all his habitual calm returned as he stepped upon the piazza. With the instinct of long habit he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold indifference with which he had for years encountered the half-hidden sneers of men and the half-frightened admiration of women. Only one person stepped forward to welcome him. Oddly enough, it was Dick Hamilton, perhaps the only one present who, by birth, education, and position might have satisfied the most fastidious social critic. Happily for Mr. Oakhurst's reputation, he was also a very rich banker and social leader. "Do you know who that is you spoke to?" asked young Parker, with an alarmed expression. "Yes;" replied Hamilton, with characteristic effrontery, "the man you lost a thousand dollars to last week. *I* only know him *socially.*" "But isn't he a gambler?" queried the youngest Miss Smith. "He is," replied Hamilton, "but I wish, my dear young lady, that we all played as open and honest a game as our friend yonder, and were as willing as he is to abide by its fortunes."

But Mr. Oakhurst was happily out of hearing of this colloquy, and was even then lounging listlessly, yet watchfully, along the upper hall. Suddenly he heard a light footstep behind him, and then his name called in a familiar voice that drew the blood quickly to his heart. He turned and she stood before him.

But how transformed! If I have hesitated to describe the hollow-eyed cripple—the quaintly-dressed artisan's wife, a few pages ago—what shall I do with this graceful, shapely, elegantly-attired gentlewoman into whom she has been merged within these two months? In good faith she was very pretty. You and I, my dear madame, would have been quick to see that those charming dimples were misplaced for true beauty, and too fixed in their quality for honest mirthfulness, that the delicate lines around these aquiline nostrils were cruel and selfish, that the sweet virginal surprise of these lovely eyes were as apt to be opened on her plate as upon the gallant speeches of her dinner partner, that her sympathetic color came and went more with her own spirits than yours. But you and I are not in love with her, dear madam, and Mr. Oakhurst is. And even in the folds of her Parisian gown I am afraid this poor fellow saw the same subtle strokes of purity that he had seen in her homespun robe. And then there was the delightful revelation that she could walk, and that she had dear little feet of her own in the tiniest slippers of her French shoemaker—with such preposterous blue bows, and Chappell's own stamp, Rue de something or other, Paris, on the narrow sole.

He ran toward her with a heightened color and outstretched hands. But she whipped her own behind her, glanced rapidly up and down the long hall, and stood looking at him with a half audacious, half mischievous admiration in utter contrast to her old reserve.

"I've a great mind not to shake hands with you, at all. You passed me just now on the piazza without speaking, and I ran after you, as I suppose many another poor woman has done."

Mr. Oakhurst stammered that she was so changed.

"The more reason why you should know me. Who changed me? You. You have recreated me. You found a helpless, crippled, sick, poverty-stricken woman, with one dress to her back, and that her own make, and you gave her life, health, strength, and fortune. You did, and you know it, Sir. How do you like your work?" She caught the side seams of her gown in either hand and dropped him a playful courtesy. Then, with a sudden, relenting gesture, she gave him both her hands.

Outrageous as this speech was, and unfeminine, as I trust every fair reader will deem it, I fear it pleased Mr. Oakhurst. Not but that he was accustomed to a certain frank female admiration; but then it was of the *coulisses* and not of the cloister, with which he always persisted in associating Mrs. Decker. To be addressed in this way by an invalid Puritan, a sick saint, with the austerity of suffering still clothing her; a woman who had a Bible on the dressing-table, who went to church three times a day, and was devoted to her husband, completely bowled him over. He still held her hands as she went on:

"Why didn't you come before? What were you doing in Marysville, in San José, in Oakland? You see I have followed you. I saw you as you came down the cañon, and knew you at once. I saw your letter to Joseph, and knew you were coming. Why didn't you write to me? You will some time! Good evening, Mr. Hamilton."

She had withdrawn her hands, but not until Hamilton, ascending the staircase, was nearly abreast of them. He raised his hat to her with well-bred composure, nodded familiarly to Oakhurst, and passed on. When he had gone Mrs. Decker lifted her eyes to Mr. Oakhurst. "Some day I shall ask a great favor of you!"

Mr. Oakhurst begged that it should be now. "No, not until you know me better. Then, some day, I shall want you to—kill that man!"

She laughed, such a pleasant little ringing laugh, such a display of dimples—albeit a little fixed in the corners of her mouth—such an innocent light in her brown eyes, and such a lovely color in her cheeks, that Mr. Oakhurst—who seldom laughed—was fain to laugh too. It was as if a lamb had proposed to a fox a foray into a neighboring sheep-fold.

A few evenings after this, Mrs. Decker arose from a charmed circle of her admirers on the hotel piazza, excused herself for a few moments, laughingly declined an escort, and ran over to her little cottage—one of her husband's creation—across the road. Perhaps from the sudden and unwonted exercise in her still convalescent state, she breathed hurriedly and feverishly as she entered her boudoir, and once or twice placed her hand upon her breast. She was startled on turning up the light to find her husband lying on the sofa.

"You look hot and excited, Elsie, love," said Mr. Decker; "you ain't took worse—are you?"

Mrs. Decker's face had paled, but now flushed again. "No," she said, "only a little pain here," as she again placed her hand upon her corsage.

"Can I do anything for you," said Mr. Decker, rising with affectionate concern.

"Run over to the hotel and get me some brandy, quick!"

Mr. Decker ran. Mrs. Decker closed and bolted the door, and then putting her hand to her bosom, drew out the pain. It was folded four square, and was, I grieve to say, in Mr. Oakhurst's handwriting.

She devoured it with burning eyes and cheeks until there came a step upon the porch. Then she hurriedly replaced it in her bosom and unbolted the door. Her husband entered; she raised the spirits to her lips and declared herself better.

"Are you going over there again to-night," asked Mr. Decker, submissively.

"No," said Mrs. Decker, with her eyes fixed dreamily on the floor.

"I wouldn't if I was you," said Mr. Decker with a sigh of relief. After a pause he took a seat on the sofa, and drawing his wife to his side, said: "Do you know what I was thinking of when you came in, Elsie?" Mrs. Decker ran her fingers through his stiff black hair, and couldn't imagine.

"I was thinking of old times, Elsie; I was thinking of the days when I built that kerridge for you, Elsie—when I used to take you out to ride, and was both hoss and driver! We was poor then, and you was sick, Elsie, but we was happy. We've got money now, and a house, and you're quite another woman. I may say, dear, that you're a *new* woman. And that's where the trouble comes in. I could build you a kerridge, Elsie; I could build you a house, Elsie—but there I stopped. I couldn't build up *you*. You're strong and pretty, Elsie, and fresh and new. But somehow, Elsie, you ain't no work of mine!"

He paused. With one hand laid gently on his forehead and the other pressed upon her bosom as if to feel certain of the presence of her pain, she said sweetly and soothingly:

"But it was your work, dear."

Mr. Decker shook his head sorrowfully. "No, Elsie, not mine. I had the chance to do it once and I let it go. It's done now; but not by me."

Mrs. Decker raised her surprised, innocent eyes to his. He kissed her tenderly and then went on in a more cheerful voice.

"That ain't all I was thinking of, Elsie. I was thinking that may be you give too much of your company to that Mr. Hamilton. Not that there's any wrong in it, to you or him. But it might make people talk. You're the only one here, Elsie," said the master carpenter, looking fondly at his wife, "who isn't talked about: whose work ain't inspected or condemned?"

Mrs. Decker was glad he had spoken about it. She had thought so, too, but she could not well be uncivil to Mr. Hamilton, who was a fine gentleman, without making a powerful enemy. "And he's always treated me as if I was a born lady in his own circle," added the little woman, with a certain pride that made her husband fondly smile. "But I have thought of a plan. He will not stay here if I should go away. If, for instance, I went to San Francisco to visit Ma for a few days he would be gone before I should return.

Mr. Decker was delighted. "By all means," he said, "go to-morrow. Jack Oakhurst is going down, and I'll put you in his charge."

Mrs. Decker did not think it was prudent. "Mr. Oakhurst is our friend, Joseph, but you know his reputation." In fact she did not know that she ought to go now, knowing that he was going the same day—but with a kiss Mr. Decker overcame her scruples. She yielded gracefully. Few women, in fact, knew how to give up a point as charmingly as she.

She stayed a week in San Francisco. When she returned she was a trifle thinner and paler than she had been. This she explained as the result of perhaps too active exercise and excitement. "I was out of doors nearly all the time, as Ma will tell you," she said to her husband, "and always alone. I am getting quite independent now," she added, gayly, "I don't want any escort—I believe, Joey dear, I could get along even without you—I'm so brave!"

But her visit, apparently, had not been productive of her impelling design. Mr. Hamilton had not gone, but had remained, and called upon them that very evening. "I've thought of a plan, Joey dear," said Mrs. Decker when he had departed. "Poor Mr. Oakhurst has a miserable room at the hotel—suppose you ask him when he returns from San Francisco to stop with us. He can have our spare room. I don't think," she added archly, "that Mr. Hamilton will call often." Her husband laughed, intimated that she was a little coquette, pinched her cheek, and complied. "The queer thing about a woman," he said afterward confidentially to Mr. Oakhurst, "is, that without having any plan of her own she'll take anybody's and build a house on it entirely different to suit herself. And dern my skin if you'll be able to say whether or not you didn't give the scale and measurements yourself. That's what gets me."

The next week Mr. Oakhurst was installed in the Deckers' cottage. The business relations of her husband and himself were known to all, and her own reputation was above suspicion. Indeed, few women were more popular. She was domestic, she was prudent, she was pious. In a country of great feminine freedom and latitude, she never rode or walked with anybody but her husband; in an epoch of slang and ambiguous expression, she was always precise and formal in her speech; in the midst of a fashion of ostentatious decoration she never wore a diamond, nor a single valuable jewel. She never permitted an indecorum in public; she never countenanced the familiarities of California society. She declaimed against the prevailing tone of infidelity and skepticism in religion. Few people, who were present, will ever forget the dignified yet stately manner with which she rebuked Mr. Hamilton in the public parlor for entering upon the discussion of a work on materialism, lately published,—and some among them, also will not forget the expression of amused surprise on Mr. Hamilton's face that gradually changed to sardonic gravity as he courteously waived his point. Certainly not Mr. Oakhurst, who, from that moment, began to be uneasily impatient of his friend, and even—if such a term could be applied to any moral quality in Mr. Oakhurst—to fear him.

For, during this time, Mr. Oakhurst had begun to show symptoms of a change in his usual habits. He was seldom, if ever, seen in his old haunts, in a bar-room, or with his old associates. Pink and white notes, in distracted handwriting, accumulated on the dressing-table in his rooms at Sacremento. It was given out in San Francisco that he had some organic disease of the heart for which his physician had prescribed perfect rest. He read more, he took long walks, he sold his fast horses, he went to church.

I have a very vivid recollection of his first appearance there. He did not accompany the Deckers, nor did he go into their pew, but came in as the service commenced, and took a seat quietly in one of the back pews. By some mysterious instinct his presence became presently known to the congregation, some of whom so far forgot themselves, in their curiosity, as to face around and apparently address their responses to him. Before the service was over it was pretty well understood that "miserable sinners" meant Mr. Oakhurst. Nor did this mysterious influence fail to affect the officiating clergyman, who introduced an allusion to Mr. Oakhurst's calling and habits in a sermon on the architecture of Solomon's Temple, and in a manner so pointed and yet labored as to cause the youngest of us to flame with indignation. Happily, however, it was lost upon Jack—I do not think he even heard it. His handsome, colorless face—albeit a trifle worn and thoughtful—was inscrutable. Only once, during the singing of a hymn, at a certain note in the contralto's voice, there crept into his dark eyes a look of wistful tenderness, so yearning and yet so hopeless that those who were watching him felt their own glisten. Yet I retain a very vivid remembrance of his standing up to receive the benediction, with the suggestion in his manner and tightly-buttoned coat, of taking the fire of his adversary at ten paces. After church he disappeared as quietly as he had entered, and fortunately escaped hearing the comments on his rash act. His appearance was generally considered as an impertinence—attributable only to some wanton fancy—or possibly a bet. One or two thought that the sexton was exceedingly remiss in not turning him out after discovering who he was; and a prominent pew-holder remarked that if he couldn't take his wife and daughters to that church without exposing them to such an influence, he would try to find some church where he could. Another traced Mr. Oakhurst's presence to certain Broad Church radical tendencies, which he regretted to say he had lately noted in their Pastor. Deacon Sawyer, whose delicately organized, sickly wife had already borne him eleven children and died in an ambitious attempt to complete the dozen, avowed that the presence of a person of Mr. Oakhurst's various and indiscriminate gallantries, was an insult to the memory of the deceased, that, as a man, he could not brook.

It was about this time that Mr. Oakhurst, contrasting himself with a conventional world in which he had hitherto rarely mingled, became aware that there was something in his face, figure, and carriage, quite unlike other men—something that if it did not betray his former career, at least showed an individuality and originality that was suspicious. In this belief he shaved off his long, silken mustache, and religiously brushed out his clustering curls every morning. He even went so far as to affect a negligence of dress and hid his small, slim, arched feet in the largest and heaviest walking shoes. There is a story told that he went to his tailor in Sacramento, and asked him to make him a suit of clothes like everybody else. The tailor, familiar with Mr. Oakhurst's fastidiousness, did not know what he meant. "I mean," said Mr. Oakhurst savagely, "something *respectable*—something that doesn't exactly fit me you know." But however Mr. Oakhurst might hide his shapely limbs in homespun and home-made garments, there was something in his carriage, something in the pose of his beautiful head, something in the strong and fine manliness of his presence, something in the perfect and utter discipline and control of his muscles, something in the high repose of his nature—a repose not so much a matter of intellectual ruling as of his very nature—that go where he would and with whom, he was always a notable man in ten thousand. Perhaps this was never so clearly intimated to Mr. Oakhurst as when, emboldened by Mr. Hamilton's advice and assistance and his own predilections, he became a San Francisco broker. Even before objection was made to his presence in the Board—the objection, I remember, was urged very eloquently by Watt Sanders, who was supposed to be the inventor of the "freezing out" system of disposing of poor stock-holders, and who also enjoyed the reputation of having been the impelling cause of Briggs of Tuolumne's ruin and suicide—even before this formal protest of respectability against lawlessness, the aquiline suggestions of Mr. Oakhurst's mien and countenance, not only prematurely fluttered the pigeons, but absolutely occasioned much uneasiness among the fish-hawks, who circled below him with their booty. "Dash me!—but he's as likely to go after us as anybody," said Joe Fielding.

It wanted but a few days before the close of the brief Summer season at San Isabel Warm Springs. Already there had been some migration of the more fashionable, and there was an uncomfortable suggestion of dregs and lees in the social life that remained. Mr. Oakhurst was moody—it was hinted that even the secure reputation of Mrs. Decker could no longer protect her from the gossip which his presence excited. It is but fair to her to say that during the last few weeks of this trying ordeal she looked like a sweet, pale martyr, and conducted herself toward her traducers with the gentle, forgiving manner of one who relied not upon the idle homage of the crowd, but upon the security of a principle that was dearer than popular favor. "They talk about myself and Mr. Oakhurst, my dear," she said to a friend, "but heaven and my husband can best answer their calumny. It never shall be said that my husband ever turned his back upon a friend in the moment of his adversity because the position was changed, because his friend was poor and he was rich." This was the first intimation to the public that Jack had lost money, although it was known generally that the Deckers had lately bought some valuable property in San Francisco.

A few evenings after this an incident occurred which seemed to unpleasantly discord with the general social harmony that had always existed at San Isabel. It was at dinner, and Mr. Oakhurst and Mr. Hamilton, who sat together at a separate table, were observed to rise in some agitation. When they reached the hall, by a common instinct they stepped into a little breakfast-room which was vacant and closed the door. Then Mr. Hamilton turned, with a half-amused, half-serious smile, toward his friend, and said:

"If we are to quarrel, Jack Oakhurst—you and I—in the name of all that is ridiculous, don't let it be about a ——!"

I do not know what was the epithet intended. It was either unspoken or lost. For at that very instant Mr. Oakhurst raised a wine-glass and dashed its contents into Hamilton's face.

As they faced each other the men seemed to have changed natures. Mr. Oakhurst was trembling with excitement, and the wine-glass that he returned to the table shivered between his fingers. Mr. Hamilton stood there, grayish white, erect, and dripping. After a pause he said, coldly:

"So be it. But remember!—our quarrel commences here. If I fall by your hand you shall not use it to clear her character; if you fall by mine you shall not be called a martyr. I am sorry it has come to this, but amen!—the sooner now the better."

He turned proudly, dropped his lids over his cold steel-blue eyes as if sheathing a rapier, bowed, and passed coldly out.

They met twelve hours later in a little hollow two miles from the hotel, on the Stockton road. As Mr. Oakhurst received his pistol from Col. Starbottle's hands he said to him, in a low voice: "Whatever turns up or down I shall not return to the hotel. You will find some directions in my room. Go there—" but his voice suddenly faltered, and he turned his glistening eyes away, to his second's intense astonishment. "I've been out a dozen times with Jack Oakhurst," said Col. Starbottle afterward, "and I never saw him anyways cut before. Blank me if I didn't think he was losing his sand, till he walked to position."

The two reports were almost simultaneous. Mr. Oakhurst's right arm dropped suddenly to his side, and his pistol would have fallen from his paralyzed fingers, but the discipline of trained nerve and muscle prevailed, and he kept his grasp until he had shifted it to the other hand, without changing his position. Then there was a silence that seemed interminable, a gathering of two or three dark figures where a smoke curl still lazily floated, and then the hurried, husky, panting voice of Col. Starbottle in his ear: "He's hit hard—through the lungs—you must run for it!"

Jack turned his dark, questioning eyes upon his second, but did not seem to listen—rather seemed to hear some other voice, remoter in the distance. He hesitated, and then made a step forward in the direction of the distant group. Then he paused again as the figures separated, and the surgeon came hastily toward him.

"He would like to speak with you a moment," said the man. "You have little time to lose, I know; but," he added, in a lower voice, "it is my duty to tell you he has still less."

A look of despair, so hopeless in its intensity, swept over Mr. Oakhurst's usually impassive face, that the surgeon started. "You are hit," he said, glancing at Jack's helpless arm.

"Nothing—a mere scratch," said Jack hastily. Then he added, with a bitter laugh, "I'm not in luck to-day. But come! We'll see what he wants."

His long, feverish stride outstripped the surgeon's, and in another moment he stood where the dying man lay—like most dying men—the one calm, composed central figure of an anxious group. Mr. Oakhurst's face was less calm as he dropped on one knee beside him and took his hand. "I want to speak with this gentleman alone," said Hamilton, with something of his old imperious manner, as he turned to those about him. When they drew back, he looked up in Oakhurst's face.

"I've something to tell you, Jack."

His own face was white, but not so white as that which Mr. Oakhurst bent over him—a face so ghastly, with haunting doubts and a hopeless presentiment of coming evil—a face so piteous in its infinite weariness and envy of death that the dying man was touched, even in the languor of dissolution, with a pang of compassion, and the cynical smile faded from his lips.

"Forgive me, Jack," he whispered more feebly, "for what I have to say. I don't say it in anger, but only because it must be said. I could not do my duty to you—I could not die contented until you knew it all. It's a miserable business at best, all around. But it can't be helped now. Only I ought to have fallen by Decker's pistol, and not yours."

A flush like fire came into Jack's cheek, and he would have risen, but Hamilton held him fast.

"Listen! in my pocket you will find two letters. Take them—there! You will know the handwriting. But promise you will not read them until you are in a place of safety. Promise me!"

Jack did not speak, but held the letters between his fingers as if they had been burning coals.

"Promise me," said Hamilton, faintly.

"Why?" asked Oakhurst, dropping his friend's hand coldly.

"Because," said the dying man with a bitter smile, "because—when you have read them—you—will—go back—to capture—and death!"

They were his last words. He pressed Jack's hand faintly. Then his grasp relaxed, and he fell back a corpse.

It was nearly ten o'clock at night, and Mrs. Decker reclined languidly upon the sofa with a novel in her hand, while her husband discussed the politics of the country in the bar-room of the hotel. It was a warm night, and the French window looking out upon a little balcony was partly open. Suddenly she heard a foot upon the balcony, and she raised her eyes from the book with a slight start. The next moment the window was hurriedly thrust wide and a man entered.

Mrs. Decker rose to her feet with a little cry of alarm.

"For heaven's sake, Jack, are you mad? He has only gone for a little while—he may return at any moment. Come an hour later—to-morrow—any time when I can get rid of him—but go, now, dear, at once."

Mr. Oakhurst walked toward the door, bolted it, and then faced her without a word. His face was haggard, his coat-sleeve hung loosely over an arm that was bandaged and bloody.

Nevertheless her voice did not falter as she turned again toward him. "What has happened, Jack. Why are you here?"

He opened his coat, and threw two letters in her lap.

"To return your lover's letters—to kill you—and then myself," he said in a voice so low as to be almost inaudible.

Among the many virtues of this admirable woman was inviolable courage. She did not faint, she did not cry out. She as-quietly down again, folded her hands in her lap, and said calmly:

"And why should you not?"

Had she recoiled, had she shown any fear or contrition, had she essayed an explanation or apology, Mr. Oakhurst would have looked upon it as an evidence of guilt. But there is no quality that courage recognizes so quickly as courage; there is no condition that desperation bows before but desperation; and Mr. Oakhurst's power of analysis was not so keen as to prevent him from confounding her courage with a moral quality. Even in his fury he could not help admiring this dauntless invalid.

"Why should you not," she repeated with a smile. "You gave me life, health, and happiness, Jack. You gave me your love. Why should you not take what you have given. Go on. I am ready."

She held out her hands with that same infinite grace of yielding with which she had taken his own on the first day of their meeting at the hotel. Jack raised his head, looked at her for one wild moment, dropped upon his knees beside her and raised the folds of her dress to his feverish lips. But she was too clever not to instantly see her victory; she was too much of a woman, with all her cleverness, to refrain from pressing that victory home. At the same moment, as with the impulse of an outraged and wounded woman, she rose and, with an imperious gesture, pointed to the window. Mr. Oakhurst rose in his turn, cast one glance upon her. and without another word passed out of her presence forever.

When he had gone, she closed the window and bolted it, and going to the chimney-piece placed the letters, one by one, in the flame of the candle until they were consumed. I would not have the reader think that during this painful operation she was unmoved. Her hand trembled and—not being a brute—for some minutes, (perhaps longer,) she felt very badly, and the corners of her sensitive mouth were depressed. When her husband arrived it was with a genuine joy that she ran to him and nestled against his broad breast with a feeling of security that thrilled the honest fellow to the core.

"But I've heard dreadful news to-night, Elsie," said Mr. Decker, after a few endearments were exchanged.

"Don't tell me anything dreadful, dear, I'm not well, to-night," she pleaded sweetly.

"But it's about Mr. Oakhurst and Hamilton."

"Please!" Mr. Decker could not resist the petitionary grace of those white hands and that sensitive mouth, and took her to his arms. Suddenly he said, "What's that?"

He was pointing to the bosom of her white dress. Where Mr. Oakhurst had touched her there was a spot of blood.

It was nothing; she had slightly cut her hand in closing the window; it shut so hard! If Mr. Decker had remembered to close and bolt the shutter before he went out, he might have saved her this. There was such a genuine irritability and force in this remark that Mr. Decker was quite overcome by remorse. But Mrs. Decker forgave him with that graciousness which I have before pointed out in these pages, and with the halo of that forgiveness and marital confidence still lingering above the pair, with the reader's permission we will leave them and return to Mr. Oakhurst.

But not for two weeks. At the end of that time he walked into his rooms in Sacramento, and in his old manner took his seat at the faro-table.

"How's your arm, Jack?" asked an incautious player.

There was a smile followed the question, which, however, ceased as Jack looked up quietly at the speaker.

"It bothers my dealing a little, but I can shoot as well with my left."

The game was continued in that decorous silence which usually distinguished the table at which Mr. John Oakhurst presided.

BRET HARTE.

A CELEBRATED NEEDLE-WOMAN.—But "man or woman, good, my lord," let whosoever may be named in connection with Leicester Square, there is one who must not be omitted, namely, Miss Linwood. Penelope worked at her needle to no valuable purpose. Miss Linwood was more like Arachne in her work, and something better in her fortune. The dyer's daughter of Colophon chose for her subjects the various loves of Jupiter with various ladies whom poets and painters have immortalized; and grew so proud of her work that, for challenging Minerva to do better, the goddess changed her into a spider. The Birmingham lady plied her needle from the time she could hold one till the time her ancient hand lost its cunning. At thirteen she worked pictures in worsted better than some artists could paint them. No needle-work, ancient or modern, ever equaled (if experts may be trusted) the work of this lady, who found time to do as much as if she had not to fulfill, as she did faithfully, the duties of a boarding-school mistress. King, Queen, Court, and "Quality" generally visited Savlie House, Leicester Fields, where Miss Linwood's works were exhibited, and were profitable to the exhibitor to the very last. They were, for the most part, copies of great pictures by great masters, modern as well as ancient. Among them was a Carlo Dolci, valued at 3,000 guineas. Miss Linwood, in her later days retired to Leicester, but she used to come up annually to look at her own exhibition. It had been open about half a century when the lady in her ninetieth year, caught cold on her journey, and died of it at Leicester, in 1844. She left her Carlo Dolci to Queen Victoria. Her other works, sold by auction, barely realized £1,000; but the art of selling art by auction was not then discovered.—*Temple Bar.*

VANDYKE AS AN ETCHER.—The practical etcher will praise Vandyke for the frankness and simplicity of his work; for an economy of labor which up to a given point shows only as artistic excellence, and is the proof of knowledge and power. Yet again, it is carried sometimes too near to meagreness, and the praise needs must stop. Does the artist, on the other hand, seek to avail himself to the full of the resources of his art?—then some fault of conception or execution which slighter work would have left to be unnoticed, or would not even have carried with it at all, is very plainly apparent. A sky is hard and wooden, a background is artificial. Where is the tonality which would have been given by the more complete master? On the whole, then, it is possible that Vandyke is best when he sketches. The lines of the figure, the lines of the face, this and that trait of character, generally true, yet generally not far below the surface—all this Vandyke can render rapidly and readily—a clear thought, not a profound one, expressed with an accurate hand. Here is a cloak set as gracefully as Mr. Irving's in the play. Here is a bearing as manly—but it is more the manner than the man. Here, too, is a suggestion of a collar of lace. How well that lies on the broad shoulders! Sometimes the mind is seized as well as the raiment. The portrait of Snellinx has infinite rough vigor. This man was a painter of battles—there is battle in his eye and in his firm right hand. Will you see a contented countenance; a mind at rest, with no thought of a pose; a graceful head, with long and black disordered hair; a calm intelligence in eyes and mouth? Look, then, at Paul Pontius, the Antwerp engraver. He is a worthy gallant, standing there, with visible firm throat, stout arm, and dexterous hand. The collar's lace-work makes the firm throat yet more massive by its contrast; the many-folded garment hides nothing of the plain line of that rounded, stalwart arm. There is no date engraved upon the plate, and none is positively known for the man's birth or death; but on an early impression in the Museum Print-room I see written by a German hand, "Paulus Pontius, geboren 1603," and one takes the portrait to be that of a man close upon seven-and-twenty. It was etched, therefore, in the prime of Vandyke, in 1630, or thereabouts—a year or two before he settled in England. For pure etching nothing is finer or more spirited than the print of Antonius Cornelissen, the burly, middle-aged, and rich "collector." And yet one turns away from all with no other impression than that which was formed almost at the beginning. Surely, one says, in the company of artists Vandyke is motioned to too great a place. Technical qualities apart, the value of his work as an etcher is precisely that of his work as a painter. There is the same mind in it—that, and no more—a mind courtier-like, refined, chivalrous, observant, thoughtful at intervals; yet not of the highest at any point; neither the noblest nor the keenest, nor even near to these. Deducting here and there a great exception—such as that grave and gracious Sir Kenelm Digby in the billiard-room at Knole—his subjects, as he has represented them, are not free from the suspicion of "posing." There is little insensity in his artistic temperament; little real appreciation of beauty, or of the truest force. A touch of affectation has no repugnance for him. His works in the main seem wanting in the unerring directness, the unerring strength of a great man's message sent forth from mind to mind.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CHINESE KITES.—It is not our purpose in the present paper to attempt a description of the contents of Chinese shops generally, though much might be written on the subject, but we cannot refrain from saying a word about the kite-shops of Pekin and other large cities; for we fancy that no other country can boast of shops specially devoted to the manufacture and sale of these articles, which, in the Celestial Empire, are a source of endless amusement, not merely to boys of all ages, but also, strange as it may seem, to middle-aged and gray-headed old men. A foreigner, on first entering one of these establishments, which are often on a large scale, must be sorely puzzled to know where he has got to, for he finds himself surrounded by a heterogeneous collection of articles of almost every imaginable shape and size, all of which, on closer investigation, he will find to be kites. Some of them are of large serpentine shape, while some represent huge goggle-eyed spectacles, and others various kinds of fish, birds, and butterflies, and animals of all sorts. For the benefit of our juvenile readers, we may mention that Chinese kites never have tails attached to them. Sir John Davis' remarks about kites will be read with interest: "In kite-flying," he says, "the Chinese certainly excel all others, both in the various construction of their kites, and the heights to which they make them rise. They have a very thin as well as tough sort of paper, made of refuse silk, which, in combination with the split bamboo, is excellently adapted to the purpose. The kites are made to assume every possible shape, and at some distance it is impossible occasionally to distinguish them from real birds. By means of round holes, supplied with vibrating cords, or other substances, they contrive to produce a loud humming noise, something like that of a top, occasioned by the rapid passage of the air as it is opposed to the kite. At a particular season of the year not only boys, but grown men, take a part in this amusement, and the sport sometimes consists in trying to bring each other's kites down by dividing the strings." The season here referred to is that of a festival which occurs on the ninth day of the ninth Chinese moon, (corresponding with the latter part of October,) and which is called Chung yang chieh or Têng kao, (literally, "Ascending high.") On this occasion, another writer tells us, some people "make variegated fancy kites, which, after amusing themselves with them, they let fly wherever the wind may carry them, and give their kites and cares at once to the wind."—*All the Year Round.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. STEWART, THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—He was a dapper little well-dressed man, who carried himself with a jaunty air; he was booted and strapped and spurred; though a person of rank and fortune, a cavalry officer to the manner born, who swaggered about with his legs apart as if he had a horse between them. He was a thoroughly amiable man, but liked dueling for the fun of the thing. I am sure, had he killed his man, which somehow he never did, no one would have been more sincerely sorry than the Marquis. He was most anxious at one time to have a shot at Henry Lord Brougham, when that learned personage occupied the woolsack; but the Chancellor was too prudent to oblige him, and threatened, it was said. Sir Henry Hardinge, who brought the cartel, with all the terrors of the law. It was the Duke of Wellington's opinion "that Stewart, at the head of a squadron of cavalry, would charge anything." He made a dash once at the great Emperor Napoleon, who was very nearly falling into the clutches of the fiery little Colonel of hussars. Lord Londonderry carried his bravery beyond the bounds of true valor; for, when heated in action, he neither regarded his own life nor that of his soldiers as worth a straw. He was a native of the County Down, and I wa sreared not far from the family mansion of Mount Stewart, near Strayford Lough. It was one of the traditions of my boyhood, that Mr. Price, of Saintfield House, the maternal uncle of the Marquis, supplied him during the whole war with relays of thorough-bred County Down chargers. Many of these fine animals were killed under the fiery little nobleman. He had as much regard for their lives as he had his own. Next to Murat, King of Naples, he enjoyed the reputation of being the first cavalry officer of Europe. But strange to say, after all his furious charges and hair-breadth escapes from shot and shell and steel, the gallant Marquis of Londonderry died in his bed, well stricken in years, a corpulent, good-humored country gentleman, beloved by his tenantry and all who knew him. He was a brave soldier, chivalrous by nature, and went into action with a good humored, rollicking sort of dash, as if he enjoyed the fun, without the slightest sense of personal danger. Many years after his death, I happened to be on a visit with an old friend in the neighborhood of Wynyard. I strolled into the shop of Mr. Jellet, an emment publisher of Stockton-upon-Tees, and while I was waiting there the worthy tradesman entertained me with reminiscences of his neighbor, the late Marquis.

"I miss the old Lord dreadfully, Sir," Mr. Jellet said. "He used to come dashing into my shop, always so neatly dressed, and so civil. 'Good morning, Jellet,' he would say; 'I want this and that and t'other; send them all home.' I always executed his orders, whatever they were, although he was long-winded about payment, the Marquis was. Now there's Earl Vane, his successor; he pays for everything down on the nail, but wants a discount off. You would never take him for a nobleman; he wears a shooting jacket and hobnail shoes; but, Lord love you, Sir, I would rather see the old Marquis again if he never paid me, than a dozen of Earl Vane."

Considering his high rents and large possessions and great military prestige, Lord Londonderry was one of the most affable and kindly men in existence. I remember meeting him one certain evening wandering quite unattended in one of the back streets of the good town of Belfast. He asked me if I knew where a gentleman of the name of Sippe lived; he was, I believe, a dentist. I offered to show him the house, and before we parted company he was good enough to offer me a day's pheasant shooting on the Mount Stewart preserves, an invitation that I took care to accept, and I blazed away for three consecutive days at the pheasants without committing any serious amount of mischief. It had been my intention to remain in that pleasant house as long as I could; but on the evening of the third day I chanced to overhear the Marchioness, who was one of the most stately dames in England, inquire of a neighbor in the drawing-room if any one could tell her the name of that extremely ill-dressed, forward young person—indicating myself by a jerk of her fan—who looked like a raw cornet of dragoons. So I packed up my carpet-bag and went away the next morning. A most unwise and precipitate proceeding, for the hospitality of that house was proverbial, and the kind old Marquis rather affected the society of pushing young persons who had their way to make in life. In those days there were two young men of this description often to be met there. One of them was Louis Napoleon, the other Benjamin Disraeli: both of them have since then contrived to make some noise in the world. The next time I was in that house the occasion was a melancholy one. The master lay dead in his golden hall, and a flood of gorgeous hues fell from the stained windows upon his coffin. When the muster-roll is called on the day of the grand review I think no truer gentleman or braver soldier will answer to his name than Charles Marquis Vane Londonderry.

With a princely rent-roll, the Marquis indulged in such lavish profusion of expenditure that he was often in pecuniary difficulties. On one occasion when I happened to be in Paris he was actually arrested at the suit of a Durham coal-merchant, on some overdue bills of exchange, and taken to Clichy, when he wrote to Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, telling him that an old soldier who had fought against his uncle was in trouble, and asking for his friendly intervention. To this appeal the President had the bad taste to make no reply. He had already forgotten the days when he, a stranger in England, was hospitably received at Holderness House, and enjoyed the splendid hospitality of Wynyard. The Marquis owed his extrication at last to the good offices of Messrs. Lafitte, the bankers. Lord Londonderry was at one time colonel of the regiment which Florizel commanded when he wooed Perdita, and where he made the acquaintance of George Brummell, then a full-blown subaltern in the same corps. The regiment was officered by young patricians, whose supercilious nonchalance had passed into a proverb. "The Tenth don't dance; the Tenth don't hunt; the Tenth don't shoot," delivered in a tone of drawling insolence, was the invariable reply to all such invitations. It was thought a change of air would be useful, and the Tenth were ordered to Ireland. "They will, of course," says the Duke of Wellington in one of his dispatches, "have a few duels to fight, but that doesn't much signify." These little affairs came off as the Duke predicted; but once adjusted, and the Tenth having satisfactorily proved they could really fight, the regiment became extremely popular, and even condescended to share in the terpsichorean amusements of the Celtic savages. But by long disuse these young heroes had forgotten the art; they were so awkward in their attempts to waltz that many expensive ball-dresses were torn. At last the magnificent Colonel ordered his officers to remove the rowels of their spurs, and to replace them with guineas, he himself setting the example, and providing at considerable expense—for gold was scarce at the time—the requisite coin. During the Peninsular war this famous regiment, led by their dashing Colonel, made many a successful raid upon the armies of Soult and Massena, the young patrician officers fighting much in the same reckless manner as the dandies did at the siege of Lerida, as described in De Gramont's memoirs. To such a pitch did the Marquis of Londonderry carry his gallantry that it sometimes bordered upon the ridiculous. There happened to be in his regiment a young officer with whom the swells would not condescend to associate; his progenitor had enriched himself by trade. He was a provision merchant in the city, or some other abominable trade. His comrades called the low-born youth Capt. Porker. and he became the victim of many practical jokes of the same kind as were practiced upon young Roger Tichborne. Some judicious friend persuaded him that the best way of terminating such a course of conduct would be to call out some officer of reputation and rank as proof of his courage. Capt. Porker hit upon the extraordinary expedient of challenging the Marquis of Londonderry, his commanding officer, thereby committing a breach of the articles of war, and subjecting himself to a trial by court-martial. But Lord Londonderry was of quite too chivalrous nature to take any such advantage. He at once accepted the challenge, and after a harmless interchange of shots, inquired if the young officer was satisfied. No, nothing would satisfy him except the colonel's assurance that he would put a stop to the system of annoyance to which he had been subject. This proposal Lord Londonderry declined altogether to entertain; if an officer, he said, was not able to take care of himself, he was unfit for such a regiment. So the affair went on.

"Where shall I hit the fool, Hardinge?" inquired the Marquis.

"The calf of the leg, my lord, is a convenient place." And Lord Londonderry, with much scientific precision, planted a bullet there accordingly, when the subaltern at once declared his honor was satisfied.

This expedient, however, proved unsuccessful. The officers, sincerely attached to their colonel, were so indignant at the life of a brave man being placed in a moment's jeopardy, that they declined all further association with the unfortunate subaltern, and he was soon after compelled to quit the service.—*Belgravia.*

MY FIRST AND LAST GREAT SERMON.—I had never preached in Princeton. Often invited, it was easy to make an excuse, while the real one was the reluctance, not unusual with young preachers, to appear as a teacher of teachers. To preach in Princeton involved the necessity of being heard by the venerable and learned Professors in the theological seminary and college, and the still more critical audience of embryo divines and philosophers in those institutions. But in the year 1849, being Secretary of the American Bible Society, I was requested to visit Princeton and "present the cause." As this was in the line of duty, I made the engagement at once, and commenced the preparation of a "great sermon."

Taking the best one of several discourses already prepared on the special topic, I determined to load it with all the lore within reach, and to astonish the scholars of Princeton by my familiarity with the original Scriptures. My text and introduction were in these or similar words:

"The nineteenth Psalm, fourth verse: 'Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.'"

Beautiful as this passage is in our translation, it is far from giving the force and grandeur of the original.

If you consult the marginal reading, you will see that the word here rendered *line* is a rule or direction.

"If you turn to the Septuagint you will find that the word is *sound; their voice* is gone out," &c.

"But go to the original Hebrew, in which this poem was written, and there the word *line* is a *string*, a cord, a harp-string, and the idea is that the heavens are a great harp, the cord of which is stretched from sky to sky, making music to celebrate the glory of God."

With this introduction, and a discourse to match, I went to Princeton, taking no other sermon with me, but armed with a serene consciousness that my first effort there would not be altogether unworthy of the place and occasion. Rev. Dr. Schenck was Pastor of the church, then, as now, a valued friend. With him I lodged, and as we were conversing upon the subject, I asked him to take down his Hebrew Bible and Septuagint and listen to the introduction of my sermon. He heard it, expressed his satisfaction, and kindly admitted that he had not compared the readings before. It was arranged that Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, then in the noonday splendor of his rhetorical power, should preach in the morning, and all the congregations and institutions should be assembled in the evening, when the Secretary should "present the cause."

I modestly declined to go into the pulpit. Dr. Alexander, after an invocation, announced to be sung the nineteenth Psalm, first part. I said to myself, "I intended to sing that." Then he read as the morning lesson the nineteenth Psalm. I began to be anxious, as I expected to read that. Then he gave for the second singing, nineteenth Psalm, second part. My anxiety now suggested perspiration. With intense suspense I waited a few minutes, and the eloquent doctor rose for the sermon, and thus began:

"The 19th Psalm, 4th verse: 'Their line is gone out through all the earth,'" &c.

"Beautiful as this passage is in the vernacular, it is far below the grandeur of the original. In the margin you will observe that the word here rendered *line* is rule or direction. In the Septuagint it is *sound*—and their voice is gone forth. But in the original Hebrew the word *line* is a *string*, a cord, a harpstring, and the figure of the inspired poet is that the heavens are a great harp, swept by the hand of the Almighty and celebrating his praise."

And then, with a wealth of illustration, fertility of imagination, depth and extent of learning, in the blaze of which my poor little bantling wilted and perished, he went on to celebrate the excellences of the Scriptures, their majesty, variety, wisdom, power, and glory, and all this with an ease that showed what he was saying to be only the efflorescence of his knowledge, whose fruit and root and richness were scarcely called into use to make this magnificent discourse. Fancy my feelings when I heard everything I had thought worth saying a thousand times better said, and on the top of it all such profusion of learning and copious streams of eloquence that my labored dissertation appeared tame and insipid. At last, to my great relief, he stopped.

Before he left the pulpit, Dr. Schenck said to him: "You have used up the Secretary."

"Why, what do you mean by that?"

"He read to me this morning the introduction to his sermon for the evening, and you have preached it."

Dr. A. came down from the pulpit, and taking me by the hand, his fine face hiding and revealing a quizzical smile, he said, "You did not put all your eggs into one basket, did you."

"Yes, I did," said I, with a groan, "and you have put your foot into it."

Yes, he had. My "great" sermon had proved to be a small one, and, of course, great or small, was not available for the evening. What did I do? It's of very little moment what I did, but I took the lesson severely to heart, was punished and mortified. In the evening the house was thronged in every part. The divinity students in one gallery, the collegians in the other, all the faculties of both institutions, pastors, and people were before me—the most intellectual audience I had ever addressed. I "presented the cause" as well as I could.

That was my first and last "great sermon." And I did't preach that. The lesson needs no enforcement, but young preachers will easily see the moral of it.

Some seven years before that adventure I was wandering in New-England in a Summer vacation. On Saturday afternoon I stopped at Andover, Mass., where I did not know a person. A country inn received me, and soon Rev. Bela B. Edwards, D. D., found me, and with gentle force drew me to his house, where I spent one of the most delicious Sabbaths that earth ever yielded to me, or will. What peace, what grace, what chaste refinement in that home. Mrs. Edwards was the fitting complement of that accomplished man.

In morning worship he used the Hebrew Bible, and read the 19th Psalm, translating as he read. In the 4th verse he said, "Their cord has gone out."

"What's that?" I said. "That is new to me."

He read again—"Their cord, string, harp-string;" and then we pursued the word through various languages, and I went away the next day wiser than I came.

The learning which I picked up so casually at Andover, I attempted seven years afterward to discharge upon Princeton; but, alas! they knew it all before I arrived.—*From Under the Trees, by S. I. Prime.*

IN THE ALPS.—Alp, as everybody knows, means in the mountains simply a lofty pasturage. The peasant, of course, considers the hills simply as providing food for his cattle; and *montagne* in French is used in a precisely equivalent sense. But though the use of the word implies a rather utilitarian view of things in its first properties, there is a meaning in the view that here is the essence of the Alps, for persons of a more romantic turn. Between the forests and the snows lies the most poetical of the mountain regions. There, when climbing upward, you first feel that the bundle of earthly cares rolls off your shoulders, and that you have finally cleared the "slough of despond." There, in the early months, you walk knee-deep in flowers, every one of which is a bit of embodied poetry. When the snow has just departed the fragile cup of the Soldanella makes a purple carpeting amid turf which seems to have been scorched by the frost. Its delicate beauty suggests that it is made rather of air than of earthly elements, and yet it ventures where no plant of grosser frame dares to rival it. To gather it seems to be sacrilegious; and you are forced to justify yourself for cutting short its career by the general argument of oppressors, namely: That, if you don't commit the crime, some less appreciative sinner, probably a coarse-minded cow, will commit it instead. And the Soldanella is only one amongst a throng of beauties to which justice could only be done by the author of the *Midsummer Night's Dream.* When descending from the sterner heights above, the Alp is equally delicious. There you hear the first sound that tells of life, the music of the cattle-bells which, to some unfortunately-constituted person, at least, is the only music in the world not rather disagreeable than otherwise—probably because it makes no attempt at a tune. Most bells indulge in rather querulous reproach. It is time to get up, to go to church, or to come to dinner, they seem to be saying; and in another minute you will be too late. But the sound of the cow-bells bursting out for a moment as a faint puff of air lends it wings, or the cattle make a slight movement, and then dying away fitfully and accidentally, dispels for a time the belief that such a thing as hurry exists. The words which set themselves to such music would be, "take your time," "chew the cud," "think of nothing," breathe fresh air," and "crop sweet herbage." What can be more delicious than the regions with which such sensations are associated; the delicate beauty of the most exquisite flowers, the sound of cow-bells, and the fragrance of cow's breath; the softness of mountain turf, and the freshness of the mountain air; the rounded slopes of pasture in the foreground, and behind a rugged peak or two, fading into a mere flat shadow in the distance? Why not lie down on one's back, and enjoy the sleep of the hills in their loveliest recesses? Here, indeed, I was on an ideal Alp. A little tarn, quiet and black as that

> In whose black surface you may spy
> The stars, though sunshine light the sky,

reflected on one side two or three tiers of limestone cliffs rising one above the other to the south; while on the north the final peak of the Dent d'Oche lifted itself in one steep slope from the glen. It was, indeed, a charming recess, but there was still one drawback—one crumpled rose-leaf in this Sybarite's couch. Here, in fact, was the ultimate outpost of civilization. The châlet inhabited by a small party of cowherds might have pleased a painter, especially if his sense of smell were imperfectly developed. And yet, even in such a case, he would have been rather annoyed by that sea of filth wherewith human beings delight to surround their habitations, even in these delicious solitudes. The unsophisticated man, it seems, likes to make an Alp resemble a fragment of St. Giles' as closely as possible. The native who stared upon me from his door, arrayed in the single shirt which serves him during his three months' sojourn, was little inclined to sympathize with any praises of the scenery not of a strictly economical tendency. Accordingly, after a peace-offering of tobacco, in return for a draught of foaming milk, I took leave, and turned to the ascent of the peak.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ADDISON.—A perfectly virtuous man, orthodox, and entirely sincere in his religion; consistent in his politics, correct to a penny in his monetary affairs, filially pious, and charged with a never-failing supply of the most admirable moral sentiments, which he dispenses freely on most occasions; a perfect man of business, and an almost pedantic scholar; a man who can see no beauty in the Alps, and who considers the cathedral at Sienna a "barbarous building:" such a man surely has all the elements of one of the greatest prigs which the world has ever seen—must be a man to make virtue detestable and vice agreeable to an ordinary mind, and compete with K——g A——r for the sovereignty of boredom.

Addison was all that we have described above, but strangely enough he was neither a bore nor a prig; on the contrary, he is in his writing what he was in his life, (to those in his confidence,) one of the gentlest, most genial, most kindly, and most witty men with whom we have ever met. After reading what is possible about Addison, and examining his works, what strikes one most is the intense overwhelming love which he had for his fellow creatures. He laughs at them and their follies, and in doing so uses a wit which is entirely his own; but even while he rebukes he never wounds. In an extremely corrupt and licentious age, his hands were always pure and his morals unimpeachable; yet he was one of the most popular and influential men of his day. Although he had a commanding person and perfect manners, he was reputed to be dull in mixed society, where flashy brilliance was everything, and where shallow-brained, half-educated women cackled the intolerable frivolity which we read in the plays of the time; he was not fitted to shine in the drawing-rooms of the day, and he did not. He could not make a pretense of speaking in Parliament, and so was absolutely useless as a debater, yet the firm faith which those in authority had in his ability and honesty entirely counterbalanced the want of social success and brilliancy of speech—two of the most important requirements in those days for a nearly penniless politician with no family connections. Addison, by the mere power of his personal virtues first, and his literary ability secondly, found himself in one of the highest offices of State, kindly assisting the meanest and least grateful of those whom he had known in the old times, when without £50 in his pocket he bullied the great Duke of Somerset, and won the battle. He came to a singular end after all. He married Lady Warwick. Alas! for the vanity of human wishes!

Of his personal appearance we have at least two portraits by good hands. Before us are three carefully-engraved portraits of him, but there is a great dissimilarity between the three, except in the wig. Sir Godfrey Kneller painted one of these portraits, which is entirely unlike the two others; let us, however, give Sir Godfrey the credit of the best picture, and judge Addison's appearance from that. The wig almost prevents our judging the shape of the head, yet seems very high behind. The forehead is very lofty, the sort of forehead which is called "commanding" by those people who do not know that some of the least decided men in the world have had high foreheads. The eyebrows are delicately "penciled," yet show a vast deal of vigor and expression; they are what his old Latin friends, who knew so well the power of expression in the eyebrow, would have called "supercilious;" and yet the nasal end of the supercilium is only slightly raised, and it droops pleasantly at the temporal end, so that there is nothing satanic or ill-natured about it; the eyebrow of Addison, according to Kneller, seems to say, "You are a greater fool than you think yourself to be, but I would die sooner than tell you so." The eye, which is generally supposed to convey so much expression, but which very often does not, is very much like the eyes of other amiable and talented people. The nose is long, as becomes an orthodox Whig; quite as long, we should say, as the nose of any member of Peel's famous long-nosed ministry, and quite as delicately chiseled. The mouth is very tender and beautiful, firm, yet with a delicate curve upward at each end of the upper lip, suggestive of a good joke, and of a calm waiting to hear if any man is going to beat it. Below the mouth there follows, of course, the nearly inevitable double chin of the eighteenth century, with a deep incision in the centre of the jaw bone, which shows through the flesh like a dimple. On the whole a singularly handsome and pleasant face; wanting the wonderful form which one sees in the faces of Shakespeare, Prior, Congreve, Castlereagh, Byron, or Napoleon, but still extremely fine of its kind.—*Temple Bar.*

SKIMMING THE SEINE.—Of all the things in the world which appear utterly worthless, are soap-suds. Mr. Simmonds takes a different view. He tells us that "soap-suds as a stimulant of vegetable life, cannot be too highly appreciated." We cannot go into his argument on the great value of soap-suds, and it is sufficient to say that, when poured out as a manure, they are of prodigious efficacy. The French, who are up to everything in the chemical line, have taken a proper view of the value of soap-suds. Whether from private dwellings in Paris, or from the barges of the *blanchisseuses*, the Seine must have a good deal of soap floating about it in a wasteful kind of way, to say nothing of the greasy pollution from dead dogs and cats. There was a fortune, if properly looked after. An enterprising firm, fortified by the authority of the Prefect, determined to begin a system of skimming the Seine. You would imagine it was a nonsensical idea. Quite a mistake. By uniting the skimmings of the river with the offal from hospitals, the firm is able, by the aid of chemistry, steam, and cookery, to fatten 3,000 pigs, and to produce annually 500,000 pounds of soap. Let England touch that if it can! Can any one mention a town in Great Britain where the most valuable products are not senselessly floated off down the gutters and sewers, never more to be of use to human beings?—*Chambers' Journal.*

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. BROWNING.—Mrs. Browning and her writings claim affectionate commemoration on the part of those who knew her personally, and consider the high place she must ever hold among the recognized poetesses of this country. In the first class only five can be named—Joanna Baillie and Miss Mitford, in right of their tragedies, (the former, too, one of Great Britain's most exquisite lyrists;) Mrs. Hemans, the musical, high-hearted, and impassioned; and herself—less complete in execution, it may be, than the three women of genius already named, but bolder in imagination and deeper in learning, with a wider (and wilder) flow of inspiration than any of those with whom she is here classed. She has a place of her own—rare, noble, daring, and pure beyond reproach—in the Golden Book of gifted women. There has been only one since—Adelaide Anne Proctor—less ambitious, perhaps, than her predecessors, but, as a lyrist, more complete, more delicate, not less original, therefore, than any among them, whose verses have a beauty and a finish that owe nothing to any model.

It must be at least thirty years ago that I was startled by a new pleasure—a published ballad, signed, I think, with only initials—in *The New Monthly Magazine*—"The Romaunt of Margret." I got it by heart: if I copied it once, I copied it ten times, and must have made myself a nuisance, as immature enthusiasts are apt to do, by talking of it, in season and out of season, as an appearance of a strange, seizing, original genius. I was doubted and put aside accordingly, in obedience to English law and usage, which (as it were) make us set our teeth and lean our backs against the door whenever the same is to be opened to a real novelty. The chance, however, that brought me to the knowledge of that munificent man and indulgent friend, John Kenyon, Miss Barrett's relative, brought me also the privilege of writing to one whom I so sincerely admired, and of being on the list of those to whom she was willing to write.

In those days no other intercourse was possible; for she was an invalid—thought to be a hopeless one—as such, not to be intruded on, (were the candidates as persevering, gifted, and charming as the American "interviewers") save by a very few old friends.

Her letters ought to be published. In power, versatility, liveliness, and *finesse;* in perfect originality of glance, and vigor of grasp at every topic of the hour; in their enthusiastic preferences, prejudices, and inconsistencies, I have never met with any, written by men or by women, more brilliant, spontaneous, and characteristic. This was *her* form of conversation. I have never done a duty more against the grain than in restoring those addressed to me to their rightful possessor—the true poet whom she married, after an intimacy suspected by none save a very few, under circumstances of no ordinary romance, and in marrying whom she secured for the residue of her life an emancipation from prison and an amount of happiness delightful to think of, as falling to the lot of one who, from a darkened chamber, had still exercised such a power of delighting others. It was more like a fairy tale than anything in real life I have ever known, to read, one morning, in the papers, of her marriage with the author of 'Paracelsus,' and to learn, in the course of the day, that not only was she married, but that she was absolutely on her way to Italy. The energy and resolution implied were amazing on the part of one who had long, as her own poems tell us, resigned herself to lie down and die. I cannot recollect when I have been more moved and excited by any surprise, beyond the circle of my immediate hopes and fears.

Every letter of hers from Florence told me of one prospect after another brightening, of one hope after another fulfilled—told with a piquant originality and prejudice not to be overstated or underpraised.

I never met Mrs. Browning face to face till after her return to England. The time is too recent for me to tell how we met—as correspondents who had become friends. And her indulgent friendship never failed me to the last, in spite of serious differences of opinion concerning a matter which she took terribly to heart—the strange weird question of mesmerism, including clairvoyance. To the marvels of these two phenomena (admitting both as incomplete discoveries) she lent an ear as credulous as her trust was sincere and her heart high-minded. But with women far more experienced in falsity than one so noble and one who had been so secluded from the world as herself, after they had once crossed the threshold, there is seldom chance of after-retreat. Only they become bewildered by their tenacious notions of loyalty. It is over these very best and most generous of their sex that impostors have the most power. They are no matches, as men are, for those miserable creatures who creep about with insinuating manners, and would pass off legerdemain, the tricks of cup-and-ball, for real, portentous discoveries.

I have never seen one more nobly simple, more entirely guiltless of the feminine propensity of talking for effect, more earnest in assertion, more gentle yet pertinacious in difference, than she was. Like all whose early nurture has chiefly been from books, she had a child's curiosity regarding the life beyond her books, co-existing with opinions accepted as certainties concerning things of which (even with the intuition of genius) she could know little. She was at once forbearing and dogmatic, willing to accept differences, resolute to admit no argument; without any more practical knowledge of social life than a nun might have, when, after long years, she emerged from her cloister and her shroud How she used her experiences as a great poetess is to be felt and is evidenced in her "Aurora Leigh," after every allowance has been made for an extreme fearlessness in certain passages of the story and forms of expression, and that want of finish in execution with which almost all her efforts are chargeable.

The success of "Aurora Leigh" (with all its drawbacks) was immediate, wide, and, I conceive, is one likely to last. The noble and impassioned passages which printed themselves on memory as I hurried through the tale, carried along by its deep interest, the brilliancy of allusion, the felicity of description, separate it from any effort of the kind which I could name. Those who care for comparison may come to something like a right appreciation of this poem, on comparing it with efforts in the same form by M. De Lamartine, or an English novel in verse which followed it, by the accomplished but imitative author of "Lucille." In Mrs. Browning's ballad poems, the same pre-eminence in fantasy may be ascribed to her. I refer to the "Rhyme of the Duchess May," "The Brown Rosarie," "The Romaunt of the Page," "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," and "Bertha in the Lane." It is idle to talk of halting tones and occasional platitudes, (what fertile writer has been exempt from them?) when so much vigor or variety are to be counted on the other side of the question. Some of Mrs. Browning's minor lyrics can hardly be exceeded in beauty and tenderness. The verse from one, entitled "Sleeping and Watching," which begins:

> "And God knows, who sees us twain,"

has a pathos which will speak to every one who has had experience in the darkened chambers of life.—*From Recent Art and Society, by H. F. Chorley.*

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WAGERS.—Some of the achievements depending on the incentive of wagers were in past times very odd; and journalists always looked out for such narratives in times when society had not yet begun to move on, literally and figuratively, at railroad speed. In the early part of the reign of George III. two gentleman made an eccentric wager at a coffee-house near Temple Bar. One of them undertook to jump into water seven feet deep, with all his usual clothing on, and undress himself completely. He did it, and if we picture to ourselves the twisting and wriggling involved in such an operation, floating the whole of the time, we must admit it to be as difficult an affair as it was ludicrous. A butcher, on a calm Summer's evening, undertook, for a wager, to cross the Thames in his wooden tray. In this exploit, using his hands as paddles, he made the passage safely from Somerset Stairs to the Surrey side, providing himself with a cork-jacket in case of accident. The chroniclers took care to record that "seventy boat-loads of spectators were present; and bets to the aggregate amount of more than 1,000 guineas depended on the event." Richard Jenkins, a merchant of York, wagered a large sum that he would pave 100 square yards with stones in nine hours. He accomplished it; but we are left in the dark as to what kind of paving it was, and in what way the work was performed. A gentleman undertook, for a wager, that he would stand for a whole day on London Bridge, with a tray full of good sterling sovereigns, and would fail to find customers for them at a penny a piece. The report is that he won the wager, all the passers-by believing that he was merely trying to cheat them with brass imitations. During a visit paid by one of the royal dukes to a victorious ship-of-war at Spithead, a sailor got upon the very top of the mainmast, (the truck,) and stood there upon his head, waving his hat round and round on one foot. It is to be hoped that this display of antipodean loyalty was duly appreciated. Heidegger, Master of the Revels to George II., was considered to be the ugliest man in England. A wager was laid that a competitor for this doubtful honor could be found. An old woman from St. Giles' was brought forward, and the umpire, with Heidegger's own approval, was about to award the palm to her; but Heidegger, in response to a suggestion, put on the old woman's bonnet, to render the conditions more equal; the additional ugliness was so indescribable, that the victory was awarded to him. Long before the days of steam-boats, a gentleman wagered a thousand guineas that he would make a boat move twenty-five miles an hour. He accomplished it in a very singular way, and at a considerable outlay in money and ingenuity. He caused a circular canal to be dug, 100 feet in diameter and nine feet wide, and filled with water; a horizontal pole, equal in length to the radous of the circle, was pivoted at one end to a strong post in the middle, and fastened at the other end to a boat; a horse trotted in a smaller circle, at a point nearer to the post than to the boat, dragging the pole round; and the leverage thus singularly obtained sufficed to give a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour to the outer end of the pole, and consequently to the boat. A Baronet and a clergyman laid a wager as to the time when the first Emperor Napoleon would die; but a court of law set aside this bet as illegal, on the ground, that it gave one of the parties an interest in the speedy death of a man much exposed to hazard. We have only space left to notice finally the wager concerning Sir John Throckmorton's suit of clothes, on which a thousand guineas depended. At 5 o'clock on a June morning, in 1811, two South Down sheep were shorn; the wool was washed, carded, slubbed, roved, spun, and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, tented, raised, sheared, dyed, and dressed; and at 6:30 the same evening, the wool which had clad the sheep in the morning was worn as a dress suit by Sir John at his own dinner-table.—*Chambers's Journal.*

CURIOUS NORWEGIAN DISHES.—Still, in most countries there is something to be learned—some peculiar dish, (not unfrequently the queerest looking,) which will reward investigation. Occasionally, indeed, the inquirer will meet with a rebuff; but is not this the case in all original research? Never shall we forget our first and last acquaintance with that northernest and nastiest of foods called stockfische. We had arrived at a sœter's hut far away in the Arctic regions of Norway, hungry as starved wolves, and lo! one set before us what looked and felt like a large splinter of pine wood. As we raised it to our lips, however, we became fully aware by the perfume, which can only be described as noisome, that it consisted of animal matter; still, undaunted, we managed to bite off a portion. At first it seemed tasteless, but, as it became slowly reduced by actively-working jaws, such a sickening flavor unfolded itself that in horror and amazement we fled from the food and the hut that could harbor it. Our feeling on first tasting the plum soup of Norway, served at the commencement of dinner, was one of indignant surprise, not much inferior to that of the bucolic gentleman who bit into an olive under the impression that it was a preserved green gage; and though it is not in itself absolutely nauseous, we confess we could never abide it. There is, however, one excellent dish which the Norwegian traveler meets with at every little inn. It is called "carbonado," and consists of minced meat, eggs, and fine herbs made up into a kind of cake, and then fried or baked. The meat, probably, if cooked in an ordinary way, would defy mastication, but thus treated it is really a dainty *plat.* Equally common at the post stations is salmon, dried and prepared in some sublime manner, far superior to the kippered salmon of commerce, and eaten raw in the thinnest possible slices.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND MOSCHELES.—Next morning at 10 o'clock they called at No. 6 Shandwick place, where the illustrious man was staying for the Winter with his second, and unmarried, daughter. "He opened the door himself," says Moscheles, "and welcomed us heartily; he was suffering from gout and walked with a stick. Before we had taken off our things we felt completely at home, and my wife's anticipated awe of the great man had entirely vanished. We sat down to breakfast forthwith, and a genuine good Scotch breakfast we had, served on handsome silver plate by two servants in powder and livery. Scott's conversation was extremely animated and delightful; he understands German, and is thoroughly versed in our literature, and an enthusiastic worshiper of Goethe. He told us many anecdotes, but when he asked me, 'How do you like my cousin the piper?—you know, we Scotch are all cousins'—I am afraid my answer must have done violence to his sense of music, which, by nature, was very limited. It was impossible for me to pretend to any enthusiasm for the bagpipes. Sir Walter had expected as much, but expatiated on the wonderful effect the national music has on the native Highlanders, arguing that a wandering piper would attract crowds in the streets of Edinburgh; also, that in battle the sound of bagpipes would inspire Scotch soldiers with a desperate valor. 'You should hear my cousin the piper play and sing "The Pibroch o' Donald Dhu," but with the Gaelic words,' said he; 'those words are the only appropriate ones to convey spirit and animation, but the melody itself carries one away.' He began to hum the tune, and beat time on the carpet with his stick, which was always by his side; 'but,' added he, 'the whole thing is wrong; I sing so badly; my cousin, who has just come in, must play the tune for us up stairs in the drawing-room.' Accordingly we went up stairs, the cousin played me the subject; I extemporized upon it, and completely won the heart of our ever youthful-minded and genial host. This was the prelude to my playing several Scotch airs, which I had to vary and interweave in all manner of ways. At last we parted, after a delightful visit, ever memorable to us; the amiability and sweetness of Scott's manner are never to be forgotten. Kindness, indeed, is written in every feature and speaks in every word that falls from him. He treated my wife like a pet daughter, kissed her on the cheek when we went away, and promised he would come and see the children and bring them a book. This he did, and his gift was the *Tales of a Grandfather.* He had written on the title-page, 'To Adolphus and Emily Moscheles, from the Grandfather.'

After our visit, Sir Walter was unfortunately confined to his bed with a fresh attack of gout; he got better, however, and on the occasion of my third concert, which was a matinée, to the surprise of a crowded and fashionable audience, Sir Walter stepped into the room before the music began. 'My wife," says Moscheles, "sat as usual in a remote corner of the room; Scott, however, found her out instantly, and sat down by her side, drawing upon her the envious eyes of many a fair beholder. His hearty bravoes and cheers, when I played, stimulated the audience to redouble their applause, which reached a climax when I gave them the Scotch airs. Between the parts he asked my wife if she knew Bürger's poem, 'Der Dichter liebt den guten Wein,' and, on her answering in the affirmative, he told her how he delighted in this poem, which he had translated into English, adding, 'Would you like to have it? I shall send it you.' She begged him to recite the song in the original; this, to my wife's great delight, he willingly assented to, while all around listened eagerly."—*From Recent Music and Musicians by Ignatz Moscheles.*

WASTE MATERIALS.—On old used leather there have been various schemes of utilization. By dissolving the leather by steam and certain acids it is possible to produce printing-rollers for cotton fabrics; but it seems preferable to cut the leather into pieces, mix them with a cementing liquid, and then squeeze the whole into a mass of different thicknesses, according to the purpose required, such as material for making up the soles and heels of boots and shoes. With a quantity of paste and the force of a steam-engine, shreds are made to assume the appearance of cakes of leather—technically, pancakes or pasted stock—which are largely used in the wholesale shoe manufacture of Massachusetts. There is another method in that country of using up shavings and scraps of leather. "These are ground to a powder, resembling coarse snuff, and this powder is then mixed with certain gums and other substances so thoroughly that the whole mass becomes a kind of melted leather. In a short time this dries a little, and is rolled out to the desired thickness, perhaps one-twelfth of an inch; it is now quite solid, and is said to be entirely water-proof." There are various processes patented for melting down leather waste, and producing large sheets of artificial leather, possessing water-proof qualities, but we have not space to go into any account of them.

Bones, new and old, wherever they can be picked up, are put to a variety of uses. The fresher kinds of shank-bones serve for making the handles of knives, forks, and tooth-brushes. From some, gelatine is extracted. When not serviceable for these purposes, they are crushed into powder for manure. Bone-dust is worth from five pounds to five pounds ten shillings per ton. Farmers buy it in large quantities for fertilizing their fields. The importation of this convenient fertilizer from foreign countries is immense. Stories are told of battle-fields being plundered for the sake of the decaying bones of the soldiers who had fallen. Researches for the material of bone-dust are carried on upon a large scale in the ancient cemeteries and pyramids of Egypt. Long ago, when the people of that country mummified the bodies of their relations, and stowed them ceremoniously away in caverns, they were not aware that they were only preserving them for manure in a distant European island. A correspondent of the *Times,* writing from Alexandria, facetiously remarks: "Fancy mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! The other day, at Sakhara, I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of the river, laden with nets, in which were femora, tibia, and other bony bits of the human form, some two hundred weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting, and sorting the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent down to Alexandria, and thence be shipped to English manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure, I am told, particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk, and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and Cheviots in a distant land! But Egypt is always a place of wonders."

Nothing seems to be so thoroughly used up as old clothes. The buying and selling of cast-off apparel is a great business in London. Usually the worn garments are freshened up by dye-stuffs, pressed, and otherwise doctored for the market. The process of dressing them is called clobbering, and this in itself is a business. The better class of old dress-coats, when nicely clobbered, have a respectable appearance. Clerks with poor salaries, waiters, small tradesmen, and curates with meagre stipends, are among the purchasers. Coats and other woolen garments which have done good service, are exported to Ireland and Holland, where you may see them in great quantities for sale at the fairs and markets. As regards the sale of second-hand ladies' dresses, the trade is everywhere on the increase. Silks, lace, shawls, frills, and all sorts of frippery, are purchased by dealers, whose names are seen in advertisements, and are retailed by them on a very comprehensive scale. Servants are not said to be the buyers. The chief customers for the used, though, in many cases, elegant dresses, are ladies who aspire to a showy exterior. Second or third hand chignons, we doubt not, are eagerly pounced on.

It is amusing to know that liveries, scarlet military tunics, and various official garments, decorated with lace, find a ready sale on the west coast of Africa, to which shiploads are exported. There these gaudy articles of apparel, and the gaudier the better, are purchased for purposes of barbaric splendor. Think of a negro chief seated complaisantly under his court umbrella, dressed in the cast-off tunic of the Life Guards, or in one of the livery coats of the Lord Mayor's attendants! Used scarlet regimentals are said to be largely exported to Russia, to be cut up as facings for civil officials, though this we can hardly credit. Silk velvet waistcoats, when even pretty well worn, find a market among German and Polish Jews, to be made into skull-caps, it being one of the points of Hebrew etiquette to have the head covered on ceremonious occasions, dinner-parties included. Old velvet waistcoats from England turned into caps for Jewish worshipers in that strangely antique synagogue on the banks of the Moldau!

However woolen garments may be disposed of time after time, they are at length no longer passable, and then comes a total revolution in their character; the buttons are taken off, the linings torn out, and what remains of the fabric is ground by machinery into "devil's dust." This is the first step in what may be called the resurrection in old clothes. When a coat will not so much as hang together to dress up a scarecrow, it will still make down into very good shoddy, as the devil's dust is politely named. The meaning of this is that the garment is torn up by toothed wheels into a condition of loose fibres, which, on being properly sifted, are mixed with fresh wool, carded, spun, and woven into cloth. There is a triumph of art! The shoddy, or mungo, as it is sometimes called, after being fit for the dung-heap, is incorporated with what appears to be exceedingly beautiful cloth, and is again proudly exhibited as Sunday clothes on the backs of thousands of wearers. The thing seems ridiculous, if not a bit of a cheat; but let us not be too hard on shoddy. There is not a sufficiency of fresh wool for all the world. And as woolen goods are in an ever-growing demand, what better can be suggested than that the elastic fibres of the old garments should be wrought up into an article agreeable to the eye, and productive of bodily comfort! All hail to the virtues of shoddy! He was a great man who thought out that marvelous invention.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MAD DOGS.

HYDROPHOBIA—ITS HISTORY, SYMPTOMS, AND SOME OF THE REMEDIES EMPLOYED TO COUNTERACT AND CURE IT.

"Y ran, qui ran, cafram, catafram, cafratrosque!" There are few of our readers who would be disposed to rely very much on these curious words as a remedy against canine madness, to be conveyed, bolus-wise, into a hound's throat. And yet they were used popularly for that purpose in the Middle Ages, as we may learn from the *Book of Venerie*, written in English by George Turbervile in the sixteenth century. It was the way in all ages. Men were everywhere fond of using periapts and prayers against whatever evils they endured or dreaded, and even so wise a man as Cato the elder—to go no further back and come no further down—could gravely advise his friends to repeat the words "Hista, pista, pax, max, adimax!" over a patient in any case of luxion. In our own days science has taken the place of superstition as regards the treatment of diseases; and yet, in the case of that terrible dog-malady and its consequences, the remedies it offers us do not seem to be much more to the purpose than the above-mentioned "charme of wordes," quoted by the Elizabethan writer.

Considering the recent general mention and statistics of hydrophobia, people would be apt to suppose it is a disease of modern times. But it is, in truth, about as old as any other. The Greeks knew and feared it, and they named it *lyssa*, and also *hydrophobian*. The old Italians knew it also, and called it *rabies*. One of Homer's heroes, Teucer Talamon, calls Hector a mad dog—a dog in *lyssa*; and Ovid, writing of Hecuba, transformed into a hound, says she went "barking tremendous o'er the fields of Thrace"—mad, of course. Faliscus, a contemporary of Ovid, mentions the *rabies* and the cutting of a worm from a young dog's tongue—a blundering kind of preventive suggested by the Semitic word for tongue, *lyshan* or *lyssa*, so like the other word that meant *rabies*. It has never been shown that anything under a dog's tongue can produce madness. Celsus, writing about the beginning of our era, recommends caustics, cupping, and sucking the wound of the human patient—a much more sensible advice than the "Y ran, qui ran," already quoted, or any of those "charms" which Pliny mentions in his chapter on the subject. The latter says that bitten men ate for remedy the liver of a mad dog. Others would swallow a hair drawn from the animal's tail—literally a hair of the dog that bit them. Columella tells how people, in order to prevent the dog rabies, would bite off the last joints of puppies' tails—a prophylactic still practiced by some of the modern dog fanciers. A great many old authors have written on the theme of canine madness and hydrophobia. The Greeks had a large experience of it, and their writers accordingly mention a number of remedies, amulets, and charms which curiously indicate the popular knowledge on that subject. Galen says that Mithridates of Pontus, the great master of languages, got a sure remedy for hydrophobia from Zopyrus the Cretan. In the treatment of it, Celsus, like Pliny, recommended belladonna. In the third century Nemesianus, a poet of Carthage, wrote about the disease, showing that it must have been well known in Northern Africa. Ætius, a physician of Mesopotamia, showed that it was known in that country also in the sixth century; and the Arab writers Avicenna and others had a great many cunning and wonderful things to say on the same subject.

Coming to the more familiar ground of Europe, we find canine madness mentioned as an epizöotic in the laws of Hoel Dha, of Wales, revised in 1020 A. D., and some old Anglo-Saxon manuscripts and *læce books* (leech books) preserve several remedies and preventives in cases of dog-madness and biting, among which is found the old punning notion of a worm to be eradicated from the animal's tongue. It may also be gathered that the Anglo-Saxon mad dog could be made useful to society. His head, well pounded and mingled in a syrup or drink, was a cure for jaundice; and the same unruly member, when burned to ashes, was the sovereignest thing on earth for cancer. The men of religion provided by rubric some remedies for dog poison, one of which, in Belgium, was a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Hubert, in the Ardennes, a custom still observed in that country for the same purpose. Subsequently the doctors of the Sorbonne (1671) condemned all such religious remedies, to the great disgust of the more orthodox order of churchmen. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several canine epizöotics occurred in Europe, and at the same time wolves and foxes were affected in the same way. The disease was still more noted in the eighteenth, especially in Hungary, France, and Lusatia. In 1741 Barbadoes was greatly troubled with it. In 1752, mad dogs so increased in London that those found in the streets were shot. In 1760, occurred a similar panic and public massacre. In 1763, dogs were treated in the same way in Northern Italy, while in Madrid 900 of them, sane and insane, were put to death in one day. In 1768, the rabies was frequent in Boston and other towns of New-England, where it was regarded as a sort of novelty. In 1774, the authorities of Lancashire, in England, refused to give relief to any poor person keeping a dog. In 1779, mad dogs were formidable in Philadelphia and Maryland, and subsequently in the West Indies, especially in San Domingo and Jamaica. In 1785, the rabies showed itself in the Northern and Southern States. In 1803, it first appeared in Peru, and a general slaughter of dogs followed.

Latterly this deadly rabies seems to be on the increase, owing, no doubt, to the increased number of dogs, and perhaps, in some measure, to the increased facilities of record. The medical statistics of Europe and this country have furnished many particulars of the disease and its results. Prof. Rey, chief of the Veterinary School of Lyons, in France, states that in 1842 about 780 dogs died rabid in the dog-hospital of that institution. In 1851 there were 267 cases of rabies in Hamburg, and 2,000 stray dogs were killed in consequence. From 1855 to 1860, says M. Fleury, rabies was prevalent in large portions of North Germany, France, and Spain. In 1858 the disease was so severe in Algeria that the Governor-General issued a circular of warning and advice. The Abyssinians suffer from the malady; and Sir Samuel Baker tells how they usually set fire to a wooden hut full of sane dogs, to purify the animals and prevent rabies. The poor animals escape from the flames scorched and frightened, and, as their masters think, proof against all future madness. In 1865 the number of mad dogs admitted as patients into the Veterinary Hospital of Lyons was 159, of which eighty-seven died. In 1867 a Metropolitan Streets act was passed in England, enabling the Police to destroy all wandering dogs. A *battue* followed in the City of London with good results, the number of rabid cases being greatly diminished. Two or three years ago the *rabies* appeared in the Quorn and other English kennels, destroying the dogs and clouding the field sports of the season.

The dog rabies has shown itself everywhere within the temperate zones, with the exception of Van Diemen's Land and the Azores. It is scarcely ever found in Greenland, the Siberian regions, or Kamtchatka, and is more prevalent in the temperate than in the torrid regions of the globe. Larrey, Volney, Brown, and others assert that it is not found in Egypt. France, Upper Italy, Holland, and Spain are the countries most severely visited by it. In the British Isles, England has the lion's share of the malady, Ireland producing few mad dogs, and Scotland fewest of all. In 1866, when sixty-six deaths from hydrophobia occurred in England, none appeared to have taken place in Scotland. As regards the season when canine madness is most prevalent opinions differ somewhat, and it seems to be generally admitted that the "dog-days" are not the special cause of it they were once supposed to be. The rabies breaks out in all seasons of the year; and Dr. Röll, of the Veterinary Institute of Vienna, asserts that it is more prevalent in mild than in hot Summers. It is argued, with a strong show of reason, that irregular seasons with rain (as at present on our seaboard) are the most productive of this dangerous malady. As regards the natural cause of it there is much uncertainty. M. Roucher, the Frenchman, arguing from the malady as it shows itself in Algeria, thinks it is spontaneous, like other diseases, and not necessarily the result of bites; and, perhaps, this opinion is a true one; for it is hard to believe that rabies, to be propagated in a country, must always be actually alive in some one or more animals. All dogs have the germ of it probably, and this could be developed in various ways. It is supposed by a great many that a great cause of rabies is the repression of the animal's natural propensities in confined city homes, where it has not the society of its kind. It is observed that females are less affected by the disease than the males, and it is asserted that a dog in a state of freedom among his fellows would never become rabid. The last assertion is too positive; since wolves and foxes are seized by the rabies. But there are certainly many things in the domesticated life of dogs to vitiate their growth and nature and predispose them to their extraordinary disease.

The first general symptom of that disease is the dullness of the animal, accompanied by a certain restlessness and a desire to roll itself up in dark and out-of-the-way corners. It is usually thirsty, and laps water freely in the early stages of the malady, showing none of the hydrophobia felt by human beings in that deadly trouble. The sound of a dog's voice in madness is remarkably changed into a hoarse, growling, elongated effort in the throat, somewhat like the crow of a cock, but deeper. French writers mention this dreadful *voix de coq*, and accept it as a sign of what is coming. M. Bouley tells a story of two veterinary students who heard a dog bark one night, in a house of Charenton, as they were going home, and knocked up the incredulous and angry proprietor to tell him his mild and affectionate house-dog was growing rabid. They compelled him to listen to reason and tie up the animal, and in this way prevented a catastrophe, for the dog was really mad. The mad dog seems insensible to pain and is silent, even when beaten or when he bites the red hot end of a poker. The symptoms of rabies in a human being are as well known as those of the dog, when they show themselves suddenly after an "incubation" of six weeks, or two months, or even six or eight months, from the time of the biting. In general the closed wound begins to be painful and discharge matter, and there are achings, tinglings, chills, and other strange sensations in the limbs. In a day or two there is a tightness of the throat, a difficulty of swallowing, and the strange and terrible shrinking from the sight of water which gave the disease one of its names. But there is no need to detail the deadly progress. The descriptions repeatedly given of the last movements of men in that condition have a certain sameness in them, which has made us all familiar with the acts and agonies of the sufferers. Yet these recitals will always have their dreadful fascination for listeners or readers, and certainly the drama never showed anything more tragic and deplorable than the closing scenes of those who die of this horrible malady. The last we read about has as much interest for us as those already known. The latest just now is that of Mr. Butler, of Brooklyn, a man who, remarkably enough, affected to deny the existence of such a thing as rabies in dogs, and certainly showed a wonderful carelessness in his mode of trying to get a handful of salt down the throat of the little animal that killed him. He seemed to ignore every thought of danger, even when he was forced to reject a cup of tea and felt the restlessness that always ends fatally. He would not confess his suspicions to the doctor till he was driven to tear open his shirt front, strike his breast, and exclaim, "Mad dogs are here!" The injection of morphine under the skin failed to check the spasms of mind and body; and, indeed, in all cases of the kind, it can only soften the agony of the closing paroxysms.

Some are disposed to think hydrophobia is of the nature of hysteria and tetanus. But the resemblance seems to be a faint one. With tetanus a patient does not shrink from liquids, and the jaws are rigid, while they can be moved in hydrophobia. Tetanus affects the spinal nerves, while hydrophobia affects the blood and disorders the brain. As for hysteria, it is a thing that can be excited by the imagination. Dr. Trousseau, a Frenchman, tells how M. Joupitre, Mayor of Sologne, told him a dog in rabies had grappled him by the arm, and how, a month or two subsequently, at a plentiful Easter Sunday dinner, the Mayor, who had eaten heartily, exclaimed he felt hydrophobia—that dreadful dog had done for him! In the midst of the confusion, his wise wife drew him hastily aside, and bid him tickle his palate with his fore finger, which he did. The effect was indescribable, but decidedly good. The rabies was got rid of and the man's life saved. Several cases of the kind have been narrated, showing how a terrible fancy can disorder the brain and the nervous system. But they are quite distinct from the fatal realities of hydrophobia.

The treatment of a bite at the moment it is inflicted is of the most vital importance. Suction with the lips and pressure from the teeth should be used at once, the mouth being repeatedly washed with water. A syringe should also be employed, and cupping with glasses larger than the wound. Then caustics—solid or fluid—nitric acid, and strong liquid ammonia. But cautery with a red-hot iron is much better than anything else. Vapor baths are greatly recommended, and frequent drinks to hinder or delay the absorption of the virus, while the wound should be kept open and made to suppurate freely. It is possible that healing and drying up the flesh in a hurry tend to keep in the system some poisonous matter that would otherwise ooze out. The operation of the virus seems to be slow, since the periods of "incubation" are found to be so long, and one would think nature, in this respect, did not wish to take too unfair an advantage of human science. It is not unreasonable to suppose that remedies may yet be found strong enough to prolong that dull interval, and in the end eliminate the poison. At any rate, the only safety for a person bitten by a rabid animal would seem to be in the quickness and persistence of the remedies applied.

Meantime something should be done to diminish the chances of canine madness. Many opinions have been expressed on the subject, and the simplest is one which would be proposed by Mr. Dickens in *David Copperfield*—kill all the dogs, or as many as possible. It is the plan in general use at present, and it has a good deal of common sense to recommend it. The dogs of our cities and towns are too many in number, and furthermore, and oddly enough, they are kept by those who can worst afford to keep them, the result of which is that they live in a half-starved and generally exasperated condition. If those useless dogs cannot be killed, they should be taxed. In England and Scotland, where license is paid for over a million of canines, another half million prowl about unlicensed. A few years ago it was stated by the French authorities that France had three millions of dogs, the cost of feeding them, being about 80,000,000 of francs. In this country the dogs are not so numerous, but the expense of feeding them is probably as great. For a thousand reasons of public economy and public safety, the dog tribe should be largely reduced everywhere, and for that purpose a general tax should be tried in this country, after the European plan. Failing this, the authorities must evidently have recourse to the periodical *noyades* and other dilettanti smotherings of these poor creatures who, with all their proverbial faithfulness, can be such terrible pests in society.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., has signified his acceptance of the Chancellorship of Syracuse University, and will enter upon its duties at the beginning of the coming collegiate year. The Syracuse *Journal* anticipates much good to the college from this accession. It says: "Dr. Haven has had experience in various fields of labor requiring the possession of eminent abilities; the high reputation which he has achieved is the best indication of the success which has attended his work. He was for a time a valued Pastor in the Methodist Church. But his abilities as a writer and thinker were soon widely recognized, and led to his assumption of the duties of editor of *Zion's Herald*. Subsequently he was elected President of the State University of Michigan, and directly evinced his rare qualifications for managing a large institution of that kind. His efforts in advancing the interests of that university were invaluable, and his popularity among the students was especially marked. In response to earnest and very urgent requests, Dr. Haven afterward accepted the Presidency of the Northwestern University, established at Evanston, Ill. While discharging the duties of that office he exceeded the expectations of his warmest friends and admirers in infusing energy into the University; and his resignation of the Presidency, to accept the very responsible office of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, caused much regret among those who were deeply interested in the North-western University. He is the author of a book composed of a series of exceedingly masterly sermons on the Ten Commandments, entitled *The Pillars of Truth*; also of a large number of articles contributed to periodicals, and numerous papers read before learned societies."

AFFAIRS OF HONOR.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF DUELING, WITH INCIDENTS.

The origin of the word duel is derived from a corrupt compound of two Latin words, meaning a battle of two; but among the ancient Latins the practice of dueling was unknown. It is true, the heroes of antiquity, the warriors of the Homeric and the later ages, defied each other to mortal combat on the field of battle, but they do not seem to have done it elsewhere. And, as the battles of those days were fought with sword and spear almost exclusively, a combat between armies naturally resolved itself more or less into a series of duels. But, as among friends or allies, the practice of settling a dispute by an appeal to arms was certainly not in vogue, or we may be sure the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon would have speedily been brought to an issue by the Greek hero calling out his opponent—the survivor to be rewarded by the undisputed ownership of the beautiful Briseis. Among the Romans the duello was not a recognized institution. We have no instance of a couple of Roman gentlemen going out to a quiet suburb of the city, and there, attended by a select circle of friends and acquaintances, adjusting their differences with their swords. Indeed, it is more than probable the haughty Roman would have rejected such a proposition with disdain. Not, certainly, from any fear to engage in such an encounter, but as savoring too much of the gladiatorial arena, and therefore not to be thought of among patricians. It was not, therefore, among the classical nations, if the term be allowable, that the duello originated, but among the free nations of the North, to whom gladiatorial sports and logic were equally unknown. With them the sword was the universal arbitrator in all disputes. It had the advantage of being simple, efficacious, and so decisive as to admit of no appeals—qualities which were sufficient to recommend it to the favor of the rude and fearless tribes of Germany.

The first authentic mention we have of the appeal to arms for the settlement of differences, is in the laws of Gundebald, A. D. 501, which are preserved in the ancient Burgundian code. It was founded, as a commentator has observed, on the presumption that a brave man did not deserve to suffer, and that a coward did not deserve to live. The appeal was direct to God, in the unfaltering faith that he would protect the party whose quarrel was just. If the accused was victorious he was acquitted; if defeated, he suffered the penalties of the offense charged against him. If the accuser was vanquished, he was held to have been the culprit. With these ideas, and under various conditions, the trial by battle was incorporated into the legal systems of most of the monarchies of Europe. It remained a part of the English down to 1818, and was then abolished. The judicial duel was allowable in cases of disputes concerning the title to estates, and the various kinds of personal property. The most remarkable feature of the system was the right of a person who might be dissatisfied with the proceedings of the court, to throw down his glove and challenge the Judge to defend himself in the field. Where one of the parties to a suit was a woman, an ecclesiastic, minor, or man over sixty or incapacitated by sickness or other injury, he or she was excused from entering the lists, but might appear by champion; and when the judicial duel was a common legal proceeding, the business of professional champion was quite as common as that of prize-fighter now. For a considerable period the practice was maintained in Europe, but finally the "wager of battel" was limited to criminal actions, and in those only when death was the penalty of conviction. In this form it maintained itself in the codes long after it had fallen so far out of practice that its existence as a legal right had been almost forgotten. The last case in which the appeal to arms was taken in England—where the practice was first introduced by the Normans—was in 1818, in the well-known murder trial of Thornton, recently detailed in these columns. In France, where at one time the judicial combat was held in high favor, the last one took place in 1547, and was fought under magisterial sanction.

That modern dueling had its origin in the judicial "wager of battel" there is no reason to doubt. But it is a little singular that the celebrated challenge which was sent by Francis I. of France to Charles V. of Spain, in 1528, is maintained by some writers to be the first ever sent by one person to another for wrongs not recognized by the judicial code. But there is abundant evidence that this is erroneous. The action of Francis and of Charles, who accepted the challenge, merely gave a sanction to the duello; and though nothing came, directly, of the mutual defiance of the two monarchs, indirectly it produced most fatal results. The effect was to render the gentlemen of the day more than ever ready to resort to the sword upon affronts and injuries; and a dueling mania began which, in the course of time, increased to so alarming an extent as to arouse the Church and the King to most strenuous efforts to check it. Little effect, however, was produced by the denunciations and remonstrances of the one or the legal enactments of the other. Dueling continued, often degenerating into little better than assassination, so that during ten years of the reign of Henry IV. (Henry of Navarre) it was estimated that nearly four thousand French gentlemen had fallen in duels. It was said that the duel yearly carried off more than all the civil wars had done. The middle of the sixteenth century may be called pre-eminently the dueling age of France. Paris swarmed with professed duelists, who boasted their exploits in killing as a sportsman might of the game he had brought down. It was the fashion to fight. Sunday morning was generally the time selected, and four, six, or ten young nobles would fight on a side, and carry on the contest till principals and seconds had nearly all either been killed or severely wounded. "There was scarcely any Frenchman deemed worth looking on," writes Lord Herbert, the English Embassador, "who had not killed his man in a duel." Of course the causes about which these duels were fought were absurdly trivial. It was the fashion to fight, and not till this fashion, like any other, had worn itself out, did the mania in any degree abate. One of the most effectual means employed to check the practice was an edict of Louis XIV., promulgated in 1789, which established courts of honor, with the Marshals of France and the Governors of Provinces as supreme arbiters in differences between gentlemen, and prohibited private combats under the most severe penalties. This had a most salutary effect in checking dueling; but it did not altogether prevent it, for the royal pardon, or a commutation of the sentence, was frequently obtained, and the practice is popular in France to this day, as any one who reads the papers may see. Revolutions have been especially prolific of duels. That of 1789 had an unusual share. While the allied armies were in Paris after the fall of Napoleon, the French officers challenged their victorious opponents daily, seeking quarrels with them in every place where they assembled. Every great political change since that period has been attended with challenges by the score, and the present agitations in the Legislative Assembly have produced the customary interchange of cartels all round. It would be easy to fill columns with the records of celebrated duels which have been fought in France, but their very number renders choice difficult. It may be imagined that the list would be a long one when such affairs were conducted in so prompt and business-like style as one wherein a personal friend of the writer was engaged as principal. This gentleman, whose name shall be N. for the occasion, became involved in a dispute with a French gentleman. It was some months before the late Emperor Napoleon had made that bloody *coup d'état* by which he mounted the throne. It was plain the Government was to fall, and the different political parties were actively conspiring to secure the advantage when the inevitable should come to pass. It was at a secret political meeting that N. engaged in a warm disputation with one of the members, who finally rose, and demanded with formal politeness whether he (N.) "had the courage of his opinions." The answer was a retort to name time and place. Without any unnecessary fuss, seconds were mutually selected, the parties immediately repaired to an open space at the back of the house, short-swords were produced, and the principals stripped off their coats and vests and faced. It was a bright moonlight night. N. knew absolutely nothing of fencing; in fact had never a sword in his hand before. This saved him. His antagonist made a pass at him; N. jumped back, then made an awkward lunge which was easily parried by his antagonist, and instantly returned. N. knocked up the foil with his left hand, and thrust his weapon through his opponent's shoulder with such awkward force that both nearly fell to the ground with the weight of the blow, to the great astonishment, by the way, of the spectators, who had never seen any one fence in that way before. The wounded man was carried off. N. resumed his coat, and the party returned upstairs to resume their interrupted discussion. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes altogether; and the actual fight, not three. Very different to this little affair, was the duel between Cassagnac and Flourens, with which the papers were filled some five years or so ago. Cassagnac, as is well known, is one of the best swordsmen in France; and Flourens is scarcely inferior to him in the use of his weapon. The display of skill in the contest on both sides was altogether remarkable. They fought for nearly twenty minutes, twice withdrawing to take breath and rest, till in the third bout, Flourens became excited, lost his temper, and was immediately run through. The wound was a dangerous one, and he lay for several weeks in a critical condition. The iron wrist and imperturbable temper of the editor of the *Pays* served him well on that occasion, as it has on many similar ones. Just at present he seems likely to get into trouble for "exciting citizens to hatred and contempt of each other," as the indictment puts it; in other words, for offering to fight anybody and everybody, and proposing the duel of ten between the opposing Assemblymen, which the *Pays* came out with a few days ago. It is just probable the Government thought M. Cassagnac was creating too much disturbance for comfort, and so determined to put an extinguisher on him for a time; but, as a rule, French Judges wink very hard at duels, though a duelist who was shown to have taken an unfair advantage of his opponent would very speedily find that they had their eyes very widely open indeed. The judicial inquiry, if one be held, generally resolves itself into an inquiry whether the combat was fairly fought. If this be shown, a quiet dropping of the proceedings or the infliction of a nominal punishment is usually the result.

Such for years was the practice of the English courts in like cases. It is only within say thirty or forty years that dueling in England has been regarded in the same light as murder, and so punished. The practice was never carried to the same excess as in France; it at no time became a mania, but there was no lack of fighting in the days when every one who aspired to be "a person of quality" wore a sword, and had more or less skill in the use of it. Addison mentions the "revival" of dueling in his day; and it would seem from his remarks that it had fallen off a little from the roystering days of Charles II., and that public opinion left a gentleman free either to receive or decline a challenge as he saw fit, without imputation on his courage if he chose the latter alternative. "But now," says Addison, "it is held ignominious to refuse to engage in one." In truth, however, the duels of the beaux and young bloods of Queen Anne's time were seldom attended with loss of life, nor were the majority of the encounters much worse than trials of skill in which "first blood" decided the contest. Far more fatal than these were the sudden rencontres where men drew on each other in the heat of passion and fought out their quarrel on the spot. Hyde Park was a favorite dueling ground at one time; and the open space at the back of Montague House (now a closely built district in nearly the heart of London) was the common rendezvous at another. It was at the latter spot that Roderick Random tells us he repaired to fight the unknown Irish gentleman, whose pistol proved to be an ancient weapon, perfect in all respects except that it would not go off. This memorable contest was ended by Roderick slipping a couple of guineas into the hand of his starving antagonist, a douceur which evoked a characteristic outburst of Irish gratitude. Numerous duels and rencontres are mentioned in Pepys' diary. That of Tom Porter and Lord Belassis has been frequently quoted as an illustration of the manners of the times, and, indeed, Pepys himself details it with his view, and interjects an exclamation of wonder what the country will come to while men act so foolishly. Lord Belassis and Tom Porter were known to be the best friends in the world. They were heard talking one evening in a rather loud tone, when some one standing by said: "What, are they quarreling that they talk so loud?" Whereupon Belassis replied: "I would have you know that I never quarrel, but I strike." "What," said Tom Porter, "I would I could see any man in England that durst give me a blow." Whereupon, Belassis gave him a box on the ear. They were going to fight at once, but were prevented. So Tom Porter, knowing as he said that if they waited till the morrow they would be friends again, and then the blow would rest on him, waited for Lord Belassis in Convent Garden. When the coach passed he called him out. "You won't hurt me as I come out, Tom?" inquired Belassis. "No," said Tom. And they speedily engaged with fatal effect. After a few minutes, Belassis dropped the point of his sword, called his friend, and kissed him, bidding him shift for himself; "for," says he, "Tom, thou has hurt me, but I will make a shift to stand till thou mayest withdraw, and the world take no notice of thee, for I would not have thee troubled for what thou hast done." And then Tom Porter showed him he was wounded too. "It is pretty," adds Pepys, "to hear how the world talks of them as a couple of fools that killed one another out of love." Though dueling, as said before, was never a "mania" in England, as it has been across the Channel, yet the number of celebrated men in that country who fought or were challenged includes nearly every man of note from the time of the Second Charles down to the present century. Horace Walpole fought with Chetwynd in a lobby of the House of Lords, and wounded his antagonist. Charles Fox fought. Sheridan had some bloody encounters in his younger days. O'Connell fought and killed his man. His son was subsequently challenged by the present Prime Minister of England for the celebrated taunt that Mr. Disraeli was "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief"—a sarcasm which stung the victim of it to madness. The young O'Connell declined a challenge for words spoken by his father. It may surprise many to know that Mr. Richard Cobden was the recipient of a challenge, the challenger being a British Admiral. The invitation was declined, as might be expected. The severest blow which dueling received in England was given it by the death of Capt. Boyd, who was killed in a duel with Major Campbell, in 1807. The survivor was executed for murder. It was indeed a most horrible affair. The quarrel was of the most trivial kind. The men met at night-time, without seconds, in a private room, at seven paces. Boyd fell mortally wounded, maintaining in his dying moments that his antagonist had not acted fairly. The mental agonies of the survivor were dreadful. He resolved to surrender himself, so insupportable was the ever-present consciousness of his crime. In a letter to a friend he said: "I will die * * and suffer an ignominious death * * that my unhappy countrymen may learn to abhor the too prevalent and too fashionable crime of dueling." The last duel fought in England, so far as I know, took place between two French gentlemen in 1852, at Windsor, in which one was killed. The remarkable feature of the affair was that the man killed was a duelist who was known to be a dead shot. He fell, at last, by the hand of an antagonist who scarcely knew how to handle a pistol. The survivor was tried for murder.

Of "affairs of honor" in this country, and in Ireland which, at one time, was afflicted with a dueling mania of the worst kind, something may be said at another time. An interesting chapter may be written about them, for, in dramatic incident, they are in no way inferior to any in the annals of other countries.

THE WISCONSIN BISHOPRIC.

In reply to the letter of the committee informing him of his election as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin, Rev. Edward R. Welles, D. D., writes:

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY, RED WING, Minn., }
FRIDAY, June 19, A. D. 1874. }

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I received yesterday your dispatch by telegraph, and this morning I have received your letter announcing my election to the Episcopate of Wisconsin. The information you convey is to me so startling in its nature, so burdening in the solemn responsibility imposed upon me of considering a question infinitely more grave and momentous than I thought ever to be called upon to consider, that I am constrained to ask what I feel you will most kindly yield, some days for thought and prayer and conference, before replying other than by this acknowledgement to your letter. Asking your prayers, and most humbly imploring the blessing and guidance of our Heavenly Father, I am, most affectionately, your brother in the Church of Christ,

EDWARD RANDOLPH WELLES.

GHOSTLY WITNESSES.

A TALE OF THE GHOST WHICH HONORE MIRABEL SAW.

THE BURIED TREASURE IN THE GARDEN—MIRABEL'S DESIRE TO BECOME WEALTHY, AND HOW HE ATTEMPTED IT—THE GHOST IN A LAW COURT.

Witnesses from another world rarely make their appearance in a court-room, either *in propriâ personâ*, (*spiritu*, perhaps would be the better word,) or at second-hand as forming part of the subject matter of the case. An instance has been quite recently reported from Maryland, where a spectre appeared in court as *deus ex machinâ* though he was visible only to a half-witted witness and the guilty party.

Among the luminous judicial minds who have sat upon the bench in this State, there was at least one who certainly believed in the possibility of such appearances, and any well-intentioned ghost would, no doubt, have been cordially received, had he presented himself when his Honor was holding court. In a case like the one we are about to relate, however, his keen legal acumen would certainly, despite his spiritual predilections, have sent his ghostship out of court at once.

Honoré Mirabel, aged nineteen, a peasant and a native of the City of Pertuis, was employed as assistant gardener at the country seat of a M. Gay, not far from Marseilles. Weary of the painful and laborious life which forced him to endure the burden and heat of the day, he sought in his mind for some expedient by which to free himself from his unhappy condition. He resolved to declare himself rich by reason of having found a treasure, and arranged the following ingenious little story to support his statement: One night at about 11 o'clock, during the month of May, he was asleep under an almond-tree in the garden of the Gay country-house. Considering the place he had chosen for his bed, it is not wonderful that he slept lightly. Being roused by a slight noise, he saw by the light of the moon a man at the window of a neighboring house, which was only five or six paces from him. As this house was, at the time uninhabited, the sight of this man surprised him, and he thought he ought to challenge him. He therefore called to him, but the figure made no response. This obstinate silence piqued Mirabel, and he resolved to solve the mystery. The garden-door being open, he entered and mounted the stairs, but when he reached the room where he had seen the figure he found no one. Thereupon it dawned upon his mind that there was a ghost at the bottom of the mystery. Scared half to death at this thought, he flew down stairs four steps at a time, and hurried into the garden. Arrived there, his throat felt parched from his recent adventure, and he went to a spring near by to quench his thirst. While he was drinking he heard a voice in the sepulchral tone which phantoms are said to delight in, which called to him, saying, "Pertuisian! there is a treasure here; dig for it; it is yours; have masses said for the repose of my soul." With these words a stone was thrown on a particular spot in the garden, as if to mark the place where the treasure was concealed.

Unable to keep so weighty a secret long concealed, Mirabel hurried off and told his story to two of his friends—a woman, Magdalene Caillot, who had charge of the farm attached to a neighboring country-seat, and to her gardener. The three friends determined the next evening to verify the ghost's story, so they repaired in company to the spot indicated, and commenced digging. In a short time they came to a bundle wrapped in soiled linen, which, on being struck with the spade, gave forth a metallic chink. The party were pleased enough at this discovery, but seem to have been pretty badly scared, too, for none of them dared touch the bundle. Mirabel, however, having procured a crooked stick, (it must have been a pretty stout one,) hooked it through the bundle, which he bore home in triumph. There, in default of vinegar, he soaked it in wine, though for what reason he did not state, and on opening it discovered 1,000 gold pieces, mostly old Portuguese coins. Here was a great and glorious change for the hard-worked peasant, now become a man of property. His first proceeding seems to have been to pour out a libation to Bacchus, for he went off to Marseilles on a spree, which lasted two or three days. His friends had lost sight of the treasure from the time he had carried the bundle home with him, and when they asked after it, he put them off with an evasive answer.

He soon realized the cares which riches bring to their possessors, for, like the cobbler in La Fontaine's fable, he lived in constant dread for his life from robbers, and lost sleep, appetite, and voice. He had some masses said, for fear his spectral friend should pay him a second visit and wring his neck for him, and had himself bled four times to get rid of the physical effects of his great fright.

In this stage of affairs he bethought himself of a fellow-townsman, one Anquier, a wealthy merchant of Marseilles, and to him he confided his secret. Anquier congratulated him on his good luck, but gave him a fresh cause of alarm by explaining the laws governing the disposal of treasure trove, which, under severe pains and penalties, made a far different disposition of it from that which the ghost and Mirabel had made. Anquier therefore advised him not to expose any of the old pieces, and for his daily needs lent him forty livres. He also became very attentive to his recently-enriched fellow-townsman, escorted him around the city to see the sights, treated him at several taverns, took him to his house and to dinner, and finally showed him his strong box filled with a goodly store of money, all indicating that he was in easy circumstances. All this had the desired effect, and Mirabel was satisfied that there was no safer place for his treasure than in the hands of his friend the wealthy merchant.

It was accordingly agreed between them that at 10 o'clock in the evening of Sept. 6, they should meet at one of the city gates, and that Anquier should receive the ghost's legacy, giving a receipt for it. On his way to the rendezvous Mirabel met Gaspar Deleuil, whom he asked to wait for him in the outskirts of an adjoining grove till he had transacted some business. He then handed over to Anquier two little bags, one tied with a yellow ribbon, the other with a string, and received from him this receipt:

> I am indebted to Honoré Mirabel 20,000 livres. which I promise to pay on demand, less forty livres which he owes me. (Signed) ANQUIER.
> MARSEILLES, 27 Sept., 1726.

Being now possessed of wealth, thus safely disposed of, our hero took leave of his master, began to enjoy himself as a gentleman of elegant leisure, and became a constant frequenter of the taverns of Marseilles. But his adventures were not over yet. One night after passing a jolly evening with his friend Anquier, while he was wending his way home, he was suddenly attacked in a dark part of the road by some one who stabbed him with a knife, which penetrated coat, vest, and shirt, but inflicted only a slight wound. Who could this be? he asked himself. Surely not his old friend the ghost. The occurrence excited his suspicions of Anquier, whom he immediately visited, demanding his money. Anquier was astounded, and asked him what he meant with his cock-and-bull story of a ghost and a treasure; had he taken leave of his senses? Thereupon our young ghost-seer betook himself to law, and lodged an information with the Lieutenant Criminel. This official immediately proceeded to search Anquier's house, but no gold was there discovered, nothing but a bit of yellow ribbon and two little bags, which Mirabel swore had contained the treasure.

Anquier was brought forward and interrogated. His story was simple and straightforward. He had some casual acquaintance with Mirabel; they had lived together once at Anquier's house, and also at a tavern. Mirabel had told him a rambling story about a ghost and some money, but had never given him any. He denied all the rest of his accuser's statements.

The Judge determined, upon hearing these conflicting statements, to settle the question by a regular trial, and the witnesses for both parties were summoned.

The first was Magdalene Caillot. She said Mirabel had met her one day, looking pale and troubled, and declared that he had been holding converse with an apparition, which had revealed to him the situation of some buried treasure; she was present when the bundle was found, but did not dare to touch it. She had heard Mirabel say he had given it to Anquier.

Gaspar Deleuil repeated Mirabel's story, and also stated that he had met him one evening in September, near a gate of the city, with a package in his hand, which witness saw him hand to another party, receiving in return another piece of paper.

Françoise Fermière reiterated the story of the spectre, and said that having asked Mirabel one day to show her his treasure, he took her to his room, removed some bricks from the chimney, and displayed a large bag filled with gold coin. Other witnesses deposed to a sudden intimacy between Anquier and Mirabel, and some testimony was put in to show that the signature to the receipt was genuine.

Anquier brought witnesses to contradict some of the plaintiff's statements, and offered to prove an alibi.

This was the whole case; it rested entirely on the vision of Mirabel, for if there was no ghost there was probably no treasure; he made the spectre an integral part of his case. Fortunately for him, the criminal Judge was one of those individuals who delight to visit the night side of nature, and drop an occasional footfall on the boundary of another world. He decided that Anquier should be placed in close confinement and subjected to the torture until he should confess what he had done with the money.

An appeal was promptly taken to the Parliament of Aix, and a rehearing applied for.

Anquier's counsel presented a strong case against the ghost. Assuming even that such a thing as the return of the spirits of the departed were possible, certainly they would not appear unless for good cause. Why should the spectre bother himself to hand his treasure over to an ignorant peasant, who would let himself be cheated out of it so soon after he had received it. Certainly the spirits of the dead have no knowledge of the future, and are but poor judges of men, or such a custodian would not have been chosen. He also made the most of the other strong points in his client's case, such as Mirabel's exchanging the gold for a receipt when it was too dark for him to read it, the fact that he was the only witness as to the contents of the bundle; the little likelihood there was that his fellow-seekers would have declined to open it, especially as a woman was of the party; and finally, the non-production of Bernard, the gardener, who had assisted to unearth the treasure.

The counsel for the ghost then took his innings, and produced a formidable array of authenticated spectral appearances, from the time when the Witch of Endor brought up Samuel to prophesy Saul's destruction down to the seventeenth century.

The Parliament, however, thought it had better hear something further, and ordered a rehearing, to which the missing Bernard was summoned. An important witness he turned out to be.

He testified that he knew Mirabel well, had lent him twenty livres, had heard his ghost story, and gone out alone with him to search for the treasure. They dug for some time and found nothing, whereupon he accused Mirabel of hoaxing him, and went off. Subsequently he was present again, at the same time as Magdalene Caillot; but at that time, too, nothing was found. Mirabel had told him of his finding several small sums of money, but he never showed him any, except a few francs, which he gave to a priest to have masses said, but witness was inclined to think these were part of the twenty livres he had lent him.

Pierre Caillot testified that Etienne Barthelmy, with whom Mirabel lived, and who was his guardian, had called upon witness one day to solicit him to say that Anquier had told him he had given Mirabel's money to a sea captain. Witness, indignant at the request, kicked him out of the house. A lawyer of Marseilles swore that Mirabel had consulted him with regard to a paper which he said had been served on him. It was in the form of a writ, reciting that as he had found a treasure and not accounted for it with the owner of the land on which it was found, he must do so within fifteen days or further proceedings would be taken. As no such form of writ was in use, it was manifestly a forgery.

The evidence of these witnesses gave quite a different aspect to the case. Mirabel was himself arrested, and the trials of both accused and accuser went on together. Magdalene Caillot, on re-examination, said she had never seen any of the money nor believed any of Mirabel's yarns; that she had given the evidence she did on the first trial at his earnest solicitation. The conclusive evidence, however, against our ghost-seer was given by his own family. On a day subsequent to the time at which he swore he had put his treasure in Anquier's hands he had invited his two brothers-in-law from Pertuis to come and see it, having, as he said, concealed it in the garden. He stationed them in one of the avenues, and, withdrawing a short distance, made a pretense of digging. Soon, however, he jumped up, holding before him a shirt suspended from two crossed sticks, and shouting out, "The ghost! the ghost!" Fright at this unexpected apparition threw one of them into convulsions and caused his death. Evidence was also produced showing the receipt to be a palpable forgery.

Anquier was acquitted and Mirabel sent to the galleys for life. On being put to the torture he confessed that the whole plot had been concocted by Etienne Barthelmy, (a bitter enemy of Anquier,) who had given him the forged receipt and the false writ, and supplied him with a few pieces of gold to exhibit as part of the treasure.

This is the last recorded case of a ghostly appearance in a French court of justice. The age of Voltaire was not favorable for this species of gentry, and not even Joseph Balgamo, the Hermes Trismegistus of the new era, could galvanize them into life.

EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES IN WAR.

The *Börsenzeitung* says it is feared in military circles at Berlin that at the forthcoming International Congress at Brussels, England will not be disposed to make any important concession as to the use of explosive projectiles in time of war. It has been ascertained that, in 1868, when a similar meeting was held at St. Petersburg, the English Government instructed its representative to be very careful in avoiding any measure which would be calculated to hinder the improvement of weapons used in warfare, adding that England cannot forego the advantages it has hitherto derived from her superior mechanical skill and inventive spirit in this respect. At the same time, reference was made to a statistical report prepared in the French War Department, from which it appeared that the losses of armies in battle since the introduction of arms of precision and long-range guns have been relatively much less than when the old-fashioned artillery and muskets were in use. In the battle of Friedland, for instance, the losses of the French were fourteen per cent., and of the Russians thirty per cent. of their respective troops; at Wagram, the French lost thirteen per cent., and the Austrians fourteen per cent.; at the Moskowa, the French thirty-three per cent., and the Russians forty-four per cent.; and at Waterloo, the French thirty-six per cent., and the Allies thirty per cent. Forty years later, when the new arms had been introduced, the loss of the French and Austrians at Magenta was seven per cent. each only; while at Solferino, the losses of the French and Sardinians were ten per cent., and of the Austrians eight per cent.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS SWINDLED.

Toronto papers publish a telegram from St. Catharine's, 24th inst., in which the following statements are made: "On Sunday morning last a company of eighteen Italian emigrants, the victims of New-York sharpers, arrived here, having been dispatched from New-York with the promise that they should all receive employment on the new canal. The agent who had forwarded them had got possession of all their money, and, being destitute of funds, they were compelled to take shelter in the woods near section 7 of the new canal. On Monday they applied for work, but although the contractors made no objection, the laboring men made the most violent and inhuman demonstrations, would not let them enter the shanties, and drove them from the works. Ignorant of the language, intimidated, and suffering from hunger, their condition was most pitiable. They returned to the woods, where their case was discovered yesterday by Rev. Dean Mulligan, who had gone down to the works on a temperance mission. He procured the assistance of Mr. Shickluna as interpreter, and ascertained the sad story of their distress. The reverend gentleman also enlisted the sympathy of several liberal persons, and they were thus supplied with food for their present wants, and passed the night on the grounds adjacent to the Roman Catholic Church. They are all able-bodied men, most of them young and willing to work."

THE SOUTHERN SKIES.

LECTURE OF DR. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD.

At the request of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Charles W. Eliot, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and others, Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Director of the Argentine National Observatory, accepted a complimentary reception at a public hall in Boston on Monday afternoon, and after being gracefully introduced by Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., gave an interesting account of his observations in South America. After referring to the kind interest and sympathy manifested by the large and intelligent audience present, he proceeded to explain the object of his labors at the observatory, which was to fill out the catalogue of the position and magnitude of stars in the hiatus between the parallel of 31° south, and Gilliss' northern limit from the south pole. Such a catalogue was commenced more than half a century ago by the great astronomer Bessel, whose observations covered the space between the parallels of 45° north and 15° south, and revealed 62,380 stars. The result was published by the Imperial Observatory of Russia. At the close of the last century in France Lalande surveyed the heavens from the north pole to the southern tropic, and his 47,000 observations have been computed and published by the British Government. Later, Argelander, the student of Bessel, made two more series of zone observations, one on the north, reaching from 45° to 80°, the other on the south from 15° to 31°—the two jointly containing about 50,000 observations. In 1852 our lamented countryman, Gilliss, returned from his expedition to Chili and brought the manuscript results of an extensive series of zones observed by him around the south pole. Soon after the English astronomer Carrington explored the ten degrees around the north pole, leaving only the hiatus mentioned above. Referring to his own expedition, (we follow the Boston *Transcript's* report,) Dr. Gould said information from various sources having led him to believe that the climate of Cordoba, midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and exempt from the frequent tornadoes of the one coast and the earthquakes of the other, was especially favorable for astronomical research, he addressed a letter in October, 1865, to Mr. Sarmiento, then Argentine Minister to this country, telling him of his desire to make an astronomical expedition thither, and of his hopes of being able to secure the necessary pecuniary means from lovers of science. In this he asked him whether such an expedition would be cordially received by the national Government and by the people of Colorado, whether protection would be afforded in case of need, and whether he could reasonably hope that on his own departure the establishment would be adopted by the Government and continued as a national institution. His reply was most cordial, answering all the questions favorably, and promising even more than he had ventured to ask. Mr. Sarmiento, as soon as he had assumed the Presidency in 1868, recommended a national observatory, and in 1869 an invitation was extended to him to organize a permanent national observatory, and provide the needful instruments and buildings, and money credits were furnished for doing this in an adequate though unpretending way. Aid came from all directions. The undertaking received encouragement on all sides. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey hastened to offer the loan of such portable instruments as might prove serviceable, an offer which was accepted as freely as it was made. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute did the same; and both these institutions, as well as the Naval Observatory and the Nautical Almanac, contributed full series of all their publications. By some grievous mischance, the boxes containing these invaluable books did not reach their destination, but the loss has been repaired to a considerable extent by new gifts. The American Academy, of Boston, lent money from its Rumford fund to purchase apparatus for studying the light of all stars. He gave permission to return either the instruments or the money, and at the most convenient time. Four of the scientific societies of England, the observatories of Greenwich, Pulkowa, and Leipzig, astronomers in England, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy sent such generous gifts of valuable books, maps, charts, &c., that the faintest heart could not have failed to gather courage. Profs. Bruhns and Zollner, in Leipzig, undertook to superintend the construction of instruments for the new institution; and during the whole period of his absence the former has attended to all the apparatus and books which he desired from Germany. So, too, Prof. Auwers in Berlin took charge of extensive computations which he needed to have made in some place where professional computers could be found. On Aug. 25, 1870, he arrived with his family at Buenos Ayres. In Cordoba, the Provincial Government empowered him to select any site which he might deem desirable, and he chose one upon the high pampa level, at the brink of the precipitous declivity bordering the valley in which the city lies 120 feet below. The floor of the observatory is on a level with the crosses upon the high church towers, three-quarters of a mile away. Such portions of the building as could be constructed of wood or metal had been made at home and forwarded by vessel, and it was his expectation that all the work of construction would be completed in three months, so that the observations could begin early in 1871, but from various causes it was not till May, 1872, that the meridian circle was mounted ready for use, nor till the 9th of September, 1872, that the regular observations commenced for the celestial survey which he had planned seven years before. The scientific labors of the first year went to the construction of star lists and charts of the visible heavens as they appeared on the clearest nights to the sharpest unassisted eyes, estimating the magnitude by tenths of a unit. The definite results are now available for publication, and the Argentine Government has authorized him to make the necessary arrangements. The published work will consist of an atlas of the heavens from ten degrees north of the equator to the south pole, showing every star to the seventh magnitude inclusive, and no others, and accompanied by the corresponding catalogues. As a matter of simple justice and propriety, he has given it the name of "Uranometria Argentina." The magnitude of each star has been determined, on the average, by more than four observations, and by as many as three different observers. At present Mr. Thorne, whom he left in charge of the observatory, and who is the only one of the original corps now remaining in Cordoba, is engaged in the last systematic scrutiny of the finished work, to insure that no star is either omitted or wrongly placed. Much more than a quarter part of the actual observation has been done by him, and from his constant and assiduous devotion to the undertaking for nearly four years, he now possesses a greater personal familiarity with the southern sky than any man ever attained before. The "Uranometria Argentina" contains 8,522 stars, of which 7,670 are situated in the southern heavens, and 852, or just one-tenth of the whole, are within the first ten degrees of north declination. The glory of the southern sky in the region near the cross is indescribable. There, where the thick stream of bright stars which skirts the milky way crosses this river of light, its brilliancy is wondrously increased, and it exhibits a magnificence unequaled in any other portion of the heavens. There glitter a multitude of bright stars, more thickly scattered than in any region within our northern view. The conclusion of the first year of the observations in September last showed the gratifying number of 429 zones, containing more than 56,000 observations, and, so far as he could judge, about two-thirds of the region to be explored were disposed of. Thus it was manifest that with no better fortune in the weather than in the year past, all the remaining work could be accomplished, and all the unsatisfactory zones repeated in less than a year more. The width of the region to be explored had been increased by one-half from the original plan. Dr. Gould alluded to the mishaps, large and small—instruments disturbed, apparatus giving out, tornadoes, dust-storms and the like; of insects in one's nose and eyes and mouth, when the hands could not be used to fight them, nor the head moved from the telescope—but there is one inhabitant of the pampas whose memory can never fade. This is the *vinchuca*, an elder brother of that insect whom Birdofredum Sawin found running away with his Colonel in Mexico; but it is a dozen times broader and thicker, and far more savage. It has seemed desirable that the positions of not less than six or seven stars in each zone should be determined with all possible accuracy, and by means of repeated observations. With this view he has prepared a list of a few thousand stars whose places were to be measured on not less than four nights, as opportunity should offer, and the intervals between the transits of the fundamental stars, as well as those nights or parts of nights on which flying clouds or mists preclude the zone work, have been devoted to this class of observations. Already a very considerable amount of material of this sort has been collected and computed, and the work is now going on in his absence. He spoke of the liberality of the Argentine Government. In both the executive and legislative departments there are continual illustrations of the strong desire of the cultivated men of the nation to foster the intellectual development of the country by every means in their power. The Government has shown a readiness to aid an astronomical expedition at the very time when all the nation's energies and resources are taxed to the utmost by the struggle with the Paraguayan despot, Lopez, one of the most sanguinary and ruthless tyrants in all history. A meteorological office was established without opposition, funds voted for the salary of a secretary and for the purchase of instruments, to be distributed to such competent persons as might be willing to undertake systematic observations. This is the second year, and means have now been provided for computing and publishing the observations received, and for purchasing yet more instruments. He said he is gradually succeeding in conveying mercurial barometers, thermometers of various sorts, rain gauges, vanes, anemometers, &c., into remote regions, and the monthly reports have already begun to flow in from various quarters. The principal objects at first must be to interest and instruct observers; to provide them with facilities, and to collect and reduce all possible data, old and new, and subject them to careful study. Thus far he feels well satisfied with the interest already awakened, and thinks that this young nation, so long struggling with foreign enemies and internal dissensions, has reason to be proud of the number, relatively large, even though intrinsically small, who are ready to work for her welfare and honor without hope of personal glory or emolument. A few years will afford material for a knowledge of the climatic relations of various points. He said: "I shall then hope for simultaneous observations in numerous places, and who knows but the Argentine Republic may yet have an 'Old Probabilities' of her own?" Dr. Gould closed his address by mentioning the friendliness and kindliness of the people, and saying that their tendencies are toward progress.

THE ESTIMATES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A LATE AND PROTRACTED SESSION YESTERDAY—OBJECTIONS TO THE BUDGET.

After waiting several hours after the time appointed for a session, the Board of Apportionment met again yesterday to consider the revised estimates. The meeting was called to order about 4 o'clock. Earlier in the day the Controller and the other members held conferences, but the sequel showed that they were not effective in producing harmony. Mayor Havemeyer presided.

The first item taken up was that of $1,500 for contingencies for the Common Council. Mr. Vance favored the amount, and the item was approved.

Mr. Vance said he believed the object of the Controller was to have his budget adopted. He proposed to make objections to parts of the budget, and if those objections were sustained, the budget would be approved.

The item of $25,000 for Clerks of the Board of Aldermen, previously objected to, was passed.

Mr. Vance moved that the sum of $10,000, under head of Mayor's contingencies, be reduced to $2,500.

Controller Green said that the sum originally inserted seemed to him to be a proper one. The Mayor of a city with 1,000,000 of inhabitants should certainly be intrusted with the expenditure of $10,000 whenever it might be required. Occasions might arise which would make the sum necessary. He would like the Mayor's opinion on the subject.

Mayor Havemeyer—I don't know really what may be required. I have advanced four or five hundred dollars for killing dogs; but the Controller can't pay the money until after the dogs have been killed. You must first capture the dogs before they can be killed—and the money can't be paid for the capture till the dogs are killed. [Laughter.]

Controller Green—I think the amount moderate. If the Mayor says he wants only $2,500, then I shall vote for it; but I am willing to respect his judgment as a head of department.

The question was then put, and Messrs. Vance, Wheeler, and the Mayor voted to make the sum $2,500, and the Controller against the reduction.

Mr. Vance moved that the estimates of the Finance Department be reduced from $371,000 to $330,068. He said the amount was about equal to the revised estimate of 1873.

Controller Green replied that the proposition amounted really to a reduction of $60,000 or $70,000 in the estimate of the Finance Department. Such a reduction would be disadvantageous to the public interests. Mr. Green then read the following statement of the operations of his department:

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1874.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

A comparative statement for the years 1871 and 1874 shows that the total cost of conducting the Finance Department in 1871, including the Chamberlain's Office and Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, which are now included, was $600,938 05, while in 1874 the total amount required for the same class of service is but $373,299 99, showing an actual reduction of expenses amounting to $227,638 06, or nearly forty per cent.

This reduction has been accomplished in the face of numerous obstacles and difficulties. There has been a large additional amount of work performed and greater efficiency introduced into every branch of the service with a much smaller number of employes; the reduction of expenses having been effected both in the number and in the salaries of those employed.

One ought not to claim any especial credit or merit for better results than those of 1871; that year is taken as a basis of comparison, as it was the last of the old régime.

The new charter has increased the labors of the Finance Department more than threefold. Prior to its passage almost every other department had a Treasurer and a corps of disbursing assistants. Now, with the exception of the Police Department, this work is all done at the Finance Department. This involves not only the disbursement of the money to the persons entitled thereto, but the audit and examination of every bill, claim, and account of every department of the Government, numbering tens of thousands. In 1871 the number of warrants drawn and registered was 9,975; in 1873 the number was 49,769; and in 1874 it will be much larger. Each of these warrants represents an account which is scrutinized in every item by competent examiners. Thus a wholesome check is kept upon expenditures, and upon errors and fraudulent charges, by which a very great saving to the City is effected.

Reductions in this department are made with a constantly increasing volume of labor, while in other Executive Departments, if works are suspended or completed, of course, forces are reduced.

Secondly—The Finance Department, being thus the settling and accounting department for every branch, purpose, and object of the Government, has had thrown upon it the ascertainment, settlement, and payment of that immense mass of old accounts and claims against the City which have been left unsettled and neglected for years past, and which amount to millions of dollars. It is not, as in other departments, the claims for the current year that are here alluded to, but the neglected, stale, and corrupt claims of past years, that are the creation of a combination between unfaithful and corrupt men in office with their equally corrupt allies and co-conspirators outside. While other departments have only their current business to attend to, the old, unsettled, tangled, and corrupt claims of all of them, running through years past, have been tumbled upon the Finance Department in one mass of inextricable confusion, in addition to its greatly-increased daily current business, so that a very considerable portion of its expenses and clerical force is necessarily devoted to the ascertainment and unraveling of these old accounts.

Thirdly—The new charter brought about very many changes in the mode of conducting City business. It displaced many officials, modified the salaries and duties of others, and as it is not a very thoroughly drawn or digested act, of course numerous questions are raised under it, and the Finance Department, instead of having a settled guiding rule in its provisions, upon which to act, is constantly at the necessity of aiding in protecting the Treasury from efforts to get interpretations of the courts unfavorable to the public interests.

Fourthly—The practice of doing work by day work by the Department of Public Works involves the payment of thousands of individual payments to laborers and others from the Battery to the Croton Dam over a line of more than forty miles.

In addition to all this, with the annexation of certain towns of Westchester County, comes to the Finance Department another lot of neglected claims and accounts, confused and complicated, which are to be adjusted and settled, and the machinery is to be devised and put in motion that will bring this section in accord with the City administration. This is but a partial statement of the occasion of the vast increase of business in the Finance Department. The clerical duty of conducting the Sinking Fund Commission, the City Prison Commission, the Board of Apportionment, the Board of Revision and Correction, and the Board of Street Openings, is provided in each instance by the Finance Department. Heretofore, expenses connected with two of the foregoing were provided by an extra allowance beyond the ordinary expenses of the department. The business of the department is altogether unprecedented in its volume, detail, and complexity. So far as the conduct of current transactions is concerned, it is becoming systematized, methodized, and improved with every day. The departments are becoming familiarized with the law, and the whole system is improving. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Mr. Vance said it was cheering and refreshing to hear such a comparison, but to his mind he did not think a comparison should be made between 1871 and 1874. In 1871 the business of this department was conducted in the most thievish way possible, and therefore a comparison should be made between economical times. The motion to reduce the amount was lost—the Mayor and Controller voting in the negative and Messrs. Vance and Wheeler in the affirmative.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out the item of $5.000 for contesting street openings. He said he believed the amount was not required.

Controller Green remarked that the money was required, and its outlay would be beneficial to the City.

Mr. Vance replied that the money was for counsel to oppose the Corporation Counsel.

Mayor Havemeyer—Well, I suppose money can be made in that as well as in any other way. The City ought to be represented by somebody.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out the item of $100,000 expenses arising from Westchester County annexation.

Controller Green said the amount would probably, or might be, necessary to pay off expenses of the annexed district. He referred to a meeting of the Board of Education, where the necessity of paying off certain mortgages was made known, in order to save some public property.

The motion to strike out was lost, Messrs. Wheeler and Vance voting in the affirmative, and the Mayor and Controller in the negative.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out $303,000 for the Department of Finance, and insert $250,000 and $20,000 additional for special services.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out $100,000 interest on the debt of the annexed territory. It was lost.

The item of $11,000 for expenses of New City Prison Commission was adopted.

Mr. Vance then moved that the sum of $50,000 for contingencies of the Law Department be drawn upon only by the approval of the Mayor. The motion was lost.

Mr. Vance also moved to reduce the appropriation for the maintenance and government of parks and places from $500,000 to $450,000, and that all salaries, excepting foremen of laborers, be paid therefrom. He said that the custom of paying salaries from the proceeds of bonds was vicious, and that the department had a large number of laborers, some of whom seemed to do but little work.

Controller Green replied that the men referred to were employed under laws, and were a small number compared to the Department of Public Works, who estimate the amount of money required to pay salaries of that department, and payable from taxation, at $155,000, while a carefully-prepared statement, which he submitted, would show that his department was spending for salaries at the present time the large sum of $450,000, $300,000 of which did not appear on his estimate because it was not payable from taxation, but from the proceeds of bonds. He had been endeavoring for over two years to have repealed laws providing for the issue of bonds; he had been ably seconded by the Mayor, and he hoped he would now have the assistance of the President of the Board of Alderman.

The question to reduce the appropriation for the Department of Parks was then taken and lost—Vance and Wheeler, yea; Mayor and Controller, nay.

Mr. Vance moved that the sum of $93,915 be reduced from the appropriation for supplies, repairs, and support of the poor by the Department of Charities.

Controller Green here rose and said that the appropriation should not be cut down, inasmuch as it was mainly for the poor, for the support of the sick and lunatics.

Mr. Vance replied that there seemed to be great extravagance in the department, and the Commissioners could effect a great saving in the purchase of supplies.

The motion was lost.

The item for cleaning streets was reduced to $950,000—a reduction of $50,000.

Mr. Vance moved to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department from $63,684 to $50,000. Lost.

A motion to reduce the appropriation for supplies, repairs, &c., for Fire Department, from $268,000 to $50,000, was lost.

Mr. Vance moved to increase the appropriation of $8,000 for salaries of attachés of the *City Record* office to $10,500. It was adopted, the Controller voting in the negative.

Mr. Wheeler moved to appropriate $3,000 for clerk hire for the Commissioners of Accounts, which was adopted, the Controller voting in the negative.

Mr. Wheeler said our sole purpose is to reduce this oppressive taxation in the only proper way, which was to cut down and cut off these gigantic expenditures of the several departments. The amendments we have presented, which the Mayor and Comptroller have voted against, would cut them down $313,758 25, thereby actually reducing taxation by so much.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

GOOD SHOOTING—THE SCORES—TWO BADGES SHOT FOR—PRACTICE OF AMATEURS.

The third long-range match of the Amateur Rifle Club took place yesterday at the range at Creedmoor, and the occasion drew together a large number of competitors besides a fair representation of the admirers of the sport who are interested in its progress and development. The day was warm and clear, with a slight breeze from the north-west, which, it was asserted, tended to depress the course of the ball and impair the accuracy of the aim. The shooting was perhaps a trifle beyond the average, but it was observed that from some cause several of the best marksmen made very indifferent scores. The shooting commenced with the third contest for the badge of the Amateur Long Range, open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, the distances being 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and the position to be determined by the contestants. The weapon used was a rifle of not over 100 pounds weight and three pounds trigger-pull, with two sighting and five scoring shots. The badge consists of the ordinary cross-bar and pendant generally adopted in breast decorations. The cross-bar is of polished gold, with enamel centre; an eagle and camel which are represented are of frosted silver, and the rest is gold. In the centre of the badge are the initials A. R. C., and the inscription "*Palma non sine pulvere*" (the palm is not gain without the dust of labor) surrounds the badge. The entire medal is of chaste workmanship, and originally cost $50. It has been already repeatedly shot for, but must be won three times by one rifleman before the question of its possession is determined.

The shooting commenced at 11 o'clock with the following result:

	Yar's.	Score.	Tl.	G.T.
J. Bodine, Remington	800	4 4 3 4 3	18	
	900	0 2 3 4 3	12	
	1,000	3 3 4 2 3	15	45
J. P. M. Richards, Sharp Sp.	800	4 0 4 4 4	16	
	900	2 2 3 3 4	14	
	1,000	4 2 2 3 3	14	44
A. J. Roux, Metford	800	4 4 4 3 4	19	
	900	3 2 3 2 3	13	
	1,000	2 2 3 3 2	12	44
H. Fulton, Remington	800	3 3 3 2 2	13	
	900	3 3 3 2 3	14	
	1,000	4 3 3 3 2	15	42
J. Trageser, Sharp	800	3 4 3 4 3	17	
	900	4 2 2 4 4	16	
	1,000	3 3 0 0 3	9	42
G. Crouch, Sharp	800	0 4 4 2 4	14	
	900	3 4 2 0 2	11	
	1,000	4 3 2 0 0	9	34
L. Ballard, Sharp	800	3 3 2 0 4	12	
	800	3 3 4 0 4	14	
	1,000	2 0 0 2 2	6	32
A. Alford, Remington	800	0 0 4 3 3	10	
	900	0 0 3 4 3	10	
	1,000	0 0 2 0 0	2	26
A. V. Davis, Sharp	800	4 4 3 3 3	17	
	900	0 2 0 3 2	7	24
G. W. Yale, Sharp	800	2 0 3 3 3	11	
	900	2 0 4 2 4	12	23
J. S. Conlin, Sharp	800	0 0 3 0 4	7	
	900	3 2 2 4 4	15	22
G. Wingate, Remington	800	3 3 0 4 0	10	
	900	3 3 0 2 3	11	21
A. V. Canfield, Jr., Remington	800	3 4 3 4 3	17	
	900	0 3 0 0 0	3	20
Col. Gildersleeve, Remington	800	0 4 0 3 3	10	
	900	2 0 4 0 3	9	19
L. Backer, Remington	800	3 3 3 3 4	16	
	900	0 0 0 0 2	2	18
P. G. Sanford, Remington	800	2 4 2 0 4	12	
	900	0 2 0 0 2	4	16
C. W. Bang, Remington	800	0 0 0 3 2	5	
	900	2 0 0 0 0	2	7
A. J. Hennion, Jr., Sharp	800	4 2 0 0 0	6	
	900	0 0 0 0 0	0	6

The second event of the day was the sixth competition for the badge presented by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and open to members of the National Rifle Association. The distance was 200 yards, the position standing, and the rifles subject to the same conditions as those imposed in the first contest. In this match here was some very pretty marksmanship exhibited, and the score of the winner, all circumstances considered, has not been equaled on the range. The names of the competitors and their scores are as follows:

	Score.	Total.
E. H. Madison, Ballard	4 3 3 4 4	18
R. B. Lockwood, Remington	4 4 3 3 3	17
A. Wood, Remington	3 3 3 3 3	15
G. W. Wright, Springfield	3 3 3 3 3	15
N. G. McCook, Sharp military	3 2 4 3 3	15
F. M. McMillan, Remington military	3 3 3 2 3	14
Gen. T. S. Dakin, Sharp military	3 3 3 3 2	11
N. V. Davis, Sharp sporting	3 4 2 3 2	14
Col. Gildersleeve, Sharp	4 4 2 2 2	14
N. J. Hennion, Sharp	3 3 2 2 4	14
C. F. Deboist, Remington	2 3 4 2 3	14
J. T. B. Collins, Remington	3 2 3 3 3	14
H. B. Dominick, Remington	3 2 2 3 4	14
A. J. Roux, Remington	3 3 4 2 2	14
W. F. Edmonston, Ballard	2 2 3 4 3	14
J. L. Price, Sharp	3 2 3 3 3	14
J. McEwen, Ballard	2 3 4 3 2	14
P. Klein, Remington	3 2 3 3 3	14
F. P. Fairbanks, Sharp	4 4 2 2 2	14
G. Crouch, Ballard	2 2 3 3 4	14
F. F. Millen, Winchester	3 3 3 3 2	14
H. B. Smith, Remington	3 3 3 3 2	14
L. M. Ballard, Sharp	3 3 3 2 2	13
L. C. Bruce, Remington	2 3 3 2 3	13
G. Mann, Sharp	2 3 3 2 3	13
J. S. Conlin, Sharp	3 2 2 3 3	13
S. H. Mead, Remington	2 2 3 3 3	13
Capt. Bodine, Remington	2 2 3 3 3	13
C. F. Robins, Ballard	3 2 3 3 2	13
E. W. Price, Remington	2 4 0 3 3	12
C. P. D. Gibson, Maynard	2 0 3 3 4	12
A. Anderson, Winchester	4 3 3 0 2	12
Lieut. H. Fulton, Maynard	3 2 2 2 3	12
D. Cameron, Remington	2 2 3 2 2	11
T. Lloyd, Maynard	0 2 3 3 3	11
A. Alford, Remington	2 2 2 3 2	11
J. W. Cody, Remington	2 3 2 2 2	11
J. W. Gardner, Remington	2 2 2 2 3	11
W. S. Smith, Remington	3 2 2 2 2	11
A. V. Canfield, Ballard	3 0 3 2 2	11
P. G. Sanford, Remington	2 2 2 2 2	10
A. Pyle, Remington	3 2 3 2 0	10
C. W. Bang, Remington	2 2 2 0 3	9
N. W. Rossiter, Ballard	3 2 2 0 2	9
L. Backer, Remington	0 2 2 2 2	8
A. Farr, Winchester	2 2 2 0 2	8
R. Kelly, Remington	2 0 2 0 3	7

There was no other contest during the day, but a number of amateurs arrived from the City for practice. In some instances a very creditable skill was exhibited, and it is apparent that the number of competitors in the range will be largely on the increase. If the average scores which it is represented the Irish marksmen make are true, the riflemen at Creedmoor will have to practice considerably between this and October to enter upon the transatlantic contest with any show of success. The contestants have not been selected, and will not probably be for some time yet. On next Saturday at 3 o'clock there will be a special match of twenty shots each at 1,000 yards with two sighting shots.

TENNESSEE INTEREST.

From the Nashville Banner, June 23.

The funding and registration of State bonds have been suspended until the 20th of July. The books will be sent to New-York to-day for the payment of interest. The amount of bonds funded and registered is $20,249,000. On this amount the State Treasurer has paid $160,000 interest, leaving to be paid $447,447, which has been already forwarded to pay the balance of the July interest. Major Wilkes will go to New-York during the latter part of this week to see to the payment of the interest. Besides the $447,747 sent out of Nashville by the State, $200,000 have been forwarded by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, making a total of $647,747 of cash that has been sent North within the past few days. The consequence is that money has got tighter, and is likely to continue so for a few days to come, when it is expected that it will grow easier.

A RAILWAY UP VESUVIUS.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "Some time ago I referred to a projected railway to the crater of Vesuvius, on the system already in operation at Buda. One of the most attractive things during the Vienna Exhibition was a short funicular line up the hill of Kahlenberg, the greatest inclination being 33 per 100. This was so successful and so attractive that on some days 5,000 persons availed themselves of the experiment. The Vesuvius Railway Company is now in treaty with the Italian Government for the necessary concessions. The plans are made, and it appears from them that the railway will have a length of twenty-six kilometres, three of which will be worked upon the new system, and the other twenty-three (which do not present any great inclination) in the ordinary mode. The funicular portion of the railway will commence at the foot of the mountain, and will be divided into two sections. The first, 1,200 metres long, with a maximum inclination of 20 per 100, will go as far as Adrio del Cavallo, where there will be a turning-machine and a station. The second section, 1,000 metres long, with a maximum inclination of 35 per 100, will terminate within a few paces from the large crater. The station will be protected by a pent-house, or we might term it a sort of breakwater, (or breaklava, rather,) so as to protect the line in case of eruption and the running of lava right and left. Of course Prof. Palmieri's experience has been availed of with regard to past eruptions, and their courses, &c. A short distance from Adrio del Cavallo is the great rock of Monte Somma, wherein, in case of eruption, will be placed in security all the railway material. Telegraphic communication will be established between the observatory and the station, so that all important observations may be quickly made known. Altogether the line is to be constructed in such a way that the utmost danger to be apprehended is the loss at any time of some hundred feet of rail. The expense is valued at £4,000,000, from which the projectors expect to draw fifteen to twenty per cent. It is probable that the works of the section of the line from Adrio del Cavallo to the summit will be ready at the beginning of next year. Thus the portion of the mountain most difficult of access to visitors will be overcome, and it will no longer be necessary as now to go on foot, (walking between and over the masses of broken lava,) to be dragged up by a guide, or, in case of ladies, to be carried in a litter."

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The following are the important parts of the annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks. "The length of the proposed bulkhead wall on the Hudson River, from the Battery to the foot of Hammond street, is 11,400 lineal feet; if we allow 200 working days in each year, at thirty feet per diem, it will be seen that the bulkhead wall could be completed within two years if the water-front were entirely under the control of this department. The piers themselves could be constructed with much greater relative rapidity, and we have practically ascertained that our work can be pushed with but moderate hindrance to current commercial operations.

Unfortunately for the best interests of the City, the existence of individual rights, whether in the nature of ownership, or of unexpired leases of portions of the water-front, has thus far stood in the way of the general good, although, without doubt, a system of mutual adjustment and co-operation can be adopted which would equally preserve and protect all the interests involved.

That this work is of pressing importance appears, not only from the increased demand for dock and pier facilities, but from the overcrowded condition of West street, running parallel with this pier line, and now possessing an average width of less than 100 feet. My attention was called to this subject at an early day, and I gave it a thorough personal investigation. The proposed improvement of the water-front would increase the average width of West street to about 250 feet, the redeemed area being the property of the City. Not only can the street itself be thus made the most commodious thoroughfare in the City, but at the bulkhead line the City might reserve an area of ample width for the construction of a viaduct railway for freight and passenger quick transit, combined with a system of warehouses, and connecting not only with the docks and piers, but with the entire system of railway lines converging to this port. An examination of the subject leads me to believe that the vexed question of rapid transit could thus be solved without increasing the burdens of our tax-payers, with a vast increase of the value of real estate on the entire water-front affected, and with a positive and permanent income to the City as a final result. A somewhat similar result is attainable on a large part of the East River side.

New Piers Nos. 44, 45, and 46 are now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation by May 15. Pier No. 43 is being rapidly pushed forward, and the Hoboken Ferry slip, between Piers Nos. 43 and 44, is in process of reconstruction. The foundation for the bulkhead wall at this point is necessarily of piling, cut off at about fourteen feet below mean low water, the spaces between the piles being then filled in with a packing of broken stone and concrete, so as to produce a consolidated level surface. We are now beginning to build up from this foundation with beton blocks, and are making good headway. Above the foundation the wall will differ but little from that already constructed at the Battery. The entire length of this section is about 1,200 feet, and the results already obtained in its construction are extremely valuable. The southerly 550 feet, including the ferry slip and new piers Nos. 43, 44, and 45, as reconstructed, assure to the City a rental of $75,000 per annum, or $135 13 per running foot of river wall, on an outlay of $364,411 25, or 20.58 per cent. per annum, without mentioning the great value of the real estate acquired by the City. The just inference to be drawn from this is, that the further prosecution of the improvement, even if pushed to the utmost capacity of the department, may be rendered self-supporting.

The total expenditures for repairs and supplies was $227,743 93. The Treasurer's report shows a total expenditure $933,335 32."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Cronen vs. McVitz; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of Brake; order for a commission.

Bidwell vs. Spencer; Brink vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Catlin vs. Catlin; Rockland County Nitro-Glycerine Company vs. Sweet; Mitchell vs. Freese; memorandums.

Claflin vs. Taussig; opinion.

Stewart vs. Duffy; motion denied.

Schulken vs. Schulken; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Seaman vs. Glegner; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Spencer vs. Clarke; Woodhull vs. St. Thomas' Church; Bayliss vs. Pfaff; Dinkelspeil vs. Franklin; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Loew, J.

Dromeshauser vs. Dromeshauser; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Butler vs. Kreizer; motion granted on terms; see memorandum.

Laidlaw vs. Gilmore; see opinion.

The People ex rel. Outwater vs. Green, &c.; notice of motion should be postponed.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Knox et al.; motion granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅜@93½; for the account, 92½. United States 10-40 Bonds, 105¼. Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28@28¼; do. Preferred, 45.

2:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28¼.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 47½c.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59. 45c.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅝c. for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8 5-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 5-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 66s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 27.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d. @10¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 61s.@61s. 3d.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Richmond, for Liverpool—950 bxs. Bacon, 26,378 bxs. Cheese, 7 pks. Furs, 20 pks. Tea, 35 pks. Butter, 5 tcs. Feet, 6 cases Sewing-machines, 157 bales Cotton.

By the ship Republic, for Antwerp—302 bbls. Resin, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 1,266 bbls. Flour, 6,720 Staves, 39,783 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Nancy Bryson, for Liverpool—2,504 bbls. Coal-oil.

By the bark Farce, for Cork—37,387 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Italy, for Liverpool—942 bales Cotton, 1,053 bags Coffee, 38,173 bushels Wheat, 80 tcs. Beef, 10 bxs. Bellies, 11,174 bxs. Cheese, 682 pks. Butter, 1,637 bxs. Bacon, 40 tcs. Pork, 20 tcs. Hocks, 300 tcs. Hams, 55 tcs. Lard, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Tobacco, 39 bales Hair, 20 bbls. Potash, 74 bbls. Pork, 5 pks. Machinery.

By the bark Emma, for Cork—28,778 bushels Corn.

By the bark Principessa M. Vittoria, for Cork—34,486 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Elysia, for Glasgow—42 pks. Butter, 3 cases Dye-stuff, 30,696 bushels Wheat, 508 bags Oil-cake, 100 cases Cabinet Ware, 162 bbls. Fish-oil, 40 hhds. Tallow, 10 bbls. Sperm-oil, 25 pks. Whale-foots, 115 hhds. Tobacco, 1,440 bbls. Flour, 4,578 bxs. Cheese, 400 bxs. Extract, 30 tcs. Beef, 44 bales Hair, 19 cases Handles, 10 hhds. Bacon, 232 bxs. Clocks, 288 bxs. Meats, 66 bxs. Bacon, 7,500 bushels Corn.

By the brig L. J. Westaway, for Bristol—1,705 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—2,054 bxs. Cheese, 20 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Pork, 55,680 bushels Wheat, 800 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Beef, 300 bbls. Resin, 27 cases Can Goods.

By the steamer Pereire, for Havre—5 cases Gloves, 18 cases Veneers, 10 cks. Argol, 160 cases Wine, 19 bbls. Rosin, 50 tcs. Lard, 125 pks. Bacon, 7 bales Skins, 24 bales Leather, 1,500 bales Hides, 27 pks. Whalebone, 72 bbls. Ashes, 15,803 bushels Wheat, 36 pks. Leather Boards, 20 bbls. Carbon Black, 60 bags Shoe-pegs, 35 cases Sewing-machines.

By the bark Lorenzo, for Cork—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Peter Jepsen, for Antwerp—42,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Mosel, for Bremen—36 pks. Machinery, 70 bales Tobacco, 139 bxs. Bacon, 5,548 bags Corn, 3 bbl. Casings, 95 bales Skins, 450 tcs. Lard, 6,060 bags Rye, 83 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 19 bales Cotton, 52 Wheels, 345 pks. Axes.

By the brig Domenico, for Corfu—6,275 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark G. W. Jones, for Antwerp—37,964 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Marianno 3, for Lisbon—500 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,760 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Daphne, for Dunkirk—6,434 bbls. Flour.

By the bark A. C. Meyer, for Cork—27,984 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Gazelle, for Amsterdam—32,423 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Gli Fratelli, for Cork—31,688 bushels Corn.

By the ship William Tapscott, for London—209 hhds. Tobacco, 211 pkgs. Clothes-pins, 379 bxs. Clocks, 14 bxs. Scales, 7,148 bbls. Flour, 18 tcs. Tobacco, 10 cases Sewing-machines, 834 bbls. Resin, 32,971 bushels Corn, 52 bxs. Bottles, 2,000 Staves, 600 bags Divi Divi.

By the steamer E. M. Arndt, for Stettin, &c.—121 bbls. Tallow, 67 bbls. Rum, 2,075 tcs. Lard, 6 pkgs. Fish, 23 pkgs. Machinery, 500 bxs. Starch, 100 firkins Lard, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 177 logs Wood, 550 pieces Dye-wood, 2 Gatling Guns, 15 cases Cartridges, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 2,150 bushels Corn.

By the bark Assunta, for Cork—28,324 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Rosa S., for Cork—35,007 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner A. H. Lennox, for Porto Plata—10 kegs Nails, 1,000 bxs. Soap, 85 bags Rice, 12 pkgs. Crackers, 80 pkgs. Fish, 16 bags Shot, 6 cases Butter, 25 cases Cheese, 2 cases Pistols, 24 cases Fire-crackers, 10 cases Matches, 250 cases Petroleum, 20 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Lard, 12 cases Powder.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

By the steam-ship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.—Gen. Leon Jourdon, Mlle. Caroline Jourdon, Master Henri Jourdon, Charles Petigny, Felix Petigny, Mlle. Petigny, A. Armand, Mlle. Armand, A. C. Downing, Miss A. C. Downing, D. M. Battistin, H. Y. Costermann, A. Pepin, G. Friche, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seeling, Mr. Sohege, Vicomte De St. Maurice De Barbeyrac, L. W. Pecompal, L. S. Worthington, T. D. Pierce, P. Poutts, R. Kissling, Mme. Louise de Soulles, Mme. Sophie de Kislinsky, Miss Helen Zints, Mrs. J. D. Liverre, Miss Berrian, Miss L. Barrett, Miss M. Kiernan, Rev. M. Ronay, R. Crooks, Leon Labble, Dr. A. Visinier, Mme. Visinier, Miss H. Clancy, Miss H. Cominy, J. Cassard, A. Pilot, A. Bohm, W. Speiser, J. F. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Miss L. Cole, Miss Adre Cole, Alfred Thompson, E. L. Weeks, Prof. P. J. Borie, Joseph Cortis, U. Ozanne, Mrs. O. Uzanne, Prof. E. Tiston, Mrs. Tiston, Miss Tiston, Miss Normie Visinier, Miss Clara Visinier, H. K. Bluger, Mrs. Bluger, Prof. A. C. Maggie, Horace Andrews, W. Page, Ferdinand Rondinella, Charles H. Dubois, Victor Daguent, Mme. Dange, Mme. Hamilton, Miss A. Dumas, H. Leneuf, Master Eugene Leneuf, Mrs. M. Momplor, E. Chaurand, A. Lonage, Mme. Marie Bronchu, Miss Leontine Bronchu, Miss Camille Bronchu, Master Charles Bronchu, Leopold Guillee, Alfred Masson, August Manchiu, F. Guin, Mrs. S. W. Henry, Master Henry, Mrs. Mathilde, Mrs. Louis Brunel, J. Delarras, M. Brochet, Paul Paoux, Miss Marie Locret, Miss Amelia Esmont, Mme. Brun, G. Gantillon, Mrs. Jeannette Band, Mrs. G. Gantillon, J. Gaimier, Charles Gerler, E. Lefebre, B. Nonnou, Louis Brunel, Miss Mathilde Burry, Auguste Colin, Henry Maitre, Frederick Salfisberg, Mme. M. Hirte, Mrs. Theo. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bonioux, Mlle. Emelie Vanquelin, Alexander Didiot, J. M. Leaneliec, Mrs. R. Lehmann, J. Hendericke, Joseph Delayen, Adolphe Michaud, Mrs. Remi Fororrier, Miss Eugenie Fororrier, Jean Lerner, Mme. Jean Lerner, Joseph Michel, Mrs. Joseph Michel, Mlle. Julie Villibourg, Pierre Monnier, Mrs. Chas. Ferrey, Jean Ferteta, Mrs. Juan Berteta, Master Juan Berteta, Gatano Pessaulo, Mrs. Gatano Pessanto, Master Tom Pessanto, Jean Baptiste Ulbert, Marse Steppacner, Claude Chevalier, Solomon Kahn, Chas. Chaise, Simon Samuel Hirscby, J. Demetre, Gustave Lecour, Mrs. Jeanne Sophie Sirotwatka, George Etsch, Mrs. V. Marguerite Patat, Mrs. Orence Duchesne, Miss Henriette Duchesne, Miss Alice Duchesne, Pierre Millet, Mrs. Christine David, Mrs. J. Legrand, Mrs. E. Legrand, Miss Sallie Legrand.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Misses Perrine and Rogers, F. H. Betts and wife, M. E. Holbrook, two children, and servant, J. A. Nichols, wife, and son, Frank Arthur, Mr. Brautby, Mrs. J. Moore, Miss Kirfort, N. Adams, Right Rev. Bishop Kirfort, W. Marshall, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. M. Kenna, Miss Brennan, Mrs. Fenwick, George C. Brackett, Mr. Sprague, George C. Crocker, Rev. Walter Gwynne, M. Kenna, J. H. Muir, M. L. Keilington, John Nichol, Mr. Foster, Jas. Fitzsimmons and wife, D. A. Lindsay, E. Mitchell, E. C. Vidal, Harry Hayman, Misses Brackey and Callender, Jos. A. Stone and wife, R. Green, John Thorndeive, Jno. McNamara, C. P. Woolworth, Judge Bunn, Isaac L. Street, R. Gidthy, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Winchett, Michael O'Neill and sister, Henry F. Hudson, Mr. Orton, Mr. Meeks, wife, infant, and servant, Miss Pratt, Miss Mary Forrer, Miss Mary Pierce, Mrs. E. W. Davies, J. W. Candler, wife, and child, Misses Cora and Etta Candler and servant, Misses Lucy Z. and Eliza P. Davies, Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Croney, Sir Edward Thornton, Wm. O'Neill, M. Brock and child, Clarence Seward and Dr. Barker, Alf. Backstraw, Rev. H. S. M. Murdie, Hugh Burns, S. Simmons, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lovel, Henry B. Rumsey, Mr. Barry, A. W. Crosswell, Geo. W. Smith, John Cronsdale, F. Hellyer, H. B. Crosby, C. H. Spang, Mr. Findlay, Mr. McCutcheon, Victor E. Mauger, Jas. Wright and wife, W. Eugene Tobler and wife, Capt. Hunter Davidson and child, H. Weber, P. P. Donlin, T. S. Abbott, E. Dobell, D. Collinson, Mr. Gault, Jas. Brinkley, Gen. Colton Greene, Wm. McCall, D. McLeod, Wm. Ratchffe, E. Maxwell, J. E. Allen, Thos. Slevin, H. Moore, J. M. McCormack, J. Meach, J. S. Milford, B. Saunders, B. C. Morrnier, Gordon Millington, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rooney, D. Morris, J. Timline, F. E. A. Graham, E. Ray, M. L. Thompson, John Curruthers, and others.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—A. T. Ashton, Henry Van Rensellaer, Robert Fraser and wife, Mr. Brett, Edwin Brett, Jr., Dr. Conville, Mrs. Conville, Mrs. Delahy, Miss Sarah Ann Smith, James S. Watt, wife and child, Wm. Tapscott and wife, two Misses Tapscott, Mr. Grove and wife, Rev. Dr. Eddy, J. W. Allinson, E. Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bryant, infant, and four children, Miss Fitzgibbon, T. N. Stack, R. F. Zogbaum, Tracy W. Titus, Harry Allen, Rev. M. O'Loghlin, Rev. M. J. Staunton, G. P. Carr, Lorenzo Meyer, Gov. Hennessy and wife, Miss Hennessy and maid, Mr. Meagher, H. C. Squires, E. Lucas, H. S. Baxter, Mr. Quaker, Rob. Oram, A. M. Jackson, G. N. Mabie, James L. Gladwin, Charles Ninten, Gouverneur D. Morris, Wm. J. Atkinson, Alfred R. Payne and wife, Miss Garcia, Miss Alice Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Ford, Thomas Hastings, Edward Weatherby, George C. Buell and wife, John Horton, wife, and child, Henry Davenport and wife, T. Rosshardt, Wm. Hemstreet, George Buell, Jr., Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Swords, Miss Winifred Hughes, Mrs. G. N. Taylor and two sons, John Urquhart, Mr. Philander, H. R. Price, A. W. Dallam, Mrs. Waller, John W. Morton, H. S. Wills, N. Carandonis, Charles Fulloway, Charles Curtis, Godfrey Bird.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—Baron Emil von Wallhoffen and servant, Baroness Emil von Wallhoffen and servant, Miss Camilla von Conway, Prof. James M. Pierce, Judge George Hoadly, Mrs. George Hoadly, George Hoadly, Jr., Murat Halstead, Gen. Joshua H. Bates, Mrs. Joshua H. Bates, Linley Bates, Hon. John H. Fry, T. W. Phillipps, J. W. Waterman, Mrs. J. W. Waterman, Miss Pamela Waterman, C. D. Waterman, Master Tom Waterman, Mrs. James Wilton Brooks, Henry B. Ryder, United States Consul, Miss Nellie Newell, Miss E. P. Leonard, Miss Mary S. Moore, Miss Eva S. Greene, Miss Sallie J. Bunn, Juan H. Carazo, Hilario Interiano, Friedrich Lehmann, E. C. Hancock, Wilm. Mehle, Mr. Favre, Mrs. Favre, Miss De Lescault and maid, Mrs. Mathilde Berckling and child, C. T. Buddecke, Miss Fanny W. Buddecke, C. F. Streuli, David J. Magnin, Mrs. David J. Magnin, Master Ami Magnin, Col. O. Chambers, Thomas Hanna, E. Fuchs, Miss Jette Paum, C. H. Grote, Mrs. C. H. Grote and child, John Baas, Mrs. John Baas and children, Mrs. Cath. Intemann, Jacob Rosenstein, Mrs. Amalie Baum and children, Mrs. Marie Struckman, John Morrisse and children, Aug. Hermann, S. Hancock.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.—James Harrison, Asa Mahan, Thomas Boldchild, Bedford L. Duckwell, Rev. Alex. Nelson, Arch. Gilbruth, J. B. Lacroix, Charles C. Gardner, Larkin B Day, John F. Day, John Ryan and lady, Thomas M. McIlvaine, Dr. John G. Gilman, Mrs. Pierpont and child, Prof. John E. Earb, Mrs. Earh and two children, Vischer Van Rensselaer and lady, Richard Rothwell, Mrs. Anna Rothwell, Mrs. Stuart, Wm. Stuart and infant, Mrs. Joseph Duncan, Miss Maggie Doig, Mrs. E. Watson, Miss Clara A. Nelson, Miss Sallie L. Phillips, Miss Lizzie Duckwell, Miss Anna M. Ruffner, Miss Flora Lawrence, Miss Sallie Levin, Gen. E. F. Winslow, Mrs. Winslow, Miss Mattie Locke, Mrs. T. S. True, Miss Maria P. Lacroix, Miss M. Churchward, Miss Annie E. Moor, Miss Irene Leach, Mrs. S. C. Gray, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Jessie Boyd, Miss Agnes Boyd, Master John Boyd, Master Robert Boyd, Master Daniel Boyd, Rev. Jas. Boyd, J. M. Woods, R. J. Hory, George Trapp, Mrs. John Graham, Lion Hawie, Nicholas E. Agnew, Chas. Cavera, Robert Ashworth, Jas. Leitch, George Gray, E. C. Walker.

In steam-ship Pembroke, for Cardiff.—Mrs. Smithers, Miss Smithers, Miss Smithers, Dr. Thomas Fry, Mrs. Fry, Miss Florence Mary Brett, Mrs. Ann John, Mr. T. W. Bamford, Mrs. Bamford, Mrs. David Evans, Mrs. Charles Ruland, Mrs. T. Powers, Mme. C. Cloos.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. Powers and child, Mr. Cohen and wife, J. Klots, Andrew J. Hull, Mrs. A. C. Palmer, Wm. McIntosh, T. D. Curtis, W. S. Curtis, S. Meinhard, F. Kenworthy, John Biggin, J. Rauers and wife, G. L. Watson, F. P. Myers, L. R. Horn, G. Remington, Mrs. H. Solomon, child, and nurse, Rev. D. D. Lewin wife and four children and servant, Mrs. H. Boley and two children, S. C. McCorkle, Franz Foley, W. Myers, Charles Williams, J. Randall, M. Farran, J. Walsh, Wm. Jones, J. J. Keating, B. A. Williams, John Arnold, Tobias Shiner, Albert Price, Wm. McFarland, George Kirkpatrick, Chas. Mathews, Mrs. W. Ogden and child, H. C. Winn, and S. H. Palmer.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Miss Mary Larkin, D. C. Bacon, J. J. Humphries, Noble Jones, Chas. Hartridge, Miss S. M. Ashley, Mrs. Thos. Boone, two infants, and nurse, Mrs. Mary C. Brown, Mrs. Ellen Rooney and son, Mrs. Sanno and three children, Gen. J. T. Sprague and servant, G. F. Bayne, F. C. Statham, W. Everitt, R. Wallace, H. J. Wallace, A. J. White and servant, Terrence McMahon, M. C. Holloway, James Green, Miss Z. Ryan, M. D. Ryan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Mrs. Campling and child, Mr. Haynes, A. Jennings, S. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Vanhorn, A. Shanks and son, Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Applebee, A. Zimmermann, Rocco Messo, B. Kaun-Hallis, Mr. and Mrs. Clinker, Mrs. Turnham, Miss Mary Clinker, Miss Sarah Clinker, Miss Lilly Clinker, Mrs. C. E. Richards and child, A. Downing, Mrs. Charles Burnie, Sylvester Canobio, Felice Canobio, E. Jollot, Miss Angeline Jollot.

In steam-ship Arragon, from Bristol.—E. Robert Havell, Miss Francis Russell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets.....7:35 | Moon sets....3:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:20 | Gov. Island.7:09 | Hell Gate....8:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, June 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Pereire, (Fr.,) Surmont, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; Moselle, (Ger.) Ernst, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, &c., A. Baxter & Co.; Peter Jebsen, (Norw.,) Wolff, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cuba, Reynolds, Havana and Progreso, F. Alexandre & Son; E. M. Arndt, (Ger.,) Felberg, Stettin, C. Rammelsberg; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Republic, (Br.,) Mosher, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Wm. Tapscott, Morgan, London, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks George W. Jones, (Br.,) Porter, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.; Western Sea, Hansen, Gibraltar for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Marianne 3d, (Portu.,) Santos, Lisbon, G. Amsinck & Co.; Gazelle, (Norw.,) Brun, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. C. Mayer, (Ger.,) Fohnbudt, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Daphne, (Norw.,) Olsen, Dunkirk, (France,) C. Tobias & Co.; Nancy Brysen, (Br.,) Duncan, Liverpool, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Hesselberg, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emma, (Aust.,) Lucovich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Principessa M. Vettoria, (Ital.,) Drago, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Assunta, (Ital.,) Veraldi, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Rosa B., (Ital.,) Limonetti, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Fasci, (Ital.,) Nicolini, Cork or Falmouth, John C. Seager.

Brigs Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina, Fla., Edw. D. Hurlburt & Co.; A. H. Halls (Br), Johnston, Falmouth, Ja., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Domenico (Ital), Jaccarino, Corfu, Funch, Edye & Co.; N. Stowers, Salvage, Boston, Mass., Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Harriet Brewster, Squires, Fernandina, Fla., A. Abbott; Harry White, Hopkins, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co; J. W. Scott (Br), Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London June 11, via Havre 13th, with mdse. and 245 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. June 16, lat. 49 33 N., lon. 17 40 W., exchanged signals with ship Herradina, (Br.,) bound East. 21st, lat. 43 19 N., lon. 48 30 W., passed three large icebergs to the northward, the nearest being about four (4) miles distant; 23d, lat. 42 09 N., lon. 57 33 W., exchanged signals with ship Zealandia, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Queenstown; 26th, 5 P. M., passed steam-ship Gaelic, hence for London.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., June 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. June 21, lat. 46 52, lon. 48 50, passed brig Sidney A. Jenkins, (of Swansea,) bound W.; same time, bark Glovannez, do., and several large icebergs.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Genoa May 13, Marseilles 19th, Leghorn 21st, Naples 23d, Messina 25th, Palermo 29th, and Gibraltar June 4, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds throughout the passage, with a heavy head sea.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans June 20, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. June 24, lat. 31 40, lon. 79 10, spoke bark N. B. Havens, from Cardenas, for New-York.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah June 24, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. June 26, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 48, passed a bark bound N., showing signal, white flag with a black ball in centre; 27th, at 10 A. M., 57 miles N. of Barnegat, passed a white yacht, bound S., showing signal red cross in a white flag.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) Schulenberg, Bremen June 13, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had variable winds and fine weather the first and middle part of the passage; latter part had variable winds and gales from N. W.; June 19, lat. 48 54 N., lon. 16 07 W., saw bark George, (Ger.,) steering E. The A. brings 240 passengers.

Bark Bucefulo, (Ital.,) Orland, Savona 64 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 14.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Dominico, Palermo 57 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar May 14.

Bark T. F. Whiton, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Benj. Rionda & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Ferda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Dublin 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Emelia Revells, (Ital.,) Rolla, Belfast 39 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Clifton, (of Barbados,) Snow, Baltimore 8 ds., in ballast to Jas. King.

Bark Linda Stewart, (of Portland,) Stinchfield, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon.

Bark Ceres, (Norw.,) Boe, Limerick 39 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, Portland, Me.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Stoplin, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cloud, Woodington, Fall River.

Schr. Thos. Bordon, Allen, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Vansant, Pawtucket.

Schr. Cornelia, Craig, Pawtucket.

Schr. Hamburg, Wellcott, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. David Torry, Soule, Clark's Island, with stone to order.

Schr. Jochin, Kane, Portland, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. Wm. Phillips, Pelton, Kennebec, with ice to order.

Schr. Frank, Clark, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lacon, Allen, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesboro, with laths to order.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Fred. Gray, Pullman, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Bunker, Franklin, with ice to order.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, New-Bedford.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Phillips, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Luna, Wells, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Young Teazer, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Long, Newport.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Baker, Newport.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.

Schr. Helen Duffield, Raynor, Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Eliza Williams, West, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. H. Squires, Mills, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Halifax.

Schr. Jack Diamond, Goldsmith, East Greenwich.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Greenport.

Schr. Candova, Conners, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Anna, Baker, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. R. W. Babcock, Davis, Westerly.

Schr. Chas. S. Rodgers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Nellie Canphear, Bailey, Lynn.

Schr. Annie R. Carrill, Underhill, Lynn, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minequas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. King, Bragdon, Providence.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Tallman, Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Champlin, Providence.

Schr. Paran, Fletcher, Providence.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Rich, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Dixson, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Florence Dean, Phillips, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cowperwaite, Jones, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Murphy, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zack, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Hurlburt, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. F. Kindbery, Thomas, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Excelsior, Blydenberg, Somerset.

Schr. Jane Maria, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Lyra, Thompson, Somerset.

Schr. Kate Newman, Fisher, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. K. J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nymph, Kelly, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Vraie, Prine, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. S. T. Winterton, Osborne, Norfolk, Va.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships E. M. Arndt, for Stettin; Mosel, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; City of Richmond and Italy, for Liverpool; Pembroke, for Cardiff; Elysia, for Glasgow; City of Panama, for Aspinwall; Cuba, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; City of Waco, for Galveston; Emily B. Souder and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; E. S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Herald of the Morning, for Acapulco; Wm. Tapscott, for London; barks Daphne, for Havre; Mary A. Marshall, for Gibraltar; Hanven, for London; Antelope, for St. Croix; brigs Harry Stewart, for Rio Janeiro; Virginia, for St. Pierre, Mart.; Solario, for St. Johns, P. R.; Peerless, for St. Martins; schrs. Mabel F. Staples, for Mobile; Hattie N. Bangs, for Portsmouth.

Also sld. ship Royal Edward, for Liverpool; brig Ada H. Hall, for Jamaica.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Arr. schrs. Emerson Rokes, from Cuba, and Coursey, from Darien. Cld. steam-ships Nurenberg, for Bremen; Saragossa, for Savannah; James A. Gary, for Newbern, N. C., and John J. Shiver, for Philadelphia. Ships Minnehaha, for Londonderry, and Sumner R. Mead, for San Francisco; bark Lapwing, for Rio; brig Caroline Gray, for Cuba, and schr. Clara Fletcher, for Key West.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 27.—Passed out, schr. Louise A. Orr, from Richmond, for Rio.

LEWES, Del., June 27.—Passed out, steamer Tonawanda, for New-Orleans; ship Gen. Sibley, brig O. B. Stillman, schr. Osceola, and a full-rigged brig.

Passed in, revenue cutter Hamilton.

The steam-ship Illinois, from Liverpool, passed in at noon for Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 27—Noon.—Passed up, brigs Adaline Richardson, from Trinidad; Ortolan, from Matanzas; schrs. Lehman Blew and J. K. Manning, from Boston; steamers Gulf Stream and Aries, from Boston; Fanita, from New-York; schrs. J. W. Haig, from Oregon Mills, N. C.; Geo. H. Squier, from Boston.

Passed down, steamers Tonawanda, for New-Orleans; Equator, for Charleston; Reading, for Boston; ship Marianne, for Elsinore; brigs Florence, for Havana; Ida M. Canery, for Portland; schrs. Flavella, for Provincetown; Margaret S. Ewell, for Bangor; D. B. Diverty, for Lynn; Bowdoin, for Portland; Stephen Morris, for Boston, Wild Pigeon, for Somerset; Henry, for Portland; Nanny Hanmer, for Nantucket; Ida Delatorre, for Providence; Hattie McFarland and David Ames, for Boston. Schrs. Lotta K. Friend, for Gloucester; Sarah A. Reed, for Newburyport; Rokeno, for Provincetown. A light foreign bark is coming up in town.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The steam-ship reported at Lewes to-day as the Illinois, was the British steamer Broomhaugh, from Shields.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 27.—Sld. for the United States: Tordenskjold, Jupiter, Betty, Laurens, Pudsey Dawson, Aifrado, Edith, Hilda, Leone, Capella.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst.: Sif, Jeannie, Sirene, Asia, and John Campbell.

26th, Maria Cristina, Reynard, Titania, Flodolinda, Clansman, Capella, and St. Croix.

27th, Dora Ahrens, Dunbrody, Dover, Hellas, Marchino, and Frigg.

Also arr. out from the United States, New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 27.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York June 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning.

FLYMOUTH, Eng., June 27.—The Eagle Line steamship Lessing, Capt. Toosberg, from New-York May 16, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceeded.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, a pleasant residence in Connecticut, three and a half hours from City; nine rooms, extensive piazzas, excellent water, fine shade and fruit trees, large yard, garden, stables; near to churches, schools, markets and stores; views and drives beautiful; no fever and ague or mosquitoes; use of horse and cow if desired; terms moderate. Call or address GILBERT L. SMITH, No. 160 West 34th st.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern improvements, centrally located in a good neighborhood, will be rented at a low price, to private family only; possession immediate. Address F. S. W., Box No. 446 Post Office.

A MANSARD-ROOF COTTAGE, FURNISHED, a short distance from New-York, to let for the season, at a moderate price to a small family; references. Address O. P. Q., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A FINE FLAT TO LET—SEVEN ROOMS, OVERLOOKING a beautiful park. A floor, five rooms, No. 513 6th av; $40 per month. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, FIVE ACRES, house, stable, &c., on Hudson River, below 125th st., for the season furnished, $100 per month. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—A GOOD THREE-STORY BRICK house, 25 by 40 by 100, extension sixteen feet; parlor and halls frescoed, good neighborhood, above 23d st., west side; will be sold with or without furniture; price of house $17,000; no commissions; possession any time before Jan. 1, 1875; no bill on the house. N. B.—Only $5,000 cash wanted. Address W. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A PARTY HAVING A SMALL COUNTRY place to exchange for two lots between 5th and 6th avs., with buildings thereon which rent for about $3,000 per year, will please send particulars to JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THE THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FURnished four-story brown-stone house No. 14 East 63d st.; is trimmed in cabinet woods, and has all the latest improvements. Apply on premises.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone dwelling, with beautiful dining-room extension, for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—TRUST FUNDS ON BOND and mortgage, on City property, in various sums. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A CARPENTER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT would like to make an engagement with parties who intend having repairing and jobbing over, in their houses and buildings; terms easy; satisfactory references given. Address GOOD MECHANIC, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES
FOR OWNING A HOME
AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS
UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $500 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $3,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at
B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

PELHAM MANOR AND HUGUENOT HEIGHTS.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, via NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST. via EXPRESS BOATS on the EAST RIVER and the HARLEM RIVER BRANCH of the NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Choice PLOTS for sale in the "CHESTNUT GROVE" or "PLEASANT RIDGE" divisions, adjacent to the depots on two railroads, already giving access and

RAPID TRANSIT

by thirty-six trains daily, to either central or lower New-York City. For new maps of New-York City showing exact location of the five new stations between 42d and 130th sts., on line of the 4th av. improvements, territory recently annexed, and the lower Westchester, apply to STEPHENS, BROTHERS & CO., Managing Agents, No. 187 Broadway.

HOMES IN WESTCHESTER.—HUGH N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, offers for sale the following desirable properties:

PEEKSKILL—Stone house, stable, plenty fruit, seventeen acres, long front on Hudson, $25,000.

BRONXVILLE—House, stable, five acres, overlooking lake, $25,000.

MOUNT VERNON—House, lot 50x105, every convenience, $10,000.

ORIENTA—House, out-building, eight acres, view of Sound, $35,000.

NEW-ROCHELLE—House and lot 100x100, all improvements, $8,500.

NEW-ROCHELLE—Cottage, 10 City lots, good stable, $7,000.

KENSICO—Pretty cottage, &c., fifty acres, all cultivated, $16,000.

JEROME—Eight-room cottage, lot 100x172, stable, &c., $6,000.

WEST CHESTER—House, barn, and five acres near depot, $24,000.

WHITE PLAINS—New cottage, thirteen rooms, one acre, $14,000.

IRVINGTON—Residence, stable, grapery, greenhouse, six acres, $50,000.

RYE—Elegantly-furnished stone mansion, forty acres, on Sound, $75,000.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BACHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FOR SALE—A very attractive residence, just completed; built in the most substantial manner for Winter and Summer use, finished in hard wood, with every modern convenience. The situation is first class in every respect, commanding views for many miles. Will be sold cheap. For full particulars inquire of W. A. S. DARLING, No. 61 Leonard st., New-York.

YONKERS.—PALISADE AV., 100X436; MANSION containing sixteen rooms; hot and cold water, with every convenience; stable, out-houses, lawn, and garden, all in perfect order; only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Hudson River Railroad; will be sold at a low price, and terms made to suit purchaser. Address Box No. 95 Station A.

A PROPERTY OF GREAT BEAUTY, ADmirably adapted for occupancy by a club of gentlemen or one family, located in Westchester County, ten minutes' ride from station, seven miles from Harlem Bridge; 143 acres, three good houses, and other buildings; price exceedingly low; easy terms. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

NEAR MONTCLAIR—AN ELEGANT AND BEAUtiful house, with furniture and rare and valuable works of art: will sell at a bargain or exchange; may lease to good party immediate.
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE, A VERY COMplete country seat; a large modern house, water, gas, &c., with about five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited; near depot. Will be offered for a few days only. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

VALUABLE HOUSE IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.; Modern Improvements—To sell or exchange for City property; a bargain. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—HOUSE ELEVEN rooms; fine stable, out-buildings, large lot; fruit and shade; four minutes' walk from depot; $5,000; terms easy. J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ARTISTS—The upper part of building No. 1,273 Broadway, on the south-west corner of West 32d st., having excellent accommodations, with a pure and superior light, already fitted up.

TO DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS—The building on the corner of Broadway Boulevard, West 70th st. and 10th av., offering most tempting facilities to establish a most profitable business for the sale of drugs, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles.

TO MANUFACTURERS—The large lot 25x114, with workshop, wareroom, and office, No. 126 West 33d st., near Broadway. Apply at the owner's office, No. 34 West 35th st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE. APPLY to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY, furnished or unfurnished, for three months, with stable accommodations. Address with terms, SHAW, No. 78 Nassau st., New-York.

A LADY WISHING A HOUSE IN THE country (on the salt water) would like to know terms and location. Address W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, or Mrs. WATERS, 28 West 12th st., New-York.

A LADY WISHES TO HIRE A HOUSE suitable for a young ladies' school. Address CULTURE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST FLOOR OR basement, about 40x100, in the vicinity of 27th st. and 3d av. Inquire of L. A. HANCE, corner 3d av. and 27th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOS. 541 AND 543 WEST 22D ST.—LEASEhold property at auction by Richard V. Harnett, THURSDAY, July 2, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS on
GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK
AND DRIVE, AND 104TH ST.,
AND WATER LOTS ON HUDSON RIVER.

Also HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 WEST 9TH ST., to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the undersigned Trustees of LEON FURNISS.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

WM. M. BERGER, Auctioneer.
MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE
BY ORDER OF GEN. THOS. B. VAN BUREN AND ARCHIBALD H. LOWERY, ESQ., OF
318 Superfine L. I. City
BUILDING LOTS,
Of the Lowery Farm, at
Sunnyside Station,
On the Long Island and Flushing Railroad,
MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

Sunnyside is a part of the Second and Fourth Wards of Long Island City; the lots are on Steinway, Graham, and Harold boulevards and Jackson av.; laid out and graded; eighty feet wide. One hundred trains daily. Fare low. Special excursion train, Long Island Railroad. Gilmore's celebrated Twenty-second Regiment Band. Collation under large tent before sale. Grand holiday festival. Bring your families, buy or not. Come and see this property, with valuable corner lots. Attention, capitalists and speculators.

TERMS EXTRAORDINARY.

Twenty-five per cent. cash, seventy-five per cent. mortgage, five years. Title perfect. No incumbrances. Take special train, Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip Ferries, at 11 o'clock A. M., and from depot L. I. R. R., Hunter's Point, at 11:30 A. M. sharp. The property is the most valuable in the whole city, on principal boulevards and avenues, and only three-fourths of a mile from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, two minutes' ride; Blackwell's Island bridge land at edge of the lots. Section 1—Cabinet Makers' Association—with 100 new houses adjoining. Calvary Cemetery, New-Blissville, and Astoria Horse Railroad only one-fourth of a mile from the property. For maps and free passes apply to John A. Lowery, Room No. 2, No. 46 Pine st., New-York; Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, New-York; Reichart's restaurant, 55th st. and 3d av., New-York; Naffie's real estate office, corner 3d av. and 86th st.; Paynter's real estate office, Hunter's Point; Whitney's real estate office, Astoria; Sinnott's Bros., Sunnyside Hotel, or of the auctioneer,
WM. M. BERGER,
Corner Broadway and 2d av., Astoria, N. Y.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York; Furniture, Merchandise, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York
180 Splendid Lots
AND FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES,
COURT END OF LONG ISLAND,
IN THE EXCLUSIVE, RECHERCHE, AND HITHERTO UNATTAINABLE FAUBOURG,
RAVENSWOOD,
THIRD WARD OF LONG ISLAND CITY,
AT AUCTION, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
Tuesday, June 30, 1874,

By positive and peremptory order of Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, being lately the property of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins, deceased. Sale absolute. Title perfect. Terms most liberal.

Free excursion on the river. Musical recitations by the Seventh Regiment Band. Fête Champêtre by Weeks. Improvisations by Prof. Harrison.

Steam-boat will leave Fulton slip at 12 o'clock noon, sharp; will stop at Saw Mill Dock, Greenpoint, and Grand and 9th sts., New-York, for passengers. For free tickets apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUMMER FESTIVAL AND AUCTION MATINEE
THURSDAY, JULY 2,
on the premises, on arrival of special train from New York,
500 Handsome Lots,
BY ORDER OF FREDERICK SHONNARD, ESQ., IN THE ARTISANS' PARADISE,
YONKERS

This fine property has been splendidly developed by the owner. Streets and avenues are all graded, and every lot is ready for use. No limits. Unheard-of terms. Seventy-five per cent. for three years, fifty per cent. for ten years. All usual auction hospitalities. Take special train Hudson River Railroad, Forty-second Street Depot, at 10:15 o'clock A. M. on morning of sale. For complimentary cards, maps, and information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

WEST SIDE MERCHANTS, ATTENTION!
LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City,
Will sell, without reserve,
On MONDAY, June 29, 1874,
At 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises:

1. SIX VALUABLE LOTS on Palisade av., corner Bowers st., formerly Van Vorst st.; each lot 25x100; street paved, sewered, gas, water, and sidewalk flagged full width.
2. NINE CHOICE LOTS on Ogden av., corner of Bowers st., in rear of the above; each lot 25x100.
3. THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-BUILT RESIDENCE, WITH THIRTEEN LOTS OF LAND, on the east side of Ogden av., between South and Bowers sts.; replete with every modern luxury and convenience; only two miles from the "Schuetzen Park."

☞ Easy of access to New-York for business men by horse cars, which pass the property to Hoboken Ferries, time fifteen minutes. Fine panoramic views of New-York City, Bay, and Harbor, Narrows, Brooklyn, and surrounding country for miles—in fact, a perfect residence, and to any one contemplating buying, will bear a close investigation.

TERMS EASY, AND EVERY LOT TO BE SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Take Hoboken Ferries and Palisade avenue horse cars to the sale.

For maps, particulars, and permits, apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City, or on the premises.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., N. Y.
and Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
MONDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock,
At Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,

Executor's sale of property of H. G. Law, deceased, consisting of valuable brick buildings, &c., on Broadway, Nos. 377, 379, and 393, and lot on South Fifth st. Also vacant lots in 8th, 18th, and 19th Wards, situate on Keap and Hooper sts., 19th Ward; 8th av. and 45th st., in 8th Ward; Madison, Chestnut, Elm, and Palmetto sts., and Covert, St. Nicholas, and Wyckoff avs. All Brooklyn property, and sold at Brooklyn Exchange. Maps and full particulars at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874,
At 2:30 P. M., on the premises,
BLACKWELL, UTLEY & RIKER
Will positively sell the
NEW THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF HOUSE,
beautifully located on Locust st.,
CORONA,
Formerly West Flushing.

Further particulars and passes by train leaving Hunter's Point at 2 P. M., can be had of auctioneers, BLACKWELL & UTLEY, 93 Liberty st., N. Y., or of owner, J. FISCHER, 96 Cannon st., N. Y.; A. P. RIKER, Whitestone and Woodside.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the twelve
VALUABLE LOTS
on 96th and 97th sts. and 11th av., near
RIVERSIDE PARK.
For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*
6. JUNE 29.—*The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. Rev. Dr. Ormiston.*

The seventh article of the series will be printed to-morrow, and will be devoted to the Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Taylor.

Police Commissioners GARDNER and CHARLICK have sent in their resignations to Mayor HAVEMEYER. They accompany these with an elaborate defense of their action in regard to the appointment and removal of election inspectors. The Commissioners express the belief that their recent conviction for misdemeanor does not necessarily compel them to vacate their offices, but to avoid any of the legal complications that may arise from the doubts entertained on this point, they have placed their resignations in the Mayor's hands. Mr. HAVEMEYER will doubtless be guided by similar reasons in accepting them, but beyond that it would be a waste of time to attempt to speculate upon the course likely to be adopted by our eccentric Chief Magistrate.

Only two days remain of the term allowed by law to the Board of Apportionment within which to decide upon the revised tax levy for 1874. The meetings of the board have, so far, been rather more remarkable for talk than work, though some substantial progress was made yesterday toward a settlement of the estimates. Whether Mr. WHEELER'S budget, calling for a rate of 2.92 per cent., or Mr. GREEN'S, based on a rate of 2.93 per cent., goes through, can hardly be called a great public issue. The tax-payers are chiefly interested in seeing that neither of these gentlemen should carry his opposition to the other far enough to defeat any substantial reduction whatever.

In another column will be found the story of the attempt to break into the New-York Savings Bank, which was so cleverly detected yesterday morning. The episode has some claim to take a permanent place among the romances of burglary, and certainly no more deliberate or better planned attack has been made upon a bank vault for several years past. The part played by the Police in the detection and capture of the enterprising trio of burglars is every way creditable to those concerned. To bank Directors the story has an obvious moral, and it is, that rather more vigilance is needed to guard the rear of a bank than to keep thieves from entering it in front. The only perfect safety for bank buildings is to be found in as thorough an isolation from surrounding structures as that of Mr. STEWART'S retail store. As no bank has yet attained this invulnerable position, particular attention should be paid to the character of its immediate neighbors. Had the attempt on the New-York Savings Bank succeeded, the Directors would have been liable to blame for having allowed the building in rear of the bank to pass into the possession of a gang of professional thieves.

The season at Long Branch has fairly commenced. Twelve hundred arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia are reported yesterday, and by the end of next week the cottages will be fully occupied, and hotel bedrooms will probably be at a premium. The President will be in his cottage in a few days, and the New-York Bohemian will resume his careful investigations into the contents of Presidential express packages, and into the size and quality of the joints of meat intended for the Presidential kitchen. In the intervals of this kind of note-taking, imaginary dialogues will be invented to tickle the long-eared circles who take an interest in "Cæsarism," the third term question, and other live topics of contemporary politics. It needs but the addition of the regulation political letter from Long Branch to render the portentous dullness of the season complete.

The cable reports about the progress made toward the suppression of the Carlist revolt in Spain, bear a striking resemblance to the news which comes to us from time to time about the slow stamping out of rebellion in Cuba. The Government troops claim frequent victories, but the enemy has a knack of turning up again in good fighting trim very soon after a defeat which ought to have been the end of him. Prince ALFONSO, the brother of DON CARLOS, who is operating perilously near the important seaport of Valencia, is said to have suffered another of those crushing reverses—the second within a fortnight. This time the fighting is reported to have lasted two days, and it must have been at very long range if the battle does not have the result of driving the Carlists from the field in that locality. The entire breadth of the country separates the Carlist bands in Valencia from those in Navarre, yet some kind of concerted action appears to be maintained between them. In the latter province the interest of the struggle still centres around Estella, which is besieged by Carlists, who are in their turn about to be besieged by Republicans, pretty much after the fashion of the conflict around Bilbao.

If there be any truth in the reported seizure of a Russian Envoy by the Ameer of Kashgar, the Russians have found another excuse for extending their protectorate in Central Asia, and one that will excite a lively interest on the part of Great Britain. A commercial treaty was recently concluded between the latter power and Kashgar, and that agreement was understood to be chiefly valuable from its effect in keeping up a good political understanding between the Ameer and the rulers of India. A Russian garrison in Kashgar, somewhat in advance of the "neutral zone," which was recently talked of as the permanent boundary between the two great Asiatico-European States, would be regarded as a standing encouragement to disturbances in Northern India. Still, there is no reason to suppose that England would go to war to prevent such an occupation, however unpalatable it might be in official circles.

The Prussian Bishops assembled at Fulda will not, it is said, attempt any compromise with the Government. It would have been rather surprising if they had, for the quarrel is one in which the Bishops simply obey orders from Rome. The possibility of anything like independent episcopal action in the old Gallican sense died out when Papal infallibility became a dogma of the Church. In these days the incumbent of the See of Rome is not only the chief Bishop of his Church, but he is, in reality, the only one. The rest are mere delegates to register his decrees. The conflict between Germany and the Vatican has gone too far to admit of compromise, and the Bishops at Fulda could hardly do more than put on record their helplessness in face of the approaching crisis. One of these days we shall hear of one of the vacant Sees being filled by an Old Catholic, *i. e.*, in the view of the Vatican, an excommunicated heretic, and then we shall see the beginning of the end of the Romish Church as a State institution in Prussia.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

Some Republicans may think it scarcely worth while to discuss the probability of the Democrats making any progress next Fall. It is better, however, to leave the Democrats themselves to the enjoyment of this peculiar kind of confidence. One of their fatal blunders has always been to underrate the strength of their opponents. A ludicrous instance of this occurred the other day, when the *World* cried out ecstatically, "The Lord hath delivered them into our hands." And the occasion for this triumphant shout was a Republican convention which was thought to be about to declare itself in favor of inflation, and which did the very reverse of that. This kind of exultation is rather short-lived, and does not materially assist the party in whose supposed interest it is worked up. There have been times during the last nine years when, if the Democrats had rightly estimated the relative strength of the two parties, they would have been saved from several egregious mistakes and some discouraging defeats. We say, then, that it is better to leave the "confidence game" in politics to them, and for our own parts to study closely the signs of the times.

It does not appear to be open to doubt that neither of the two parties has made any substantial progress during the last six months. If it be said that the Republican Party has lost strength, no one can pretend that the Democrats have gained it. Partly from the loss of prestige—and prestige is as essential to a political party as it is to an army—caused by the war and the Tammany frauds, partly from its want of a definite policy and wise leaders, the Democratic Party has fallen into hopeless difficulties. The gibberish which has lately been concocted by a Democratic paper—"Home Rule," &c.—cannot be called a policy. One of the three cries of which it consists has been imported from another land, the wit of the Democratic leaders not being, in these days, sufficient even to enable them to invent a "cry" of their own. This absence of ideas, and the labored effort to make words do duty for ideas, is eminently characteristic of the Democrats in 1874. They are like a chess-player who has all his best pieces locked up, and is obliged to move pawns, at the risk of losing his game. "Free Trade"—that may be very well in its way, but a Presidential election is not going to turn upon that issue for a very long time to come. "Hard Money"—the Republicans are in favor of that, and they form the only party—with all its shortcomings—capable of giving the people the desired boon. "Home Rule"—a cry heard much in the politics of Ireland, but having no meaning when echoed over here. And yet this is all that the Democrats are talking about. This is the programme with which they hope to wipe out the recollections of the war, the stain of Tammany, and the support of Mr. GREELEY—the last-named proceeding having been, as we have frequently said, the most stupendous act of folly ever committed by a great political party.

When the Democrats recently met together at the Manhattan Club, a letter was written to the *World* by a gentleman whom the editor described as "one of the foremost Democratic statesmen of the country." We read that letter with interest, to see if it contained anything newer or better than this "Home Rule" shibboleth. But no—the same mixture was in the bottle, to be taken as before. There was, indeed, one oracular utterance which may have seemed new to the Democrats who remembered the base surrender of 1872. "All we require for success in '76," wrote the foremost Democratic statesman of the country, "is that Democrats should be Democratic." That is to say, we presume, that in '76 they will not search all over the country for their bitterest foe, and then "run" him for their candidate. If that is what the advice meant, there is some sense in it. But there is not quite enough in it to enable a dispirited and aimless party to win a Presidential campaign. The statesman went on to say that the principles of Democracy must now be fought out, not by Democrats in name merely, but by "Democrats who are schooled, trained, bred in the bone in their Democracy." We are afraid that this was a sly hit at the "able editor" to whom the letter was addressed, and who would be rather staggered if the "bred in the bone" standard were to be seriously insisted on.

We may look in vain for any token of healthy vigor in the councils of the Democratic leaders. Yet one might have supposed that they could not help picking up a little during the past few months. The Republican leaders have not always been wise, and not always lucky. The session of Congress was not an unqualified success. If the Democrats had acted unitedly on the Finance question, in favor of "hard money," they might have done their party some little good. If they had formed an effective opposition, their cause would have been assisted. But they presented no better appearance than the Republicans. Their attachment to "hard money" seems to be mere love in the abstract. So far as can be discerned from this distance, they stand no better chance of coming into power in 1876 than they did in '72. They are the Tadpoles and Tapers of the day, who think that they can win an election with a "cry." We do not believe the plan will succeed, but still it is not necessary for our Republican friends to commit any fresh mistakes under the idea that the Democrats are so weak that the Republicans need not mind them. There is always the chapter of accidents to watch for, and in whose favor that may tell, no man can foresee.

"SUMMER BOARD."

The various hotel-keepers and furnishers of "Summer board" throughout the country are making diligent preparations at this season for the expected inflow of guests during July, August, and September. This will not a successful season for "mine host." The City resident is much poorer than usual; he will, accordingly be far more particular both about prices and accommodations. People who usually spend their full two months out of town will cut down their vacation to one month, if the food and rooms given them do not satisfy them; and all will have to manage expenses more closely than in any year of the past twenty. The inn-keepers and boarding-house matrons who keep their guests long this Summer must do it by some exertion and some care. The first matter which must be attended to by them, and which has been sadly neglected in years past, is, singularly enough, the sanitary condition of their houses.

Some of the villages which city guests frequent were constructed for a few scores of inhabitants, and consequently were under no necessity of looking after drainage, sewerage, water-supply, and such matters. The small garbage and draining of such a community were easily disposed of. But ordinarily, as the place became popular, thousands of people have poured in. Great barns of buildings, called "hotels," have been hastily built, and the population of a city contracted in a narrow locality. Naturally there will be insufficient drainage or sewerage for such a multitude. The garbage and *excreta* remain near the surface, and create pestilential miasmata, or they drain where they ought not to, into springs and wells. One of the most terrible fomenters of typhoid and dysentery is foul drainage into wells which supply drinking water. Few people think how much of the soil and rocks of a country they imperceptibly absorb through the water they daily drink. If this water be in the slightest degree infected it becomes a poison to the body.

Such dangers are not imaginary. One of the loveliest spots on our sea-coast, Bar Harbor, in Mount Desert, passed through just such an experience a short time since. A terrible malady, or series of maladies, broke out in the crowded hotels and in the packed village, resulting from defective drainage, which brought great calamity to many persons who had come there in the pursuit of health and pleasure. Another crowded hotel in rural Massachusetts was desolated recently by dysentery. Even in the Catskills, the Laurel House was one Summer infected with diarrhœa and dysentery, owing to bad drainage, and we know of one hotel in a high valley of the Adirondacks which was besieged by typhoid a whole season. These hastily-built hotels, which abound in mountain resorts, must look after their drainage as much as a city house, or the guests will find their Summer anything but a season of health.

We almost despair of the use of any remonstrances on the food question. The inn-keepers of Summer resorts seem given up to their own devices, which are devices of cheapness and indigestion. One of the traditional jokes of Bar Harbor is the hunger of the guests from the hotels invited to the only gentleman's table in the village, and their surprise at finding good pieces of meat capable of being obtained in that wild locality. The explanation which is given them is that the butchers send all their best joints a hundred miles away, to Portland and and Boston, because the inn-keepers will not buy them.

One of the familiar experiences of the Adirondack hotels is that a season will pass without ever a trout or bit of venison being seen on the table, though all that is necessary is for the landlord to employ a fisherman or hunter to keep his table supplied. And who shall tell the difficulties of city guests in sweet rural resorts in getting anything but skim-milk or sour bread for their children. The farm-house seems the last place to find eggs or chickens or fresh fruit or good milk. Everything good goes to market, and the boarder lives on the refuse. "Summer board" has become almost a byword for short commons and hard quarters.

Something of this comes from stinginess, but more from ignorance and carelessness. The landlady of the Summer hotel will not look after the cooking, and in consequence the guests get sour bread, bad coffee, and burned meats. The bedrooms are left to careless girls, and everything becomes slatternly and dirty. There is no head and no system. If money is spent, it is put on parlor furniture, instead of comfortable bedding and good servants. The end of the season frequently finds the city guest thoroughly disgusted, and glad to get back to his city comforts again. Why will not some good housekeeper give us "Summer board," which would be a pleasure to have and to remember?

CHOOSE THE EASIEST.

"A man will seek after some almost hopeless honor, or some station in society which he never attains, or finds worthless when attained, and all the while he neglects the pleasant things in life which are round him and within reach of his hand. The daisies and the primroses and the violets he passes with an unheeding eye, caring only for some plant which blossoms once in a century. The most frequent error in life is the placing an inordinate value upon that which it is difficult to obtain, merely on account of its difficulty, and I would have for a motto one that has never yet been chosen by mortal man—Choose the easiest." So writes the accomplished author of *Friends in Council*, whose opinion is not that of a literary recluse, but of a practical man of the world, high in the public service of his country.

The present month brings this view of life to mind. Hundreds of young men are bidding farewell to college, and are asking themselves, "What shall I do with it—my life?" "How shall I manage to make it a great success?" Every year this question becomes a harder one to answer. Professions and businesses seem equally overstocked. It is, no doubt, true that the prizes continue to increase in splendor. Wonderful stories are afloat of the enormous fees paid to two or three eminent lawyers and leading physicians, while Stewarts and Vanderbilts are ever before our eyes to tell the tale of successful shrewdness in commerce and finance. But then the more wealth accumulated by the few, the less is there for the many.

Such a reflection is, no doubt, of a depressing nature for ambitious youths, and they should derive consolation from Sir ARTHUR HELPS' assurances that they will do wisely to follow contentedly the most obvious and beaten track which lies before them, and not sigh for that which, in the nature of things, can belong only to the few, to whom, too, it very often brings but little pleasure. No one short of an absolute fool denies that ease in money matters can greatly enhance the enjoyment of life, but a great many people overlook the sacrifices which must almost always be made in achieving great wealth. People cannot combine incompatible advantages, and half the world comes to grief in trying to do so. The reason why the largest fortunes are usually made by those who come from the humblest grade of life is that these have none of those tastes which a man of education, or one who has been bred in affluence, insensibly acquires to divert him from the single aim of money-getting. In those cases where very large fortunes are possessed by men of refined taste, it will almost invariably be found that they inherited money, and, being of economical habits, it continued to grow of itself.

The mortifying consideration which besets so many men who are not getting rich is that others of their contemporaries are doing so, and then they make the mistake of forgetting to calculate the cost of such success. Smith at such times takes no count of the weariness, the anxiety, the injury to health which Brown was entailing on himself in New-York, although he might have been dining sumptuously and drinking sillery, while Smith, was living cheaply on the Bernese Oberland, but enjoying himself to his heart's content. It is true that his modest little house in a side street seems, though snug enough, a poor thing compared with that gorgeous corner mansion on the Avenue which Brown inhabits, but then, on the other hand, Smith, by "choosing the easiest," avoided all that fearful anxiety which his contemporary underwent last October when "the Street" was declaring, and not incorrectly, that he was "hard hit."

Then, again, it is to be remembered that the man who takes things easily, and enjoys the flowers by the wayside, is secure of a great deal of enjoyment, while another, hurrying on heedless of these pleasures, may, and unfortunately too often does, find that his feverish eagerness has, after all, only plunged him in a quagmire; for of those who have denied themselves recreation and time for improving their minds that they may give up all to business, how many in the end succeed? How mortifying to find, when you have "fretted your pigmy body to decay," that you are not ahead of your friend, who thoroughly enjoyed the passing hour, and who has mental and physical pleasures and pursuits to which you are a total stranger. The successful old business men, unable to take an interest in anything, and, like JOHNSON'S retired tallow chandler, longing to attend on boiling days, is apt to become a pitiable object, more especially when—no rare occurrence—he is unhappily reduced to the bottle as the only means of quelling the attacks of the gnawing demon *ennui*. But even work is the state of the man who has all his days resigned every pleasure to get rich, only to be, in the end, poor.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The gentlemen who take to heart so seriously the failure of the Local Option bill are unquestionably sincere in their devotion to that scheme, and it is one that has considerable merit. There is no doubt that if small communities in which a strong majority is opposed to the sale of liquor could control the subject, a good deal of wholesome repression could be effected. It is easy enough, of course, to reason abstractly that a community of a few thousand or a few hundred persons is no more entitled to dictate to a minority of its members what they shall drink, than a dozen men are entitled to the same right of dictation as to the habits of say five of their number. But in all legislation for free communities it is difficult to conform strictly to abstract reasoning. In this case the right assumed by the majority is, practically, not the right to dictate as to the habits of their fellow-citizens, but the right to protect themselves from the consequences of those habits. If that can only be accomplished by restraining the means of gratifying the appetites which lead to these consequences, the attempt to do so is no more inconsistent with personal liberty than many other forms of legislation that already have the sanction of successful experiment.

But it is a question whether there are not other directions in which legislation could secure equally good results without incurring the risk of violating anyone's rights, and without being open to the criticism of inconsistency and want of logic. The Civil Damages law, for instance, was exposed to no such criticism, and proceeded on an entirely different principle. The Local Option bill is an attempt to prevent the consequences of drunkenness by preventing drinking. The Civil Damages bill was an attempt to prevent the consequences of drunkenness by bringing home the responsibility for them to those who are mainly instrumental in producing them. The one would say, in effect, drinking is liable to abuse, and, therefore, it shall be restricted or even prohibited. The other says, drinking is liable to abuse, and, therefore, those who assist men to drink shall be accountable for the results when abuse occurs. There is a wide difference between the two. In the case of the Local Option bill, it is possible that by punishing all indiscriminately, some shall suffer loss of liberty and other inconveniences who do not deserve them, and it is certain that, when any community votes for sweeping restriction it enters on a very doubtful area of political action. There is no danger of such results in the case of the Civil Damages law. Under that no one is punished, no one is restrained, except those who are directly guilty of causing the acts for which they are held responsible.

The principle of the Civil Damages act seems to us capable of considerable extension. It is well known that a very large part of the crimes committed in our State are due not only directly, but indirectly, to the drunkenness of the convivial. It is also well known that with an average jury drunkenness is regarded as a mitigation of the offense. If, now, it could be made a peremptory provision of law in every case where a criminal was, at the time of committing crime, under the influence of liquor, that the fact should be held to be an aggravation of the offense, not only would common sense be vindicated, but a decided check would be placed on drunkenness. It is true that the law now does not admit intoxication to be a palliating fact. But it is so admitted in practice nevertheless. Such a fact when it exists is always presented to a jury by the defense, and always has its effect. The most the courts can do to counteract its effect is to instruct the jury that intoxication is no excuse for crime. But if the court were required to instruct the jury that intoxication is not only no excuse for, but is a positive aggravation of, a crime, the result could not fail to be different. The law now says substantially every man is responsible for his acts, whether he knows what he is doing or whether drink prevents his knowing. But the jury reasons still that when a criminal was drunk he did not, in fact, know what he was about, and treats him much as if he were the victim of involuntary insanity. If, however, the law told the jury that every man was bound to keep himself in an intelligent condition of mind, and that when by his own act he deprived himself of his intelligence, he increased his guilt for crimes subsequently committed, the jury would have to look at the matter differently. The prisoner would stand two chances of conviction where he now stands one; the community would be by so much the safer, and drunkenness would be by so much a more serious matter.

At first such a law would not produce much change. The juries would try to avoid it. But the courts would uniformly enforce it with conscientious fidelity, and would heartily sympathize with its motive. Gradually, precedents would accumulate and give it force. The counsel of criminals would be found trying to conceal, and not to plead, their client's intoxication, and Prosecuting Attorneys would present that fact to the jury. In time, juries would be compelled to conform to the law, and it would become effective. And an especial merit of such a measure, not possessed by the local option plan, would be that it would be effective everywhere just in proportion to the need of it, while it would involve the exercise of no doubtful powers.

THE ICE COMPANIES.

In spite of all the warnings that have been given, the ice companies have still further increased their already extortionate prices. It is the experience of 1870 over again. During that year the Knickerbocker and Washington corporations, having no opposition, determined to make a "big stroke." Without giving the public any notice whatever, the wholesale rates were suddenly fixed for the season at from $16 to $17 per ton. The retail price was so great, as a consequence, that the poor had to pull through the hot weather without ice. The hotel keepers, being large consumers, having failed to induce the companies to listen to reason, resolved not to be caught again. They established a Mutual Company, which had the effect of compelling the Knickerbocker and Washington to come down very low indeed, from $17 to $2 per ton. In 1873, although the harvest on the Hudson River could scarcely have been better, the monopolies contrived to find an excuse for applying the screw so that it might be felt. The Consumers' Ice Company had no interest but its own to serve, and having succeeded in storing enough to supply its immediate wants, made no attempt whatever to interfere on behalf of the general public.

Left once more masters of the field, the Knickerbocker and Washington, which are said to be controlled by the members of one family, deliberately went about the work of perfecting a scheme which would place the ice consumers of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City completely at their mercy. A mild Winter on the Hudson, without having been looked forward to, was used as a potent reason for at once adding $4 per ton to the wholesale rate. On the 1st of February, 1873, 1,408,500 tons of ice had already been harvested on the Hudson, while on the 21st of February, of the present year, 750,000 only had been gathered. A thaw then occurred, and after that operations were conducted on a very small scale. The companies, however, were not idle. As soon as it was found that the Hudson could not be depended upon, men were set to work on small lakes, and a good deal was in this way collected. In the meantime the ice men on the Kennebec River fully appreciated the results of an "open Winter" on the Hudson. By the end of the season they must have harvested at least 3,000,000 tons. The New-York monopolists were too keenly alive to possible consequences to permit the Kennebec men to interfere with their project, and it is said that they very promptly entered into a contract with them to furnish all that might be required at a specified sum per ton. Thus protected, they now give the screw another turn, and wrench from the luckless consumers from $2 to $3 per ton more.

Surely the time has come for such action against these monopolies as will teach a lesson never to be forgotten. In Brooklyn the Mayor has given the use of a dock to a company that promises to afford the consumers of that city relief from the extortionate rates demanded. In granting the privilege, he has taken occasion to intimate that, unless the promises are speedily fulfilled, he will withdraw it. In our own City we have not heard that any company has actually been organized for the purpose of bringing ice from Maine or elsewhere, to break down the Barmore monopoly, although some heavy consumers have talked about it. It is said that one of the BARMORES has threatened, should any such attempt be made, to suddenly drop the prices low enough to "sicken" those who may undertake to interfere. But even if this were true, it should not prevent the formation of an association for mutual protection. From present appearances we are pretty certain that if any public-spirited person should take the initiative in such a movement, he would find backers enough. If the consumers permit themselves to be cheated—for the action of the ice companies is nothing more nor less than cheating—all we can say is they will not be deserving of much sympathy. It is not at all certain that the Knickerbocker and Washington Companies have succeeded in so tying the hands of the Kennebec icemen that the latter cannot dispose of a portion of their large supply to other buyers, and even if such were the fact, there are still left markets in which it will pay very well to purchase ice and ship it here. There is really not a moment to lose in this matter, and the sooner something is done the better. It is quite clear that unless the consumers put their shoulders to the wheel for their own protection, they will regret it. Without interference, the companies will surely go on increasing the rates until they eventually get beyond what they were in 1870. Then it will be too late to move.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

Both review and announcements will be brief this week, and are not likely to be longer until the middle of August. Wallack's is closed, the season having terminated with last evening's performance of "East Lynne." At the Union Square Theatre, "Peril" is up for nightly repetition, while "The Two Sisters" remain the attraction at Niblo's. To-morrow, Mr. W. F. Cody begins an engagement at Wood's Museum, in "Buffalo Bill," the matinée entertainments, that of Saturday excepted, being supplied by the regular company. At the Bowery, Miss Kate Fisher, with her horse Wonder, appears in "Mazeppa." The Park Theatre will be opened Wednesday evening by the Mortimer Brothers, who are referred to as English "Illusionists." The usual Sunday concert at the Central Park Garden may be attended to-night, and, at Jones' Wood, a concert is to be given by Downing's Ninth Regiment Band for the express gratification of east side lovers of music. The Hippodrome, with its myriad sports, and the Colosseum, are to be visited as heretofore.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Arrangements have been entered into between Señor Don Diego de Vivo and Mme. Di Murska for a series of concerts, to commence in October next. It is expected that Mr. Levy, the cornet; Signor Ferranti, baritone, and Signor Braga, violoncellist, will be part of the company....Mme. Pauline Lucca sailed for Europe—Lausanne, in Switzerland, being her destination—yesterday....Mr. Harry Ford, brother of Mr. J. T. Ford, has married Miss Blanche Chapman....Manager Piper, of Sacramento and Virginia City has made engagements with Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Katharine Rogers, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who are, in turn, to "star" in California....The Vokes family was last week in St. Paul and Minneapolis....Mr. Sam Myers, of Chicago, is dead....The Fifth Avenue Theatre Company continued last week at Hooley's, in Chicago....Mr. Fechter and Mlle. Aimée were still, at last accounts, delighting San Francisco audiences....The Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, is being reconstructed. It will seat, after completion, 2,400 spectators....Mr. T. C. King acts this week in Ottawa.

[*For Foreign amusements, see page 10.*]

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You credit me in to-day's issue with the opinion that the recent conviction of the Police Commissioners prevented them from ever again holding office. I never expressed or entertained that opinion.

Your reporter must inadvertently have made a mistake. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

JUNE, 27, 1874.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LICENSE LAW.

BOSTON, June 27.—Lieut. Gov. Talbot sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing the License Liquor bill. Discussion ensued on the question of passing it over the veto. An attempt being made to cut off debate by the previous question, but failed. A vote was ordered for Monday at 3 P. M.

REVENUE REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was a great and constant regret to the merchants who interested themselves recently in the repeal of the Moiety and Seizure laws, that they had not the influence of THE NEW-YORK TIMES frankly and heartily on their side; yet your candor and disinterestedness were never called in question. Your leader of this morning on "The Abolition of the Moieties" gives, as the grounds for your hesitation, your doubt as to whether the revenue can be collected and the honest importer protected without some extraordinary bounty to informers. Only a fair trial of the new law and its faithful execution by our Customs officers can settle this question. All who know Collector Arthur render full justice to his sense of duty, and have no doubt that the law will receive his intelligent support, if only because it is law.

But while the Government, the merchants, and the public at large will watch with interest the operation of the new system, it must not be forgotten that these recent statutes are only a part and a beginning of the reform in revenue collection proposed by the merchants. At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a committee was raised to sit during the Summer to devise, in concert with similar committees from the Boards of Trade of the neighboring seaboard cities, a simplification of the tariff laws, in order to substitute specific for ad valorem duties wherever practicable, to get rid of compound duties, the source of great inconvenience, in all possible cases, and to modify the classifications in cases of ad valorem duties where experience has shown them to be cumbrous and faulty.

All of these points were the subject of long and earnest conference by the various committees which visited Washington this Winter, and of discussion with the members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House. With the co-operation of these two bodies the merchants hope to present to Congress at the opening of the next session, a carefully-considered scheme by which the present amount of duties collected may be raised from the same articles with more ease and less friction.

The details of the plan are well matured, and may be stated briefly as follows:

First—In the submission by each branch of the import trade in each city of a schedule of its articles carefully tariffed under the above general propositions.

Second—A conference of these separate branches by delegation, and an agreement upon a schedule and tariff which all will support.

Third—The submission by a joint delegation of the several Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, to the Congressional committees, preparatory to laying the newly devised schedule and tariff before Congress.

And here it is not improper to remark that hitherto most of our legislation on this class of subjects has begun at the wrong end. The initiative, which should have been taken by the merchants, has been assumed by Congress, and it is patent that the Congressional committees, able and intelligent as they may have been, and as the present have certainly shown themselves to be, they are not merchants or revenue experts. Rarely has a bill been drawn through which, in his own good time and season, some revenue lawyer could not and did not drive his horse and cart to profitable market.

Should this scheme be carried to successful conclusion, the dangers which you seem to anticipate may be greatly lessened, if not wholly avoided. And further, in the simplification thus obtained, the Collector may find ways and warrant for an equal simplification in the now onerous detail of his collection machinery, and give practical aid to his chief, the new Secretary, in economizing in the Treasury Department. In such event, to no one would the commercial community look with more hope and confidence than to Mr. Arthur, whose administrative abilities are well known.

These have been and are still the plans and the hopes of the great mercantile body—plans and hopes into which political purpose and partisan feeling do not enter. For the first time a great discussion has been had without the pale of politics; and the merchants will hardly permit themselves to be again divided upon questions which concern them all alike.

In the projected reform your aid is confidently counted upon. In the past you have always been found in the front of all measures of right and retrenchment. You cannot be otherwise now. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.,

Chairman of New-York Chamber of Commerce Committee.

NEWPORT, Thursday, June 25, 1874.

CORPORATION FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ever since the advent and first introduction to the good people of this City of Mr. Andrew H. Green as chief of the Finance Department, THE TIMES has always been regarded as a very earnest advocate, apologist, and defender of that gentleman and his official acts. I therefore take the liberty of requesting you to explain, if your are able and willing to do so, the reason why Mr. Green has discontinued the uniform practice of all his predecessors in office of publishing a full and detailed report upon the City finances every year.

By the periodical reports issued by former Controllers, our citizens were informed of everything of importance concerning the City's financial affairs. Under the present régime, what official publication, if any, has ever been issued containing the particulars always given in the regular annual reports of Controllers Flagg, Haws, Brennan, and Connolly, also for at least two years of his administration, and where can copies of the same be procured?

The writer is well known by you to be a person having no sympathy with those who have been most prominent among the opponents of Mr. Green's administration, but in the particular above mentioned he is unable to see that any improvement upon the former practice has been effected.

SENEX.

[THE TIMES is wholly without information as to Controller Green's reasons for abstaining from issuing an annual report upon the City and County finances. The subject has never appeared of sufficient importance to warrant any special inquiry about the omission. During the eighteen months in which Controller Connolly withheld all public statements of the growth of the debt and the progress of municipal expenditures, THE TIMES found occasion to very frequently remind the public of that official's neglect of his legal duty. When, in the Summer of 1871, a report from the Finance Department was at last forthcoming, THE TIMES felt called upon to seek new light from the Controller's books with reference to transactions which were pretty successfully glossed over in that report. What we have all along contended for in regard to local finances is the issue at frequent intervals of a plain and intelligible statement of expenditures, under their legal divisions, of bonds issued and their proper denomination, and of the chief items of the City and County debt. Controller Green has never omitted to furnish such a statement once a month, and we should be disposed to guard the salutary precedent thus set much more jealously than any real or supposed obligation to fill a yearly volume with an undigested mass of figures after the fashion which prevailed under former administrations. We find very full details of all the materials which used to be reserved for the annual report in the daily issues of the *City Record*. If "Senex" believes that there is anything withheld from public notice which ought to be revealed, we shall be glad to assist him in securing its publicity.]

ITALY.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS—A ROMAN SUNDAY—CRIME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 8, 1874.

The Lower House of the Italian Parliament has shut its doors, and the Deputies have gone home. The Senate still lingers, and is finishing up some odds and ends of work left to it by the co-ordinate elected branch of the Legislature. It is not yet settled whether the present Deputies are to make one more journey to Rome in September to speak the last word or to hear the last word spoken; but certain it is that a new Chamber is to be elected, to begin work at the usual time of meeting in November. Legislative affairs are in a somewhat muddled state, and the wonder is that the country hobbles along as well as it does. Were these Frenchmen instead of Italians, no one would be able to say, upon what object the narrow spite would fall—whether upon the cupola of St. Peter's or the house of the tax-collector of Rome. As it is, the people must be kept along with such distractions and amusements as the season has to offer, hoping all the time that the directors of affairs will blunder upon some device for getting these children of modern Israel through the Red Sea of their financial and other troubles. The Italians have been led by a kind Providence thus far, and almost in spite of themselves saved from one and another threatened disaster, and they will yet be saved, if they do not trust to Jupiter to do all the work.

A ROMAN SUNDAY.

I made a slight mistake in my former letter in saying that the festa of the Italian Constitution is celebrated on the 1st day of June. It is on the first Sunday of the month that the festival is kept, and yesterday we had the usual quantity of powder burned in its honor, whether in the explosion of guns or the whizzing and sputtering of wheels and rockets. If the wish is to give more than common éclat to a civic celebration, Sunday is chosen in preference to any other day. No Puritanic scruples hinder the population from the indulgence on that day of every kind of profane recreation not offensive to morality or good order. Indeed, that is the rule established by official authorization or tacit consent; but violations of the decorum of the day—according to our notions of Sunday observance—are not infrequent, nor free from excess. Thousands of the population of Rome go out upon the roads leading from the various gates of the city, and fill the many taverns and eating-houses, indulging their appetites in eating and drinking to such an extent as their means will allow. The Church, in the past, has not sought to put much restraint upon this habit, and in most of the populous cities of the country it is indulged, although not, perhaps, to the extent that it is in Rome. A good many young men, before night, find themselves under the influence of wine, and the number of arrests, for one or another kind of offense, is greater on festa than on other days. In the heat of disputes, stimulated by drink, knives are drawn, and new subjects for the hospitals are made, and the cuticle is ornamented with scars which are carried for the rest of life. As a general rule, the use or abuse of spirituous liquors is not to be set down among the great evils of this country. The habit of rum, gin, brandy, and whisky drinking, which is the curse of Northern nations, and which makes every year so many thousand guzzling sots, is almost unknown here. The wine product of the country is, on the whole, a blessing; but unfortunately, for the past few years, on account of the defective vintage, it is a blessing which has not been so fully enjoyed. Wine was a consolation for the common people in all the reunions around their humble board; but now it is only the rarer enjoyment of the recurring festas.

THE VITERBO MALEFACTORS.

I referred, in a previous letter, to the trial at Viterbo, *en bloc*, of twenty-five malefactors, some of whom have been under accusation for several years, waiting for the evidence by which their conviction could be brought about. After three weeks in court, given to the process, the trial ended a few days ago, and resulted in the condemnation of all but one of the twenty-nine Two were sentenced to hard labor for life, and all the rest for periods of twenty and twenty-five years. One great difficulty of obtaining conviction, in cases similar to these, where there is no sort of doubt about the guilt of the parties, is on account of the reluctance of witnesses to testify. The fear of the *vendetta* of the criminals, in case of escape, or of their accomplices, strikes such a terror into the minds of the peasant class as to seal up their mouths in a silence of years. We have had an example in the Criminal Court of Rome the past week, in the conviction of one of crimes committed quite twenty years ago, to which a series of others has been added since. A witness when asked by the Judge why he had not before made revelations of facts which for years had been locked up in his breast, replied that fear for his life kept him silent. On hearing this the criminal rose in his seat, and with a menace asked the witness if he remembered the fate of his brother, whose body years ago was found dead in a ditch, pierced through with several balls! The need of reform in the administration of criminal justice is felt, and Parliament has been at work upon a project for a modification of the present jury system of the country.

RECENT TRAGEDIES.

Whether the abolition of the death penalty has given any new protection to society is a matter quite open to discussion and to doubt. We have a dreadful case just reported, which happened at Turin, of an atrocity extremely rare in that well-ordered city. A man in middle life, by the name of Giuseppe Valassina, with a butcher's knife, takes the life of his wife and three sons, of the respective ages of sixteen, twelve, and eight years. He ranges their bodies in a row in the single chamber in which the family lived, and writes a letter giving poverty or the desperation of extreme destitution as the reason for the commission of the crime. Yesterday news came that the Advocate Deputy of the Public Security in the City of Parma had been assassinated in the public street, while returning to his dwelling at 11 o'clock at night. The murderer has not, up to this time, been discovered. It is not a pleasant subject to dwell upon—this of vengeance and blood. But it is one which engrosses the most serious attention, as a similar state of things must of any Government determined to maintain public order and the security of life.

"THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS."

A part of the "American pilgrims" have arrived in Rome, and the rest will soon be here. They found their way, coming from the railroad station, impeded by the crowd returning from the military review of yesterday, and could not but have received an impression of surprise at the animated movement in the streets of this "dead Rome." Very soon they will go to the Vatican to present their offering to the Pope, and, perhaps, be allowed, as a compensation, the high honor of kissing his foot. Most of them will not be surprised at the marvelous splendor and luxury of the "prison" in which the Jesuits have cruelly shut the Holy Father up; for the marble stairs and walls, and gilding and painting, and wealth of art-decorations of the Pontifical palace have been so often described that they are well known to all the world, except to the lowest grade of stupid ignoramuses who have not learned to read a newspaper or a book. Instead of carrying away straws from the Pope's prison-bed, these "pilgrims" will be able to give eloquent accounts of the long lines of servants of every grade, in their gorgeous liveries, filling the halls and passages of the stately dwelling of him who claims to succeed and worthily represent the humble fisherman of Galilee. If the pilgrims wander much about Rome they will see a city which is gradually being licked into form, very different from the same city under Papal rule. But credit must be given for this to the new Government, which has taken in hand the serious work of giving to this society what is recognized as civilization in advanced countries. If our friends from America wish to see a specimen of the Roman province unchanged, or very much as it was under infallible clerical management, they must pay visits to such places as Velletri, and twenty other towns and villages among the mountains or on the plains within fifty miles of this centre of Catholic Christendom. There they will find squalor and rags, dilapidated houses, with none of the comforts, conveniences, or even decencies of life; the streets unpaved and full of reeking filth, and the people in indolence and ignorance lying like dogs before the doors of their habitations. Worse than this, they will find the region infested with brigands catching up the best prizes among those upon whom they can lay their hands, to hold their lives as the price of a reward from their agonized friends—a habit so fixed in the character of the population by generations of bad rule that the law and the Police, making their actual supreme effort, are not able to eradicate the evil.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE POPE.

Almost on the same day arrived Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, one of the freshly-made members of the circle of the *Porporati*. The newspapers tell us that he has brought $30,000 as Papal toll, and most of the Lord Prelates and other higher servants of the Papal palace have esteemed it a privilege to kiss his hand. As for the Italians generally, they seem to take his coming kindly, notwithstanding the abuse which this Bishop heaped upon their country and its cause in the circular letter which, in his character as politician, he put afloat in France six months ago. The Pope has not been at all well for a week or two past; and the weight of years and the influence of the season and the need of change are telling seriously upon him. If his keepers would allow him to go as far as his villa in the Alban Mount, the variation of air and scene would do him good. But such a step would make an end of the foolish farce of pretended prisoner which for three years he has been made to play.

A DISGUSTING BUTCHERY.

SCENES AT THE DOG POUND YESTERDAY—THE ANIMALS TORTURED FOR TWO HOURS, AND THEN KILLED WITH CLUBS.

Notwithstanding the success of Prof. Doremus' experiment at the dog pound on Thursday last, the attempted killing yesterday of fifty-eight dogs received on Thursday by the same process, owing to some bungling in the mode of its application, or in the manufacture of the gas, was attended by horrible scenes and subsequent mutilation and butchery that beggars description. Soon after 9 A. M. Mr. Murray, who supplies the gas, proceeded to fill the tank from the generating apparatus, consisting of two apparently loosely-constructed casks placed at oblique ends of the inclosure. The lid and side-door of the latter had been previously fastened to prevent the gas from escaping. About 9:30 a lighted candle, inserted in the chamber to ascertain the density of the gas, was instantly extinguished. The cover on the top was soon after removed, and at 9:45 the first dog was thrown in. On landing at the bottom he leisurely walked to an angle in the chamber, and sat there about two minutes without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of faintness. The remaining fifty-seven dogs were then rapidly pitched in by the Poundmaster and his assistant, and the doors securely closed. For the space of half an hour the struggles and scratchings of the animals against the sides of the tank could be distinctly heard, and at the expiration of an hour Mr. Marriott opened the upper door only to disclose to view a writhing, gasping mass, horrible to gaze upon. The lid was immediately shut down, and a fresh injection of gas from an iron tank applied. For the next forty minutes a hoarse, spasmodic breathing could be easily detected by applying the ear to a tube leading from the retort. After the expiration of two hours and eleven minutes, during which time the tank was opened three times, the lid was again removed, and about one-third of the animals found to be still alive and fast recovering their vitality from the admission of the fresh air. Poor Mr. Marriott, who, to give him his due, seemed to be using his best endeavors toward a hasty extermination, now appealed, in utter desperation, to Mr. Bergh's officer as to what course he should pursue. The officer (of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) suggested that the dogs be taken out severally from the tank and clubbed to death! This was, however, abandoned for the more humane process of immersing the reviving animals in pails of water. Three of the latter receptacles having been prepared for the purpose, both doors of the tank were opened, and Marriott proceeded to rake out the dead and dying. The first six drawn forth were found to be dead, and were immediately thrown into the cart in waiting to convey them to the dumping-ground. On the third haul, the first dog consigned to the tank was found impaled and writhing on the sharp iron prongs of the rake. As the assistant immersed his head in the water, the poor beast repeatedly snapped at the stick used to force him down. Soon after this the animals still within the chamber came scrambling and rolling out, to the intense consternation and terror of the several officers and spectators present. All jumped on benches, chairs, and other available perches. Once out of the tank, the maddened brutes trotted around the kennel in all directions, vainly trying to escape from the death dealing club of Merriott, and a shower of bullets from the revolvers of the officers. One large mastiff, after having had three shots fired into his body, had to be eventually dispatched by blows from the club in the hands of Marriott. During this disgusting butchery four of the animals were drowned, two shot, and six clubbed to death. When the carcasses had been removed and the pound closed for the day, the reporter of THE TIMES, who was present and narrowly escaped being shot by the officer who tried to kill the resuscicated mastiff, paid a visit to Prof. Doremus, Jr., and inquired the cause of the humiliating failure.

The Professor appeared very much surprised at the result of his process, and could assign no reason for its failure other than mismanagement in the mode of applying, or an insufficiency in the amount of the gas used. No one, he said, could doubt the deadly properties of carbonic acid gas if properly applied. He denied that his father was the author of the plan adopted at the Pound on Thursday, he having merely suggested some improvements in the manner of injecting the gas into the chamber. Mr. Murray, on being interrogated on the matter, asserted most positively that he acted under the instructions of Prof. Doremus, and from the fact that he carried out those instructions to the letter, both as to the quality and quantity of the gas, he felt that the too frequent openings of the lid admitting the fresh oxygen air, was the cause of the failure yesterday. No dogs were received at the Pound during the day, and very probably none will be at present, until such time as a more perfect mode of extermination is invented. Several very feasible plans have been suggested, but the originators of the ordinance appear loth to adopt them, or, in fact, to take any action in the matter at all.

MAD DOGS KILLED IN THIS CITY.

Benjamin McMillen, aged four years, a son of Patrolman McMillen, of the Mounted Police, was bitten by a rabid dog, in Third avenue, near Eighty-second street, yesterday afternoon. The dog was killed by Officer McMillen.

Daniel O'Connell, of No. 97 Oliver street, was severely bitten by a vicious dog, in front of No. 358 Water street, last evening. The dog was killed by Patrolman Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The catalogue has just been issued for the sixteenth annual fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society to take place at Waverley, near Newark, during the week commencing Sept. 14. It is determined to make this the best of the series, and at a late meeting of the managers committees were appointed to arrange for the transportation of cattle, &c., to secure an orator, and to solicit articles for display from the various counties of the State. Departments have been established for horses, both as to quality of stock and speed; cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry; farm products, cereals, seeds, fruits, and vegetables, including native wines and malt liquors, and display of flowers, plants, &c.; needle-work, embroidery, wax-work, &c., including household fabrics made in family, such as rag carpets, stockings, &c.; bread, cake, canned fruit, &c.; machinery, vehicles, carriages, &c. There will be about $10,000 in premiums, including $3,000 offered by the State for horses, cattle, farm products, fruit, dairy products, &c. Among special premiums, one for the best statistical report of the number of acres of fruit grown in any county; for the best bale of hay; for steam fire-engines; also, for the best design for farm houses, cost not to exceed $2,000 and $2,500; best arranged dwelling-house costing $1,000 to $1,500; best district school-house, dairy-house, and poultry-house, &c. Inducements are held out to young misses and masters to contend for some of these prizes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Hale, by telegraph from Altoona, Penn., to-day, accepts the Postmaster Generalship, and will be in Washington to qualify on the 1st of July.

MILITARY NOTES.

By direction of the President a general court-martial is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New-York, on the 7th of July, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, of the Fifth Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail of the court: Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, Third Artillery; Major M. R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence; Capts. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, Alexander Piper and Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, Richard L. Morris, Eighteenth Infantry, and E. B. Warner, Third Artillery. First Lieut. George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, is Judge Advocate of the court.

Major George L. Gillespie, in addition to his duties on the staff of the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri, has been directed to relieve Major D. C. Houston of the charge of construction of the harbors of Chicago, Calumet, Michigan City and New Buffalo. Major Houston, on being relieved, will proceed to Milwaukee, where he will take station. Major Jno. M. Barlow will be at once relieved from duty on the staff of the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri, and relieve Major G. K. Warren of the charge of the works of fortifications and river and harbor improvements on both sides of Long Island Sound, from and including Stonington westward, excepting Connecticut River. First Lieut. P. M. Price is relieved from duty with the Engineers, and will report in person in Washington to First Lieut. Wheeler for duty upon the survey west of the 100th meridian.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

During the week ending to date the Treasurer of the United States has received from the printing division $878,500 in fractional currency. During the same period the amount shipped was $749,000 in notes and $613,600 in fractional currency. The amount held in trust by the Treasurer for the national banks is as follows: $392,016,200 to secure the circulating notes, and $16,635,200 for deposits of public money. The amount of national bank currency outstanding to-day is $350,620,062. Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending to-day, $101,578,960.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Messrs. Cattell and Dennison have not yet informed the President whether they will accept or decline the appointment of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. Mr. Blow, the other Commissioner, according to a telegram just received from him, desires, before he gives an answer, to be furnished with a copy of the act providing for the temporary government of the District, and to be informed whether the duties of a Commissioner will require a five or six months' residence in Washington. His acceptance thus depends on business arrangements.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $13,780,171; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,460,000; coin, $80,715,577, (including coin certificates, $29,797,400); outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is expected to return to Washington next Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest, and may reach Long Branch by the Fourth of July.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the districts of the Mississippi Valley, and is decidedly low in the upper lake region and the north-west. Light rain has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the upper lake region and Minnesota. Generally clear weather and south or east winds prevail in New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region. The temperature has risen in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. It has fallen in the South Atlantic States, and has remained stationary in New-England and the Middle States. The Missouri River has fallen at Hermann. The Mississippi River has fallen at St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis. The Ohio River has fallen at Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, generally clear weather during the day, except in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, east or south winds, stationary or rising temperature, and falling barometer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department, for the past week, shows the mean temperature to have been 73.2°, the maximum being 91° on the 23d inst., and the minimum 60° on the 21st. The mean height of the barometer was 29.853 inches. The amount of the rain fall during the week was 50 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind was 932 miles.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 27.—The session of the Legislature yesterday was an unusually excited one, and lasted till 1:15 o'clock this morning. The yeas and nays were called forty times. The business was mainly that of removing Republicans from office, and substituting Democrats. Among the persons removed were James H. Edgerly, Probate Judge; John R. Varney, Register; Joseph Jones, Sheriff of Strafford County; Lyman T. Flint, Solicitor of Merrimac County; Daniel Hall, Judge of the Police Court of Dover; David C. Batchelder, Sheriff of Belknap County; David R. Lang, Probate Judge; Tyler Westgate, Register; Evarts W. Fair, Solicitor, and Manson S. Brown, Sheriff of Grafton County.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 27.—The field sports of the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game closed this evening. The single-trap shoot was finished in the morning, and the ties shot off. Edward Hudson, of Syracuse, won the first; R. B. Harmon, of Syracuse, the second; Peter Tompkins, of Batavia, the third, and W. S. Lansing, of Buffalo, the fourth. The Grand State Association prize, the Dean Richmond Cup, was shot for in the afternoon, and won by the Forester Club, of Buffalo, who were the winners last year, and have to win but once more to become the owners. The best average scores were made by E. B. Hambleton and Robert Newell, of the Forester Club, of Buffalo, killing thirty-eight out of twenty single and ten double birds, and they were the winners of the imported dog presented by the *American Sportsman*.

The Forester Club also had the best average, and took the buffalo head donated by the *American Sportsman*.

In the Press match every member who had been working on the field refused to enter, and two men from abroad took the prizes.

Capt. Bogardus killed forty-four out of fifty double birds, eighty yards apart, for a purse in the benefit of Miles Johnson. He afterward shot a friendly match of ten double birds with Mr. Terrill, of Chicago, Bogardus killing seventeen and Terrill nineteen.

THE PRESIDENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 27.—President and Mrs. Grant arrived here at 3 o'clock P. M., and were met at the depot by a large crowd. A salute was fired, and a speech of welcome delivered by Col. Benjamin Smith. The President, in response, said he had long been contemplating this visit, but the affairs of state had prevented, and he regretted that his stay would have to be brief. He is quartered at the residence of his cousin, Col. Swann, here a reception will be held this evening.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONERS GARDNER AND CHARLICK.

COPY OF THEIR LETTER TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER—THEY REVIEW THEIR OFFICIAL CAREER, AND THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY TAMMANY HALL.

At 11:30 o'clock last night, President Gardner, of the Police Board, drove up to Police Headquarters, and handed to the reporters the following communication, containing the resignation of himself and Commissioner Charlick, which had been presented to the Mayor last evening. The following is a copy of the document:

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1874.

To Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

About one year ago you did us the honor of appointing us Commissioners of Police, and our appointments were promptly confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Since then we have discharged the duties of our respective offices to the best of our ability and with the view to the faithful execution of the laws. That we have met with much opposition and no small amount of asperson and criticism from those who did not or would not comprehend the true condition of affairs, we shall not attempt to gainsay; but that such charges have been unjust and unfair we unhesitatingly assert. Almost immediately upon our entrance into office we found ourselves compelled, under the Election law, to select for the election of November, 1873, 2,100 persons to serve as Inspectors of Election and 1,036 other persons to act as poll clerks, a total of 3,100 appointments. The law itself was a recent one, and the duties imposed upon us under its provisions were felt to be of a most important and delicate character. Desiring that such persons should be appointed as election officers as were not only competent to discharge the duties of the office, but were men who would faithfully execute the law, we exercised every precaution in the matter of selection. It could not be expected that all our appointees should be personally known to us, and therefore we were compelled oftentimes to rely upon the recommendations of others. That we were in instances imposed upon, and incompetent or bad men chosen, was subsequently made known to us, but we at all times sought information respecting appointees, and where evidences of incompetency or bad conduct were presented to us, acted thereon promptly in the interests of the people and, as we believed, in accordance with the requirements of the law. So far as we are informed, and as we believe, our conduct was not favorably regarded by the general public, nor was it the subject of criticism by other than the immediate and active managers of Tammany Hall who first sought to control one-half of our appointments, and then to threaten us with trouble and annoyance unless we submitted to their demands. While refusing to be dictated to by Tammany Hall, we at the same time offered them every opportunity to furnish the names of those whom they desired should be considered for appointment, and such applicants were carefully canvassed, their merits ascertained, and due recognition awarded them. This, however, failed to satisfy certain leaders of Tammany Hall, and late in October they proceeded to carry out their threat by appointing a committee to investigate, as they said, various rumors which were in circulation respecting fraudulent deeds and acts *about to be committed* at the ensuing election. Immediately upon learning of this action, and on the 30th of October, 1873, one of us addressed to Mr. John Kelly, Chairman of Tammany Hall, a letter, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I notice by the morning papers that yourself and other gentlemen were appointed a committee to supervise the inspectors of election, or rather to investigate the truth of various rumors said to be in circulation. I beg to say that it will give me pleasure to offer you every facility in my power, and to assist in preventing any frauds upon the ballot-box.

Very truly yours,
O. CHARLICK.

JOHN KELLY, Esq.

No notice was taken by Tammany Hall of this communication, and substantially no complaint was made thereafter until the morning of election day. On the 3d of November, (the 4th being the day of election,) two affidavits were presented to us respecting one John Sheridan, who was acting as an inspector of election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. Repeated verbal statements more or less specific respecting the bad character of this man had been made to us for some days previous, but we declined to act unless specific charges were made in writing and under oath. Such charges were subsequently presented on the day preceding the day of election, and were as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—W. P. Worster, of No. 115 East Thirtieth street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that John Sheridan, of No. 40 East Thirty-second street, acting as an inspector of election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District in said City, stated in his hearing that he (Sheridan) was in the habit, while acting in a similar capacity at previous elections, of dropping the ballots handed to him by those politically opposed to his party on the floor behind the ballot-boxes, and after the voters had left the polling-places he would place in the ballot-box the tickets of his party in the place thereof. Deponent further says that said Sheridan, to the best of his knowledge and belief, is not a competent person to be trusted with the canvassing of votes in the ensuing election.

WILLARD PARKER WORSTER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day of November, 1873.

W. J. COPELAND, N. P. 168 N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Thomas Maguire, of No. 469 Fourth avenue, in the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn deposes and says that on two or three different occasions he has been told by a man named John Sheridan, who is acting as an inspector of election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, that while acting in a similar position at previous elections was in the habit of dropping the ballots offered by those politically opposed to his party (Tammany party) behind the ballot boxes, and would on all occasions do likewise when acting as an inspector of election and canvasser.

THOMAS MAGUIRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of October, 1873. M. J. DALEY, N. P., N. Y. Co.

Believing that when such charges were preferred we should be derelict in our duty did we fail to act promptly thereon a meeting of the Board of Police was held, at which were present Commissioners Smith and Duryee with ourselves. From the Committee on Elections we reported the facts respecting Sheridan, and recommended his removal and an appointment to fill the vacancy so created. By a unanimous vote, as the minutes will substantiate, Sheridan was removed, and the vacancy filled by the appointment of another. This action we believed to be in consonance with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and in the interests of a just and honest election. The following day, (election day,) Mr. John Kelly appeared at Police Head-quarters and demanded an explanation of our action respecting Sheridan. We laid before him the facts, and stated that upon the affidavits presented we felt that no other course was open to us but that which we had taken. Following this, upon the morning of election day, adherents of Tammany Hall thronged our offices, giving expression to vague rumors that the peace was likely to be disturbed, and that the laws were in some indefinite way to be violated by the Police. We were for a time at a loss to comprehend the real significance of these manifestations, but observation shortly disclosed the fact that, with scarcely an exception, these statements come from the personal retainers of men prominent in Tammany Hall, in the Eighteenth Assembly District, and most of them were of the same standing in the community as John Sheridan. Immediately the following letter was sent to Capt. Allaire, in command of the Twenty-first Precinct, (Eighteenth Assembly District:)

TREASURER'S OFFICE, POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Complaint has been made that the peace will be disturbed on the east side of your precinct. I have to request that the greatest care may be taken not only to keep the peace, but that order and fair play will be maintained. You will take care to protect the watchers that have been selected to superintend the canvass.

Very truly, yours,
O. CHARLICK.

This communication, both in its letter and spirit, was, we believe, fully complied with by the subordinates of the Police Department. Certainly no complaint to the contrary has ever been made by any one at any time. Shortly after election day, we learned through the daily press that Tammany Hall had appointed a committee and employed eminent counsel to hunt up and procure evidence respecting frauds, claimed to have been perpetrated at the polls, and bad conduct on the part of the Police authorities. After weeks of incessant work and almost daily advertising in the papers, the announcement was made that the "drag net" was full, and a great "school" of evidence had been obtained regarding frauds in the Eighteenth and Eighth Assembly Districts.

On the 1st of January the Legislature convened, and the candidate of Tammany Hall in the Eighth Assembly District, who claimed to have been defrauded of his seat, petitioned for the appointment of a committee. His prayer was granted, and after weeks of laborious service the committee reported that he failed to substantiate his charges, and that his opponent, who had been returned by but a small majority, was, as declared by the canvassers, elected and entitled to his seat. Singular as it may seem, and after the threats made and after what had been announced as having been discovered, no charges were made and no evidence was ever presented to the Legislature respecting the conduct of affairs in the Eighteenth or any other Assembly District in the City, save as hereinbefore stated.

When, however, it became apparent that nothing but failure could ensue from the contest in the Eighth Assembly District, Mr. John Kelly, with counsel, went before a Judge of the Supreme Court and there instituted an ex parte proceeding regarding the action of the Commissioners of Charities.

Finally, on the 30th day of May last, seven months after election, Tammany succeeded, after herculean efforts, in obtaining against us four indictments—all for misdemeanor—one of which was for having removed John Sheridan without giving him proper notice. Three members of the Common Council, members who believed unfair play has taken place, and the latter choice proved legally successful in the greater number of instances.

Possibly your Honor may form an opinion as to the reasons which led to this action. We certainly have. Immediately on hearing that we were indicted we appeared in court and demanded a speedy trial. Although it was suggested that the indictments against us would probably be quashed upon questions of law, should we avail ourselves of certain legal rights, we declined so to do, advising our counsel that it was our wish to lay before the court and the public all the facts touching our official conduct as to the matters with which we were charged with a violation of the law. In this spirit we appeared in court on Wednesday last, and being arraigned, pleaded "Not guilty," whereupon the trial was proceeded with, not by the District Attorney, an officer chosen by the people of this County, and who to a rare degree possesses the confidence and esteem of the people, but in name by the Attorney General and in fact by the private counsel of Tammany Hall, employed and paid from the Tammany treasury for their pursuit of us, their political opponents.

The action of the court, and its proceeding, it seems to us, we should not here discuss. That we would not be allowed to show that we were not ignorant of the law, but that we knew what the law required of us, and believed we were complying with its provisions neither ourselves nor our counsel for a moment believed. Such, however, was the ruling, and as we had admitted the fact of removal, there could be but one result—our conviction, which was secured, and a fine of $250 each imposed. On the remaining indictments we then demanded an immediate trial, but on the objection of the Attorney General they went over until October, although the prosecuting counsel stated in open court that they should probably enter a *nolle prosequi* in these cases.

We deem it due to ourselves here to call your attention specially to the language of the Court in passing sentence, and which you will find printed in THE TIMES of to-day. Judge Brady said: "The circumstances disclosed in this case, in my judgment, do not justify me in inflicting any more than a fine, *because it was not insisted on the part of the prosecution that in this particular case there was any proof of wicked or willful intent to do wrong.*"

It has been our endeavor in this communication to lay before you fully all the facts respecting our action, and to detail the proceedings which have followed. This to the end that you must be fully apprised respecting the whole matter.

A few words more, and we have done. Since our conviction some of our opponents and the various public journals have reported that the conviction removed us from office, and others have claimed that we were disqualified from again holding office under the City Government. While upon these and all similar questions which have been raised we have taken not only the advice of these gentlemen who have defended us, but of other equally eminent and distinguished counsel, and while we are informed by them all that we are still Police Commissioners, and that we are not suspended, we feel that, in justice to yourself and ourselves, and to the public interests, we should place our resignations in your hands.

Thanking you for your past uniform kind treatment of us, both personally and officially, and believing that you will appreciate the unpleasant position in which the question relative to our official standing places both ourselves and the force, we have the honor to tender to you our resignations, which you will find inclosed, to the end that, while it will settle all disputed questions as to our title to our offices, it will leave you wholly free to review our official actions and name our successors.

We have the honor to be, very truly yours,
OLIVER CHARLICK,
HUGH GARDNER.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.

The attendance yesterday at Fleetwood Park was by far larger than on any previous day. There were three races on the programme, but the mile-and-a-half race, for all ages, did not take place. The first heat was a hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles, for a purse of $500—$400 to the first horse, $75 to the second and $25 to the third. But three started—Cordelia, Victor, and Aerolite—although there were seven entries, including Bullet, Wonder, Tammany, and Kangaroo, with Victor the favorite.

FIRST RACE.

The start was a good one, but Cordelia soon rushed to the front and took the first hurdle, closely followed by Aerolite, who took the second hurdle first. From that to the finish the race was closely contested, and was won by Cordelia. Time—1:56.

SECOND HEAT.

The horses got well away, Cordelia getting to the front almost at once, and kept the lead over the first three hurdles. At the fourth hurdle the horses were close together, but in going over Cordelia and Aerolite collided, both horses and riders falling heavily, without, however, sustaining any material injuries. Victor won the race in 1:55.

THIRD HEAT.

This heat was magnificently contested, but the absence of Aerolite, who was withdrawn, caused much disappointment, and Cordelia became the favorite at $200 to $70. Victor took the lead and kept it to the third hurdle, when Cordelia put on speed and succeeded in passing him, and won by half a length amid great excitement. Time—1:54¾.

FIRST RACE SUMMARY.

First Heat—Cordelia first, Victor second, Aerolite third. Time—1:56.
Second Heat—Victor first, Cordelia and Aerolite out of race by an accident. Time—1:55.
Third Heat—Cordelia first, Victor second. Time—1:54¾.

RACE FOR THE HOFFMAN HOUSE PURSE.

The second event was the Hoffman House Purse of $500, mile heats, for all ages; $300 to the first horse, $125 to the second, and $75 to the third horse. The race proved to be the most interesting on the programme. Three started, Walden's Utica, Snedecker's Wonder, and Desmond's Mollie Darling. A good start was effected, Utica taking the lead, and increasing it to five lengths ahead of Wonder, Mollie Darling being virtually out of the race. After some fine running, Utica won by four lengths. Time—1:51.

SECOND HEAT.

Soon after the start Wonder fell to the rear, and was distanced. Utica kept the lead throughout, and came in an easy winner four lengths ahead of Mollie Darling. Time—1:47.

THE UTICA RACES.

UTICA, N. J., June 27.—This was the closing day of the Utica Park Association Running Meeting, and the attendance was quite large. The weather was delightful and the track in fine condition after yesterday's rain.

The first race was for the President's purse of $400, mile heats, for all ages, in which McDaniel's Katie Pease was favorite in the pools at $100 to $10 against Ira E. Bride's Crow's Meat, and won the race in two straight heats. Time—1:51, 1:53½.

The second race was for a Consolation Purse of $400; one mile and a quarter. J. Donahoe's Artist, L. A. Hitchcock's Limestone, Lutelia H., and Quits, and Ira E. Bride's Paris Mutuals were the starters, with Artist favorite. Limestone threw his rider at the start, and was kept out of the race, which was won by Artist, with Quits second, and Lutelia H. third. Time 2:15½.

In the Handicap Steeple-chase three horses started—Donahoe's George West, Hitchcock's Limestone, and C. F. Elwes Jack the Barber; distance three miles. West was favorite at $100 to $40 against the field, and came in a winner in 5:18. Jack the Barber second. Limestone bolted at the eighth hurdle, while leading George West.

THE ATHLETIC GAMES AT BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The athletic tournament was continued at the afternoon and evening performances at Barnum's yesterday, and created no small amount of interest among the audience. The first race at the matinée was a wheelbarrow race of 100 yards. The first prize, a silver medal, was won by Mr. Rennie, of the Athletic Club, and the second, also a silver medal, by Joseph C. Austin, of Fordham. M. E. Moore, of the Caledonian Club, won the first prize, a gold medal, for tossing the caber, and R. M. Wilson, of the same club, won the second prize, a silver medal. In the relief race, of one-sixth of a mile, the first prize, two gold medals, was won by A. M. Rennie and M. E. Moore, and the second prize, two silver medals, by Joseph C. Austin and Thos. McLaren.

At the evening performance, the first race was a one-mile run handicap; first prize, a diamond medal; second, a silver goblet; third, a silver medal. For this race, which was a very exciting one, there were ten entries, but only five finished the race, which was cleverly won by J. Downie, of the Caledonian Club, by six inches, in 5 minutes 13¼ seconds; Thomas B. Irvine, of Yonkers, won the second prize, and John Gath, of the Athletic Club, the third. In the standing long jump, Andrew Rennie, of the Caledonian Club, jumped 9 feet 2 inches, and won the first prize, a gold locket. F. Steinbach, of the N. Y. T. V., jumped 9 feet 1 inch, winning the second prize, a gold medal, and Mr. E. Burnton, of Wood's Gymnasium, won the third prize, a silver medal, having jumped 8 feet 8½ inches. The first prize, a silver goblet, in the 100-yard run was won by Andrew Rennie, who made the distance in 11¼ seconds. M. E. Burnton won the second prize, a silver medal, and R. Carmichael the third. For the half-mile walk handicap some fourteen competitors started. The first prize, a gold medal, was won by W. H. Stafford, of the Athletic Club, in 3 minutes, 50 seconds. T. M. Ewen, of the Caledonian Club, took the second prize, a silver medal, and David F. Knox, of the same club, won the third.

LONG BRANCH ARRIVALS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 27.—Fully 1,200 people arrived here this afternoon from New-York and Philadelphia. From New-York came Hon. Thomas Murphy, John Hoey, Theodore Moss, Edwin Adams, and Edward J. Lewis. President Grant and family will arrive at their cottage early in July.

ALABAMA REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

A meeting of Republicans was held in Scottsboro, Northern Alabama, a few days ago, to elect delegates to an equal rights convention, a large number of those in attendance being colored men. The resolutions adopted are decidedly emphatic, "hurling back in the teeth of the white man's party the foul and infamous slander, so flippantly charged by them, that the Republican Party is responsible for the question of a race issue;" and charging the Democracy directly with making that issue. They declare themselves "opposed to mixed schools and to what is termed social equality," holding that every man makes his own social position, and demand only such civil and political rights as are given them by the laws, "the same as their more fortunate brother the white man." Finally, they declare that they hurl back with scorn the suggestion of a Democratic paper in their county that they require all who seek their suffrage to indorse openly the Civil Rights bill. This, they say, they neither ask nor require their Republican friends to do, and "much less do they ask the advice of the high-heeled white man's party, Democracy, as to what they shall do or not do, and they consider such advice of said editor as officious, intermeddling with other people's business, as well as two-faced."

FAILURE OF A GERMAN BANKING FIRM.

The German banking firm of Lassing, Wies & Co., whose offices are situated under Sweeney's Hotel, in Chatham street, suspended yesterday. The doors were closed in the afternoon, and a notice posted up announcing that, in consequence of sustaining heavy losses in the West Indies, the firm was compelled to suspend. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Lowenherz, who was formerly a partner in the firm, removed the furniture and safe, claiming possession of them under a judgment obtained for moneys advanced. He further stated that no assets remained for the creditors. As soon as this circumstance was made known, intense excitement was created in the neighborhood among the creditors and depositors, for the most part trades-people, by whom the losses will be severely felt. It is stated that the partners of the firm left a saloon in Duane street in the forenoon and drove toward the North River. It is believed that they took passage for Europe in the German steamer Mosel, which sailed about noon. The firm consisted originally of Mr. Lussing, then Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, Mr. Lowenherz, of the firm of Lonenherz, Daniels & Co., Mr. Wies, and Mr. Heims. Mr. Lassing and Mr. Lowenherz dissolved their connection with the firm at an early stage. This gave rise to a feeling of distrust for a time in the solvency of the bank, but by skillful management confidence was restored. Since the financial disturbances last Fall, it has been known to those who had dealings with the firm, that the company were in a bankrupt condition, but until within the last fortnight they managed to retain the confidence of the majority of their creditors and depositors. Mr. Wies stated yesterday that the liabilities of the firm amounted to $20,000 more than the assets. Some ten or twelve days ago the firm made an attempt at a wholesale swindle by inducing Mr. Henry Gerdts, formerly of the firm of Messrs. H. D. Gerdts & Co., No. 13 Frankfort street, to purchase the business for a large sum. After a few days, however, Mr. Gerdts discovered that the institution was bankrupt, and at once entered suit against the proprietors, and recovered his money. Several judgments against the firm were lately obtained, and on the suit of a Bohemian gentleman, who was swindled out of $6,000 in gold, the partners were arrested about a week ago and placed under $6,000 bail, Mr. Hollander becoming their surety.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED TROTTING STOCK.

The first annual sale of trotting stock, the property of Messrs. H. A. & J. L. Barclay, at the Newtown Stud Farm, Queens County, took place on Friday afternoon, Major C. W. Barker being the auctioneer. The attendance comprised about 100 gentlemen interested in trotting stock, although the bidders did not number more than a dozen, and the prices realized, notwithstanding the high character of the stock, were quite low. Thirteen young horses were disposed of at prices ranging from $95 to $210.

A DISTINGUISHED LADY

Wrote the following on Dr. Colton's scroll at the Cooper Institute: "Have had some dozen teeth extracted with the gas by different dentists, and always experienced pain; but now Dr. COLTON has taken one out for me without my feeling it."—*Mail.*

Some of the smaller houses may be encouraged to know that the leader in the retail clothing trade in this City is making extensive preparations for the coming Fall business. He informs us that his sales are now very large, not only in the New-York house but in the Brooklyn branch as well. All through July new lots will be placed on exhibition, and, of course, his sales will continue to be, as they are now, simply immense. One day this Summer Baldwin the Clothier received for men's and boy's clothing, sold at retail, (C. O. D.,) over eighteen thousand dollars ($1,800!) By general consent, Baldwin is at the head of the column.—*Telegram.*

COOL COMFORT IN HOT WEATHER.

The water used in the Russian Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, is taken direct from the croton mains, and the "pools," or "plunges," are constantly overflowing with pure, fresh croton, at a daily average of 10,000 gallons.—*Evening Mail.*

All persons of becoming taste should use the best and most refined of all hair preparations "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a late discovery of purified, deodorized cocoanut oil, &c. For sale by all leading druggists at 50 cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE ELEGANT MARBLE HALLS, SWIMMING POOLS, and Shower-rooms of the Imperial Vapor Baths are highly appreciated during this weather. They are cooling, healthful, and luxurious. No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advt.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

MOSQUITO NETS with patent canopies, from $3 50. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "ELASTIC TRUSS" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow,
USE BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.—This standard Family Medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract, Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel ever sold; and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Azure Eyes, Rosy Lips,
and pearly teeth are nature's "Red, White, and Blue." Eyes and lips are as heaven made them, but if the teeth are not white you can make them so with fragrant SOZODONT.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Burke's Silver-Gray Cassimere Hat is the correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

BERNALIS—BELDEN.—In Paris, France, June 8, at the American Embassy, and afterward at the Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, E. ALBO DE BERNALIS, of Paris, to EMMA J., daughter of Wm. H. Belden, Esq., of this City.

HEUVELMAN—SHANNON.—On Wednesday, June 24, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, J. HEUVELMAN to S. L. SHANNON.

KIMBER—ANDRESEN.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, ALFRED KIMBER to LUISA, daughter of J. Andresen.

ROGERS—RAY.—June 23, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, of New-York, and NELLIE RAY, eldest daughter of Wm. Ray, Esq., of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DIED.

BRONSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, June 26, 1874, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. O. Hoffman, SOPHRONIA BRONSON, widow of the late Isaac H. Bronson, of Florida, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay streets at 12 o'clock; returning, leave Morristown at 3:25.

CLARK.—At "Fernliegh," Cooperstown, on the morning of June 26, CAROLINE JORDAN CLARK, wife of Edward Clark and daughter of the late Ambrose Jordan, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral at Cooperstown on Tuesday afternoon, June 30, at 4 o'clock.

DUSTERKOTTER.—Miss LOUISA DUSTERKOTTER, on June 26, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 44 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, on Monday at 2 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Thursday, June 25, N. H. W. REYNOLDS, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Academy street, Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, June 28, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

SELTZER.—At his late residence, No. 51 West 56th st., ISAAC SELTZER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove, on Monday, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Reading, Penn., for interment.

SHERLOCK.—Suddenly, at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, June 26, JAMES SEYMOUR, son of Capt. James and Belle Seymour Sherlock; aged 3 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Sunday, June 28. Remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

TARR.—At Woodbridge, N. J., after a long and painful illness, SUSIE M., wife of Charles J. Tarr, daughter of W. W. Silleck, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At No. 18 West 29th st., on the 27th inst., WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, in the 77th year of his age.

His remains will be removed at 3:30 o'clock on Monday, the 29th inst., for Baltimore for interment, where the funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

WILSON.—Died, at his residence, No. 121 Livingston st., Brooklyn, June 27, 1874, HARRIS WILSON, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 30, at 3 P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Pierrepont st., between Henry st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINERAL SPRING WATER—FRESH MEDICAL TESTIMONY FOR BETHESDA.—ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky. DEAR SIR: At your request I write you what I know of the marvelous effects of BETHESDA WATER in the cure of kidney diseases, &c. I have prescribed it for the last year or two in a number of cases, and know it to have cured several cases of diabetes, hemorrhage of the kidneys, dyspepsia in its most protracted and threatening character, dropsy, chronic diarrhœa, &c., but above all does it seem to be a catholicon in all urinary and uterine diseases. Nothing that I know relieves the suffering and pain of ladies, while passing the critical period of life, between the ages of forty and forty-five; nothing restores the bloom of health to the bloodless pallor of the cheek of the young maiden, as certainly and speedily as this water. If in these female troubles it could be universally used, it would be utterly impossible to estimate the amount of pain, suffering, and despondency it would alleviate. I do not understand how it is that this water cures such a variety of diseases, unless it be by rinsing from the blood all of its impurities, restoring the healthy functions of all the important organs of life, and establishing a healthy sympathy between these organs, leaving the powers of nature nothing to do but to conduct the patient on to health. If this be so, it matters not whether the disease be incipient or protracted, acute or chronic, local or general; if the waters have time to achieve these objects restoration to health may be confidently expected. The analysis does not show the ingredients, for they are too delicate, too alternated, too intimately mixed in nature's laboratory, to be separated by chemistry and fully revealed to the understanding of man. But we need not trouble ourselves about this, for there are too many palpable demonstrations of its marvelous curative properties to make us inquire further as to its ingredients. We are satisfied to prescribe it as it is.

Very respectfully yours,
R. B. YOUNG, M. D.

This is a sample of the evidence daily received by
Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

DEPOT FOR FURNITURE FOR THE COUNTRY. WM. H. LEE. ESTABLISHED 1826. Rustic and cottage chamber furniture, old Puritan and Mayflower rocking-chairs, parlor, library, dining, and chamber suites, pure hair mattresses, and spring beds. Also, the best sofa bed out. All at low prices at No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, and Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR PAIN.—Diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EARTHWORK MENSURATION,
On the basis of the
PRISMOIDAL FORMULA,
containing a simple and labor-saving method of obtaining prismoidal contents directly from end areas.
Illustrated by examples and accompanied by plain rules for practical use.
By CONWAY R. HOWARD, Civil Engineer. 8vo, cloth, $1 50.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.
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CATARRH, DEAFNESS, SORE THROAT.—SEND stamp for Dr. WILLIAMSON'S Pamphlet. Address No. 28 East 20th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
SERVICES ON SUNDAY AS FOLLOWS:
10:30 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon by Rev. E. H. KETTELL, Assistant Minister.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
at 7:45 P. M.
Rev. WM. NEILSON McVICKAR, Rector of Trinity Church, Harlem, will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av., and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICES AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor.
Morning service, 10:45.
Evening service, 7:45.

AT THE FRIDAY EVENING
PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE MEETINGS
will be sung
METRE HYMNS; also from that beautiful selection called "WINNOWED HYMNS;" to be followed by Nashville (Tenn.) JUBILEES.
All with Organ Accompaniment.
BENJAMIN ALBRO, No. 353 West 36th st.
ALL WELCOME.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, with short address, at 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 28 EAST 16TH ST.—William Brunton lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "Reform and Reformers;" and at 7:30 P. M. on "Sin and Sinners."

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor. Preaching June 28, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Warren H. Cudworth will preach. Subject, morning—"How to Make Worship Pleasing to God and Profitable to Ourselves." Evening—"One of the Secrets of Church Success." Mr Cudworth has received a unanimous call to become Pastor of this church. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, June 28, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 10:45 A. M. Evening service omitted. Collection for Benevolent Association of the church.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, CORNER Madison av. and 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor. Morning subject—"Abraham's Vision at Beersheba." Evening subject—"Christ Our Example."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer and sermon. 10:30; evening prayer and sermon, 8. The Rector officiates. Strangers seated.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, JERSEY City, Summit av., near Grand st., Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor.—Morning sermon: "Sweetness and Strength," Judges xiv., 14. Evening: "The Sons of God," Rom. viii., 14.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Miss Isabella Armstrong, of London, will preach at 10:30 A. M.

HE PREACHES THE TRUTH.—S. S. SNOW the interpreter of the Prophecies, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—"Popular Errors Concerning Heaven and Hell."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subject for morning sermon—"Come With Us and We will do You Good." Communion at 3:30 P. M. No service in the evening.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.; all welcome.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, RECTOR OF ANTHON Memorial Church, will preach to young men this evening at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall. Seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—SERVICES JUNE 28; morning, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock. The assistant minister, Rev Joseph F. Jowitt, will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. Weston, of Trinity Parish, in the afternoon. This church will be open for service every Sunday throughout the Summer.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 8 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM, 127TH st. and 4th av.—Rev. Myiton Maury, Rector of St. James' Church, Fordham, will preach in this church Sunday evening June 28, at 7:45 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30, with sermon by the Rector.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SUMMER NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Jaconets, Organdies,
Cambrics, Percales, &c.
Plain Colored Taffetas and Failles,
Black Silks,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
Fancy Striped and Checked Silks, Plain and Fancy Foulards, &c.

Evening, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses, Cashmere House Jackets, Embroidered Batiste Suits and Polonais.

THE PRICES of all the above goods have been GREATLY REDUCED previous to the SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

BOYS' SUITS
(from four to eight years old)
IN CLOTH, LINEN, DUCK, AND PIQUE.

NEW STYLES
BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Wedding Trousseaux, Infants' Outfits,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furnishing Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Summer Under-wear and Hosiery.
All styles for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.

NECK-WEAR,
HOSIERY,
UNDER-WEAR,
IN
BALBRIGGAN,
SILK,
MERINO,
and LISLE THREAD.
Embroidered and Plain Dress Shirts,
Fancy Linen and Cambric Shirts,
Negligee and Flannel Traveling Shirts,
Jean and Linen Drawers,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Night Shirts,
Bathing Suits and Tights.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Fancy and Staple
MOURNING GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
SUITABLE FOR ALL PUROSES.
Mounting done to order.

CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND STEAMERS
Fitted up on REASONABLE TERMS with
CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CANTON
MATTINGS,
UPHOLSTERY
GOODS,
LACE AND
NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
SLIP FURNITURE
COVERINGS,
HOLLAND SHADES,
&c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BY
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 19th st., New-York.

ENORMOUS BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF NINTH STREET,

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

In all departments, preparatory to taking stock.
REDUCTION REAL AND LIBERAL.
As they are determined to close out all their SUMMER STOCK, regardless of price.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES
At a reduction of 50 per cent.
The greatest bargains they have ever offered.
Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Furnishing Goods
Of every kind.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS
AND
BLACK SILKS,
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

5,000 yards of WASHING MATERIALS in a variety of fabrics for COSTUMES and POLONAISES, all reduced to 25 cents, some worth more than double.
FANCY STRIPED GRENADINES only 8 cents.
STRIPED LINEN GRENADINES, 15 cents.
BLACK GRENADINES, all pure silk, reduced to 65 cents, 75 cents, and 85 cents.
STRIPED GRENADINES, $1 25; cost double to import.
GREY DE BEGE from 18 to 25 cents.
JAPANESE POPLINS, fine quality, only 15 cents.
1,000 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, 25 cents; worth double.
1,000 latest PARIS TIES, BOWS, RUFFS, &c., at half cost price.

VERY SCARCE,

JET EMBROIDERED BLACK GRENADINE POLONAISES, unmade, reduced to $25; formerly sold at from $40 to $45.
EMBROIDERED LINEN POLONAISES, unmade, reduced to $12, $15, $20, $25, and $30; formerly sold for more than double.
These goods have just been bought in Paris by our Mr. WILSON at a very great bargain.

NOTICE.

Just received per steamer Pommerania several cases of new Paris Novelties, consisting of BLACK GUIPURE SACQUES, Jet Embroidered LACE POLONAISES and OVERDRESSES, Jet Embroidered LACES, Embroidered WHITE PIQUE LINEN, and Jet Embroidered GRENADINE POLONAISES, unmade, in new designs, &c., bought at an immense reduction.
Our customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as it will be found very new, very desirable, and very cheap.

WILSON & GREIG.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.
During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street,
110 WEST 23D ST. 110

Still Further Reductions
THROUGHOUT
OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT

We will display MONDAY MORNING
An entirely new assortment of
LINEN, BATISTE AND LAWN SUITS,
LINEN, BATISTE AND LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN TRAVELING AND SEA-SIDE COSTUMES,
bought the past few days at enormously

REDUCED PRICES,
AND WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
GUIPURE AND THREAD LACE SACQUES,
PLAIN AND BEADED YAK SACQUES,
GREATLY BELOW COST OF IMPORTING THEM.
Finest Llama Sacques reduced to $8 75, $10 13, $12 50.

The finest and most complete assortment of
European Fancy Goods
Ever offered by any one house in the City, including many desirable articles for
TRAVELING
AND
THE WATERING-PLACES
COLGATE'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS,
LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S PERFUMES,
FLORIDA WATER AND FINE TOILET ARTICLES,
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

CONTINUED BARGAINS IN
RIBBONS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF
SASH RIBBONS
IN THE CITY.
FINEST ALL-SILK PLAID SASH RIBBONS,
7 inches wide, 50c. yard.
ALL-SILK DOUBLE-FACE ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, extra wide, at 39c., 48c., and 55c. yard.
ELEGANT PARIS FANCY SASH RIBBONS at 62c. yard.
100 CARTONS SUPERB STRIPED SASH RIBBONS, FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED, REDUCED to $1 yard.
FRINGED SASHES—MAGNIFICENT SELECTIONS.
THE ABOVE RIBBONS MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.
WE DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO OUR EXTREMELY LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY
Of the most celebrated European manufacturers, consisting of full lines of all styles and sizes.

VERY LOW PRICES.
100 dozen LADIES' EXTRA QUALITY BALBRIGGAN HOSE, 44c. pair, former price 75c.,
with a large assortment of
LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES'
LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES,
TWO AND THREE BUTTONS.
COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES.

STERN BROTHERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

CHECKED AND STRIPED SILKS,
REDUCED PRICES.
Closing Sale of Summer Stock.
Striped and Checked Summer SILKS,
$1, reduced from $1 50.
$1 25, reduced from $2.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Cachemire Sublime SILK, will not crack or change color by the hardest usage.
$2 quality reduced to $1 75.
$2 50 quality reduced to $2.
$3 quality reduced to $2 25.
A large lot of other celebrated makes from auction at 30 per cent. less than regular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
Indian Twill Colored
FOULARD SILKS,
27-inch, 85c., reduced from $1 50.
27-inch, Black and White, reduced from $1 50.
Plain FOULARDS, $1, in all colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will continue during the coming week in their
Ladies' Furnishing Department,
Their popular sale of
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDRENS'
SUITS, POLONAISES, &c., &c.,
Made in all the new and fashionable fabrics for Summer wear, and which are now being offered
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Great bargains will be offered in our Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR and Infants' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS, special reductions having been made in all the above goods prior to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Semi-annual clearing-out sale of the richest and most elegant goods imported
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
Iron-frame GRENADINES, Silk and Wool, Plain and Striped.
All Silk HERNANIS.
TISSUES, Plain, Striped, and Figured.
Bayadere and Algerine STRIPES.
CHALLIES, Plain and Figured Foulard SILKS, TAMERTINE, TAMISE, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, and CASHMERES, HENRIETTA, SERGE, IMPERIAL, DRAP DE SCYR.
FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
Courtald's 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 English CRAPES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 29,
White Ground Broche GRENADINES, 20c., reduced from 30c.
Cream Striped GRENADINES, 12½c., reduced from 18c.
Broche Linen BATISTE, 37½c., reduced from 75c.
Berge GRENADINES, 15c., reduced from 30c.
Silk and Wool TAFFETAS, from 62c. to $1 25.
PONGEES, Silk and Wool, from 40c. to 75c.
Armure PONGEES, Silk and Wool SERGES, from 62½c.
Several cases of MOHAIRS, 25c., worth 35c.
Mohair BRILLIANTE, 35c., worth 50c.
All Wool BEGE GRISAILLE.
All Wool BEGE CACHEMIRE.
MOHAIR GLACE at 45c., worth 55c.
Paris Gray DIAGONAL, 50c., worth 75c.
Together with a large assortment of other styles of SUMMER DRESS GOODS at equally reduced prices.

FELTS.—6-4 PLAIN AND HIGH COLORED PRINTed Felts and Crumb Cloths for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS!

EVERY DEPARTMENT

30 DAYS ONLY----BEFORE STOCK-TAKING.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE COUNTRY.

For the ACCOMMODATION of our CUSTOMERS while in the COUNTRY, we will receive and fill promptly ANY and ALL ORDERS they may send us by mail, forwarding them to their ADDRESS free of all EXPRESS EXPENSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST., AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

CARPETS

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have made LARGE ADDITIONS to this department.

5-Frame Brussels,
At $1 75 per yard, formerly $2 25.
Tapestry English Brussels
At $1 25 per yard, recently $1 50.
Royal Wiltons,
At $2 50 and $2 75 per yard, formerly $3 50 and $3 75.
American Moquettes,
Elegant designs, finest quality, maufactured EXPRESSLY TO THEIR ORDER, at the extremely low price of $3 per yard.
Paris Quality Veloute,
Only $2 50 per yard.
ELEGANT AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, INDIAN, PERSIAN, and BERLIN
CARPETS
IN ONE PIECE, at an immense reduction from former prices.

House-keeping and House-furnishing Goods
Comprising every description of goods necessary for family and hotel uses, at prices LARGELY REDUCED.
A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

IMPORTANT!

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will commence on Monday, June 29, 1874, and continue during the week,

Closing Sales of Popular Goods at Retail.

For this purpose increased reductions have been made. Those in search of Actual and Unusual

BARGAINS

Will be amply repaid by a visit. Every article marked in plain figures.

In making this announcement, they beg leave to state that the lowest prices have been reached, and no further reductions will be made.

The extent and variety of their stock comprising not only

Elegant Novelties,

But also those of ACTUAL NECESSITY, which, together with their FRESHNESS, QUALITY, and PRICES, offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., a NEW and BEAUTIFUL design for Summer, EVENING and DINNER. A JAUNTY CROQUET Suit. The PIONEER Ramble Suit and the TRAVELER are worth seeing. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS ready. CUTTING and BASTING a SPECIALTY.

MAISON WALTON, NO. 862 BROADWAY, above Union square.—Importer of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats from all the leading houses in Europe. Also, a choice selection of Flowers.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7½ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organ.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

A GREAT OFFER.—TWENTY SECOND-HAND Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons on instalments, $5 cash and $1 weekly until paid.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO 7 AND 7½ OCtave Pianos, all modern improvements, by first-class makers, not used six months, for $200 and $210 cash at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE SPLITTING MACHINE.
The best kindling-wood splitter in the world.
Splits the hardest wood as readily as the softest.
Send for illustrated circular.
WM. L. WILLIAMS,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

LOOMS FOR SALE.—FIVE GILBERT'S IMproved tapestry looms, with warp dresser, starching and shearing machine, winders, spools, and spoolers, &c. Address Box No. 1,245 Post Office.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, June 29,
A splendid stock of
Guipure Lace SACQUES, Guipure and Ecru NETS in new designs of Polonaise and Sacques.
Spanish and Beaded NETS, Guipure and Spanish Lace SCARFS.
Thread, Guipure, and French Trimming LACES.
Guipure and French INSERTION, White and Colored LACE INSERTION, Beaded French Guipure and Yak LACES, Black and Colored Yak LACE, Thread Lace BARBES and CAPES, Point, Point Applique HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, CAPES, and Fan Covers.
Novelties in Manufactured Lace Goods, TIES, RUFFS, SCARFS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VESTS, &c. Velvet RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Windsor TIES, &c.
Also, a large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hemmed and Hem stitched HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain and Colored Borders, Ladies' and Gents' Mourning HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
We are also clearing out the balance of our stock of Ladies' and Misses'
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
at a great reduction in prices.

J. W. JOHNSTON,

No. 260 Grand St.,
Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,
OFFERS 250 DOZEN
MEN'S PEPPERED JEAN DRAWERS,
sizes 28 to 48 inches, at 85c. pair.

"BATHING SUITS."
MEN'S INDIA GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS,
50 cents, 75 cents, to $1 each.

DRESS SHIRTS,
$1 50 to $2 each, and of
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN AND LINEN, OF OUR OWN MAKE,
at $2 25 each

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

BLOOM'S

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE IS CONTINUING, AND ATTRACTS LARGE CROWDS DAILY.

LADIES THAT HAVE not been fortunate enough to secure some of these unprecedented bargains, had better avail themselves of this rare opportunity at once.

We are about to rebuild and enlarge our present establishment, and in order to make room for the alterations, we are obliged to reduce the greater part of our stock, regardless of cost.

LACE SACQUES and LACE SHAWLS at half the price of manufacturers' cost. BLACK and COLORED YAK LACES, WHITE and ECRUE CLUNY LACES, 30 per cent. below cost. FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, and all kinds of millinery materials greatly reduced from last week's prices.

Ladies' undergarments, children and infants' outfits, selling at cost of material.

GENUINE BARGAINS GUARANTEED.

BLOOM'S
NO. 338 BOWERY.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and training, who can take at least $25,000 of the stock of a first-class company, can secure the position of Secretary and Treasurer at a salary of from $3,000 to $5,000. The capital stock ($300,000) will be owned by a very few persons, and, with the above exception, may be said to be already absorbed. The business is established, and will pay not less than ten per cent. dividends. The nature of the connection would be a great additional attraction to the proper party. Address in confidence S. J., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $20,000 to $25,000 will find opportunity for investment in a permanent, pleasant, profitable, and perfectly safe manufacturing business by addressing G., *Times* Office. Reliable references given and required.

GENTLEMAN COMMANDING $5,000 TO $8,000, to join advertiser in manufacturing the best article of its kind in the world; demand unprecedented. Residence, 238 West 44th st., 3 to 6 P. M.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE AND house-furnishing goods store for sale, with stock, lease, and fixtures, well located. Apply to
J. W. DUCKWORTH, No. 261 Bleecker st.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.

Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONDS
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Issued on a new plan, authorized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.
BONDS OF $20 EACH.
Every Bond will be Redeemed with a Premium.
FIRST PREMIUM DRAWING, SEPT. 7, 1874.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $200,000.
Address for circulars and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents,
(Post Office Drawer 29) No. 23 Park row, New-York.
Hon. F. A. Alberger, Pres. | Wm. C. Moore, Treasurer.
Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice Pres. | Reuben J. Todd, Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:
$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4), FREE OF tax, has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from 27th inst. to 1st proximo.
THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE WABASH EQUIPMENT Company maturing July 1, 1874, and also the coupons from said company's bonds due July 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Union National Bank.
J. D. COX, President.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

MOINGONA COAL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK pays its usual quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., on and after July 1, prox.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK.

NINTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after July 1.
N. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.
JUNE 27, 1874.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

No. 23 WALL ST., CORNER BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June —, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons.

All due July 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.
T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Monday, July 6, proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 7th of July.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the reduced capital, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV. CORNER 23D ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the Bank, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF One and a Quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, on July 20, to shareholders on record on July 1.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE JULY 1, 1874, can now be left at this office for examination, and receipts will be given for same, for which checks will be exchanged on and after June 30 inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company due 1st July, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

BLAIR TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, UNION BUILDING, Nos. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company, due July 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 54 William st., New-York.
WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JULY, 1874, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 7.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
R. BAYLES, President.

SIOUX CITY AND IOWA FALLS TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1874.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of taxes has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will close on 22d June and re-open on the 2d July.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1874, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., from the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable 1st of July at this office.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 4 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1874, ON the First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold by
WATSON MATTHEWS, Treasurer

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON THE SOUTH Pacific Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) at the National Bank of Commerce, and on the Land Debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company at the office of the company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.
C. N. BANKA, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after July 1 proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds, will be paid at the offices of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June and reopen July 2.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Deposits made before July 21 will draw interest from July 1. Managed by the following Board of Trustees: Wm. P. Buckmaster, President; Robert Hoe and Geo. C. Scofield, Vice Presidents; E. R. Kennedy, Secretary; Manning Merrill, Auditor; Eugenee Smith, Attorney and Counsel, and Messrs. B. F. Britton, John F. Cook, John Gaynor, Geo. G. Hallock, M. T. Hewitt, Samuel L. Kennedy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. M. Pratt, M. D., Simon Rossman, W. W. Sharpe, Stephen D. Tucker, M. J. Walsh, J. H. Waydell, Jacob A. Westervelt.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, SING SING PRISON, June 13, 1874.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Inspectors, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office Sing Sing Prison up to the 16th day of July, 1874, at noon, for the labor and services of one hundred (100) male convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of cigars, to commence on the 1st day of August, 1874, for the term not exceeding five (5) nor less than three (3) years.

Also for the labor and services of seventy-five (75) male convicts, confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of brass ware, or of brushes, or of baskets, or of doors, sash, and blinds, or of machinery, to commence on the 1st day of August, 1874, for the term not exceeding five (5) nor less than three (3) years. With such labor and services will be furnished shops and premises in the prison yard. No hydraulic, no steam power, or machinery will be furnished with such labor and services. The use of the Croton water will be allowed at a reasonable rate.

Proposals for the labor and services of male convicts, to be employed in the manufacture of cigars, must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the Labor and Services of Male Convicts, to be Employed in the Manufacture of Cigars."

And each of the other proposals must be addressed in like manner and specify what the services are required for.

Blanks for such proposals will be furnished by the clerk of this prison to any person applying therefor. They must be accompanied by the written consent of the persons to become sureties in the said contract, and they must have annexed a justification of the sureties in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 399 of the laws of 1860. No proposal will be entertained which offers more than one price per day, and the right is reserved to the inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the State so to do.
G. B. HUBBELL, Agent and Warden.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be on forms which will be furnished on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.
W. F. RAYNOLDS, Brevet Brigadier General, Light-house Engineer, Fourth District.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals in duplicate will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 26th of June, 1874, for performing all the labor in the new public store, corner of West and Hubert sts., in the City of New-York, for a further term, from and after the 15th day of July next, upon the conditions set forth in a statement filed in the office of the Collector of the Port of New-York, where full information in regard thereto may be obtained.

The proposals will be addressed to "the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for performing the labor in the public store at New-York."
B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

BURK'S
PHILADELPHIA
ICE-CREAM
DEPOT,
NO. 1,144 BROADWAY.
PURE CREAM AND FRUIT FLAVORINGS.
Excursions and festivals supplied at reduced rates.
J. E. BURK, NO. 1,144 BROADWAY.

THAT GIRL.

AND WHAT HAPPENED TO HER IN A BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Of course it was a mistake from the very first. Our excuse was that it was done for the best. Conscious, therefore, that we intended to do rightly, we all of us feel that peculiar comfort which good actions, no matter how they are requited, alone can confer. In all the troubles of this world, if we are only sure that our motives have been guided by the pole-star of self-sacrifice, and a few other minor constellations, then some time or other the haven of consolation must be reached.

I feel no end of relief in expressing myself in this way, for if the object of all our kindness and self-sacrificing had been present now, and I had read my first paragraph to her, that girl would have laughed over the sentence. She always had a peculiar way of laughing, which was distressing to a degree. My respected mother and myself, the former the principal, the latter the first assistant in our school, never could exactly understand that girl. Of course anything beyond a titter never was allowed within the precincts of our establishment. When that girl was little we did try so hard to quench vulgarity in her, but there was a way Winnifred had of laughing with her eyes which would not be put down. That girl's eyes were like wells, deep and sombre at times; but then, though she would purse up her mouth, her eyes would smile and laugh, even, in a boisterous manner.

Mother and I, to employ the expression, used to throw stones on stones into those figurative eye-wells, to see if we could entirely fill up and choke the ripples we saw there. Sometimes, it is true, we made her cry, but that girl, I think, was quite callous and underhand, and would not come to the surface, and when we thought a cure was effected, when we least expected it, that girl's eyes would beam and look unutterable things. I do not mean to say that there was anything inherently bad about Winnifred. I am proud to say that any girl, no matter what might have been her social position, whether she paid our highest rates for instruction, or had certain deductions made quarterly, no girl, I repeat, could have existed under mother's influences without having the highest moral and mental excellence instilled into her. Winnifred never paid for what she received in the way of tuition after the first eighteen months or so, and even then it was taken out in beef. I am forced to declare that Winnifred's father was a butcher. When mother first opened our school it was a modest establishment, and, although I was so young then as to have almost forgotten it, I think we had to scrape along in a most economical way. Meat being an object, and the butcher being right round the corner, mother, in sheer goodness of heart, agreed to barter Winnifred's tuition against chops, steaks, and sirloins. There was a careful agreement drawn up that Gertrude must always be dressed in a certain way, and there were some minor stipulations entered into limiting, very properly, the exact number of times in a quarter that girl should see her father. The butcher—I must say it to his credit—kept his promises quite well for a time. Whether he lost money by it I am not prepared to say. I think mother, who is the soul of honor, said that Wilkins, the butcher, informed her on several occasions that he had. Anyhow, one day the man's shop was found closed up. This we only learned when we sent round for a knuckle of veal, when we discovered that, being a short and obese person, he had died of apoplexy, and we could get no meat. Winnifred was then twelve years old. I was about twenty-two then: consequently that girl has been on our hands fully seven years. Mother was, as she always is, quite strong-minded when certain emergencies occur. In a straightforward, practical way, adapted to the social status of that girl and the condition of affairs, a cutting from a newspaper, where her parent's sudden death was heralded in the accidents and casualties, was inclosed by me, according to my mother's instructions, between the leaves of *The First Rudiments of Botany*, and handed to that girl. I mention the book particularly, in order to show that the style of education she was receiving was of the highest character. Nothing could have been kinder than our clergyman, who, when the girl was ill just then, used to come and lecture her by the hour for weeks, assisted by mother. When she was well mother very calmly and impressively told that girl what her duties were under the painful circumstances, and how from henceforward she was to be dependent on us. We were to teach her, and she was to work for us. It was the fairest kind of a bargain. That girl's mother died when she was born. Not a single relative turned up, though we advertised for them. Fortunately, the butcher did not owe anything, and the sale of the lease of his shop paid for his funeral and some mourning for that girl. Wilkins' butcher shop was taken by another butcher, Bladders by name, and a more impertinent, vindictive, and defiant creature I do not think could be found in the whole City of New-York. It seems he knew the departed Wilkins, and why, we never could find out, took the most unheard of and savage dislike to mother. When my mother went to the butcher's shop, when he opened *feu* Wilkins' establishment, and priced a pair of fowls, expressing some natural hesitancy at paying their cost, and an elegantly worded suspicion as to their tenderness, the man's manners were abrupt and brutal to a degree. If I can remember rightly, he said: "They was good enough and tender enough for a schoolmissus who had *h*alianated (that was his expression, for he was an Englishman like Wilkins,) *h*alianated a daughter's feelings from her father, and had 'elped to kill the old man, and that as long as his name was Aaron Bladders he would never forget how poor Tobias Wilkins had been treated, and that if she (mother) didn't like the chickens she might leave 'um, and that he had a son and a daughter, and his gal, thank God, was a going to a public school, and that he didn't intend swapping off their affections for porter-house steaks, and not wanting to be imperlite, hadn't she (mother) better not be blocking up his shop, (mother is tall and thin,) and stopping trade and abusing of him?"

Such was the first humiliation we received from doing a good action. Mother, with her inferiors, is always calm and placid, and could do nothing more than majestically sweep out of the shambles. She complained to the policeman at the time, I believe, but without redress.

Of course we had no idea of changing Winnifred's name, only she was called Winnifred Anna. It struck mother, and quite rightly, that Winnifred was a preposterous name, for a girl in her situation, and that Anna was much better adapted to her condition. We all made the kindest efforts, sublime ones, ingenious ones, in fact, to effect the substitution. We wrote in her books, and marked on her clothes W. Anna Wilkins, but just then the peculiarly obstinate character of that girl showed itself. When we called her Anna, she would no more budge than had we apostrophized a stone wall. I regret to say, though not a defeat for mother, we were forced to compromise matters, by either calling her nothing at all, or Miss Wilkins. Our pupils—girls are always wayward—though against our express wishes, would call that girl Winnifred. In time our school increased wonderfully. Mother's administrative powers are immense, and under her generalship I am no inefficient lieutenant. When it was as much as the French, or German, or Italian masters could do to attend to their classes, to the pay pupils, if that girl did not keep up with her opportunities, it was not, of course, any fault of ours. She had no aptitude for languages. She had no imaginative powers. If mother is practical, I am only so to a degree. I love to wander in the wild-woods of poesy, and tilt down the violet-cups and drink from them—that is, within reason—only when I do tread the dew-bedecked fields in the season of flowers, I like to go with good, thick-soled shoes on. Our Master of Belles Letters, always said my compositions were quite good enough for the Atlantic, and, indeed, tells me that I really ought to take my position. That girl, I must say, had two or three fair qualities; they were not talents, no, not by any means. She had a plain voice, no compass, no *technique*, or power of vocalization, but sang ballads fairly well. At least our former piano teacher, a German, said so. We were forced to discharge him ten years ago, because he quarreled with the French singing master, poor M. Miaul, striking him a fearful blow across the nose, and making his poor head [illegible] in the most heartrending way on the sounding-board of our Chickering grand, because M. Miaul had called Wagner "*un schnapin melodique.*" I must catalogue that girl's excellences; and give them all they are worth. She was a good housekeeper. How could she be otherwise, when mother, with the utmost confidence, placed everything in her charge? I never had any talent that way. Oh! yes—something else, she was a capital nurse, and at times that girl had her hands full attending the ill ones. The girls all loved her, they admired me, but, to be truthful, they adored that girl. Of course it was nothing but a physical kind of affection on their part. I am sure my devotion in reading excellent books to the girls, when they were suffering, is a duty I never neglect. After the first headache reading may give, I have known it frequently to send the most refractory cases to sleep. That girl had large hands, though she could use them softly, and girls would sometimes complain that my rings scratched their foreheads when I bathed their brows for headaches, while that girl's hands (paws I ought to call them) had a soothing effect.

It could not be helped. Do what we would, that girl's past career and parentage would come to the surface every now and then. I do not mean to say that mother did it with the positive intention of hurting the girl's feelings, but mother would very naturally say, "Miss Wilkins, in your father's time it strikes me that meat was far better and much cheaper than it is now—less bones in the piece, and better weight. As you are a judge of such things, don't you think you might give us the benefit of your experience? A little more attention to such details of beef as you are familiar with, might better, not only the alimentary conditions, but decrease the expenses." Then the eyes of that girl would stare, but she would neither blush nor become confused. I cannot tax that girl with ingratitude precisely, but somehow or other mother and Winnifred never did exactly harmonize. Mother has a lofty way of looking at things. It is in our blood. If circumstances had only been as they should have been, and dear father had not died in a most inopportune way, and grandfather had not lost a lawsuit, all New-York, from Fifty-third street up to Harlem, would have been ours. Mother never forgets this, so if you are not her equal in a worldly sense, you never can be her companion; of course, spiritually, we are all on the same level. I feel so every day, and try and teach it and live up to it.

As for myself, for the last three or four years, that girl never was much in my way; our spheres were too wide apart. My communication was limited to directing her how my dresses were to be made, and she was an adept with the sewing-machine; yes, I am always truthful, and give every one their full guerdon of praise, and am ready to declare, that with the least bit of driving, at the sewing-machine, I could get more work out of that girl than from any two paid sewing women.

As a member of the family, that girl was amenable to all the rules of the school, and her acquaintances and associates were under the strictest surveillance. About eight months ago the beef and chicken question came to a crisis, and Miss Wilkins had been very properly instructed by my mother to give greater attention to its details. It seems our most promising pupil, the daughter of a deceased California gold-mine owner, (several millions in her own right,) and a hearty eater, had written home to her guardians about the condition of the table. The monetary crisis just then had played sad havoc with the payment of our tuition bills, and we had to be very careful. Miss Wilkins took matters in hand, and, I must state, to the great improvement of our table. We all noticed that prior to this she was to a certain degree indifferent to the fault found by mother as to the food; but now, if a word was said by my respected parent as to the quality of the meat or chickens, though she would say nothing, her eyes would flash. In fact, she was sensitive about it to a degree. That girl held the grocer's, and butcher's, and milkman's, and fish-dealer's accounts, paid the bills, simply giving mother the daily amounts expended, keeping a little set of books, and sitting up at nights, as was very proper, to keep them straight, for mother is a very strict business woman. Somehow or other that girl was rather unwell for a week or so, and did not venture out. One morning, just as I was going down stairs, I saw a massive, stout-looking young person, who asked to see Miss Winnifred. "Miss Wilkins. Sir?" I said. "Yes, Miss Wilkins. He had a small bill to collect. He was in no hurry for the money. Miss Winifred was very punctual; but seeing that she hadn't been round lately, he was afraid she might be sick, you know, or that there might be some complaint, and he had taken the liberty of calling in person." "And, pray, what is your name? What is the bill? Miss Wilkins has not been well—nothing of any consequence." The young man said, "He was sorry to hear that."

That young man's manner, a certain diffident *empressement*, surprised me. "And, pray, what do you sell Miss Wilkins? If it's butter, it's been quite unparalleled of late as to badness and price," I said.

"Oh no, Miss, it isn't butter, it's beef. It's only $22 75. We don't want the money. Only dropped in as I went by, you know, rather to see why orders were stopped."

I had a suspicion. I recollected a rough hobbledehoy ruffian of a boy, who used to ride about, yelling in a butcher's wagon, some six or eight years ago, and who always made it a point to dash with a wicked looking pony, attached to a red cart, right at poor mother whenever she ventured on the crossing, and who intentionally charged and cut into our string of young ladies when they went out for a walk. Could it be the hateful Bladders' boy? Suspicions were instantly confirmed. On that young man's finger was a big ring, with a huge B. cut on it—some flaring stone. "Your name?" I said, peremptorily.

"Joel Bladders, Miss."

"Then, Joel Bladders, go down into the area, or to the back gate, and never dare to put your feet in this hall again. Your bill shall be paid instantly, and we never more want you to send meat or geese or strawberries or turnips or any of your hateful things to the house." I wish I had dear mother's *sang froid*, but I have not that virtue. I must say, however, that under the circumstances, mother was excited, though her fortitude under distressing circumstances is magnificent. The money to a cent was instantly made up, was given to the cook with instructions to carry it to the Bladders young man, and to insist on his giving a duplicate receipt; but when the cook went to the area and to the back gate, the Bladders' representative was gone. Naturally that girl got the scolding she so fully merited. Mother is never impetuous, never looses her self-respect. I may have a tendency to nag, I regret to state it, for I am weaker than mother. Mother has, when in the exercise of her duty, knowing she is right, the aplomb of the merciful Judge when he delivers a sentence. Whether Winnifred was ill or had a fever or was delirious, I do not know, but bitter words ensued, and, for the first time in my life, my poor mother, when I visited her, was in tears. The crying ingratitude, the vindictive character, the bull-dog instincts of the girl, had been too much even for my poor mother. "She taunted me—me, who have been everything to her—this butcher's child. She forced me into silence. She stormed; she raved at me; she told me that I had helped to kill her miserable, greasy father. The effrontery of the girl, who knew the insults these Bladders had heaped on me! But, my child, there is this happy relief," and instantly with a heroic struggle my mother was herself again, when she added, "the consciousness of having tried to do a good action is alone the balm which gives consolation."

To think of such shocking conduct! That very next day Winnifred Anna Wilkins left us and took up her abode with the Bladders. The wretched first class, with a spirit of rebellion too reprehensible to be commented on, made up a bouquet and forwarded it surreptitiously by the cook to that girl. The sequel I can better give by simply reproducing that girl's last letter. Here it is:

> On the occasion of my marriage to Mr. Joel Bladders, I am more than desirous of acknowledging the many kindnesses I have received from your mother. My father-in-law, whose prejudices may have been unduly excited against all of you, I believe I may in time succeed in convincing of his errors. My love to all the girls. Trusting you will allow me to call on you; even that you will continue your favors, as in our establishment you will find everything of the best quality and at reasonable prices.
>
> I have the honor to remain,
> Yours most respectfully,
> WINNIFRED A. BLADDERS.
>
> P. S.—In lieu of a piece of cake, Mr. Joel Bladders and Mr. Aaron Bladders beg your acceptance of a basket of extra choice Philadelphia picked Spring chickens.

The coolness, the impertinence of the thing! Married to a butcher! Of course, mother sent back the chickens. Some of the young ladies heard of it, and at the table that very day, and frequently since, they have been mutinous, refusing excellent food, and all clamorous for Spring chickens. I think the loss of some of our girls, especially the California young lady, is due in some unaccountable way to the escapade of that wretched girl, and to think that our most promising pupils, notwithstanding all our efforts, when they see that girl—that Bladders—kiss their hands to her across the street.

The annoyance about it is, that the Bladders—father, son, and wife—have taken a large establishment opposite, the former apothecary's, who failed, and have converted it into a market, and now that I am writing this, the Bladders bride is singing in the third story as blithe as a lark. That girl!

SOUTH AMERICAN PROGRESS

BUILDING RAILROADS IN SPANISH AMERICA.

From an American Resident of Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA,
Saturday, April 25, 1874.

The present is a trying time for all honest, patriotic men in the Spanish Republics of this continent. Men of progress want railroads, and understand perfectly well that to be without them is to remain in the list of barbarous or semi-civilized nations.

A few years ago these Republics, being without considerable debts, and some of them possessing wonderful mineral wealth, went on the market with bonds and succeeded in raising sums that, honestly expended, would have given them public works to supply their pressing requirements and paved the way for a more extended credit. To-day they find the money gone, the works unfinished, credit exhausted. It is a mortifying fact that, if this be the result of knavery, it is a knavery instigated by North Americans—Yankees, if you please, and Englishmen.

Thus it is that to-day "fourteen merchants of Mexico" have just been denied a loan for a railroad system in that magnificent country. So Honduras, having mortgaged all its timber lands and whatever else it had to mortgage, has seen the English contractors filling its forests with lumbermen and cleaning out its mahogany in most indecent haste; raising millions upon millions at home, and finally shutting up shop with less than twenty miles of track laid, when everybody was taught by the newspapers to believe that fifty miles were in running order and the grading of the entire line nearly completed.

Nicaragua and Guatemala have tried to raise money and failed, because Honduras and Mexico and Costa Rica have acted badly.

Colombia has talked railroad and given it up and begun again; and now we are to see what a narrow gauge line in honest hands can do there.

Ecuador, under the tyranny of Garcia Moreno, has once made the attempt, then abandoned it. Last year this bigot formally placed his "Republic" under the protection of the "Sacred heart of Jesus," invited the Jesuits from all over the world to find an asylum there, let a contract, and proceeded to raise money and began a railroad. They have done some work and received a few cargoes of rails, and the thing is at a rest.

Peru and Chili have suffered some, but Chili has maintained her credit fairly, and Peru is fast recovering hers. In both these Republics there is a very strong sentiment of pride that, apart from other considerations, will prevent their repudiation of a foreign debt. A bond of Peru or Chili is probably as safe as a New-York State bond. I think it will be found much the same with Mexico, if the native element doesn't trust itself in the hands of the foreigner. These States all contain a few North Americans, Englishmen, and Germans, rivals in trade and knavery, who "go for" the pile whenever a loan is effected. They honey-fugle the men in power, generally the President, who is in these cases an absolute tyrant, and by flattery and promises of division enrich themselves with the money of men who are tempted to buy bonds with the brilliant offers made by the financial agents of the country. They teach corruption on a large scale to men who, while they hold power, are nevertheless poor, and who see in the smartness of their Saxon friend a road to wealth.

The history of the Costa Rica Railroad enterprise is one of the best illustrations of the whole system with which I am familiar, and contains so much that is amusing or otherwise entertaining that I set it down as a chapter worth reading and being ashamed of.

I mean something for the Saxon to be ashamed of. It is a very common thing for North Americans in these countries to speak contemptuously of the "natives." My experience is that the Spanish American gentleman is an honorable man in the main, possessing great pride of country, and always anxious to preserve its character abroad for credit and fidelity to contracts. Certainly, unprincipled men sometimes get power, and put everything aside that interferes with their personal aims.

The little Republic of Costa Rica is a case in point.

A few—perhaps seven—years ago, a railroad contract was made with Gen. Fremont, and operations extended to sub-letting the contract to another irresponsible North American; to some preliminary surveys extending a few miles inland from Port Simon, on the Carribean Sea; to the building of a shanty for laborers, and a commencement of work to the amount of clearing a half mile or so of forest along the proposed line.

The world was loudly informed that Costa Rica was building a railroad, and invited to buy Costa Rica bonds before it was too late. But nobody wanted them, and the Fremont contract fell through.

Then, five years ago, a company of "one-horse politicians" of the States—brigadier generals, a whipper in of Thaddeus Stevens, also a United States Minister Plenipotentiary—succeeded in securing the promise of a contract. Dr. Castro was President, and made a sort of agreement with a man named Riley, who, with certain documents in his pocket, went home and raised the wind to a very small breeze.

While he was at home things were moving in the little Republic. One Sunday morning the President, Castro, went to "troop mass" in the Cathedral, and the troops went with him. Then they paraded in the Plaza, and Dr. Castro reviewed them; after which, they came to "parade rest," and the President walked to his house, escorted by the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Salazar—who bade him "adios" with an affectionate embrace, returned to the Plaza, sent a subaltern to the President's house with a Sergeant and four soldiers to tell him to stay at home, as he was a prisoner by the order of the army; drew a manifesto from his pocket declaring that the army and country were tired of the existing state of things, and that, for the present, the Vice President, Jesus Jimenez, would exercise the functions of President, and prepare the country for freedom with a new constitution.

Salazar did not intend to make Jesus Jimenez the President. He had a friend, Montelequo, a mulatto, a rich man and an enemy of progress and friend of the army, who was to have that place. But Salazar had also a second in command named Blanco—Gen. Blanco, very popular with the army, for he had met and beaten the filibuster Walker, and was a brave officer, besides being a good fellow, who lost all his money in play with his soldiers.

Jimenez, called to occupy the position of President, invited to his side, as minister of war, one Figaro, a man of iron will and a born tyrant. His first act was to appoint Blanco Commander-in-Chief in place of Salazar, resigned, and Salazar took the first mule for the coast, under the guidance of some of his old companions in arms, thinking on his three-days' ride of the ingratitude of Republics in general and Costa Rica in particular.

About those days an engineer went out to the country with a corps of assistants and began surveys, and shortly after followed a representative of the "company" organized under the laws of Pennsylvania. Jimenez, the friend of progress, when only an alternate without other power than that of opposition, was now a Conservative. Nevertheless, seeing the preparations made by the American company, and being a just man, he at last completed a contract with Riley, which was submitted to Congress, where, though it met great opposition, it finally passed for the President's signature.

They have a queer way of doing things down here with us; the President's signing is the last act; but this would not suit a Spanish Republican. It is quite too royal, this permitting the executive to have the last word; the law must be returned to Congress, and thus signed is no law, until the representatives of the people have again heard it read and ordered it copied into its journal as signed. So, when the contract came back for the President's signature, Don Joaquin Fernandez, whom you will some day hear of as President of Costa Rica, opened a new fight against it and would have defeated it by a majority of one, but before he had quite reached that point an officer and soldiers invited him to one of those three days' "passes" that lie between San José and the coast. The next day the contract was a law.

The surveys proceeded and larger parties were put in the field. Our retail politicians forgot their man, who lived six weeks at Port Simon in 1869 on black beans and lard, then went home to the States to find that the head men had reached home before them. Not a dollar could be raised on a Costa Rican bond of which those asses, who had never seen more money than a brigadier general's pay, had thrown thirteen millions on the market at one time. Nothing being accomplished, the contract was declared forfeited by the President, who found himself in the midst of clamors raised by certain Englishmen who were going to build a much cheaper road and divide with some influential members of government. That contract was made, signed, sealed, and delivered in 1870, but still nobody wanted the bonds and the contract was forfeited in due course of time.

Most people would have been discouraged; not so the Costa Rican politician. He never blamed anybody but the President, and he would have blamed the President if he had succeeded, because a "Latin" never forgives success. Poor Jesus Jimenes found himself in the midst of difficulties; he had made the contracts in obedience to the demands of right and the cries of progress. He had forfeited them in obedience to the clamors of those who cried "stop thief!" He began to banish everybody from the country; suspicious of his best friends, he sent Figaro on commission to England, and so removed the only man his enemies feared. Then a revolution! and what a droll one. It was on this wise. Every morning there came to the artillery barracks a wagon-load of fresh cut grass, for the horses. One morning in 1871 there came two wagons, with their loads of green horse-feed; the great gates swing open, the loaded wagons enter, and the gates are safely barred behind them. Suddenly up spring the heaps of grass, and nine men throw themselves on the astonished guard, murdering the officer on duty in the Patio and the unresisting soldiers. The men inside the Cabildo see it all through the windows, and, terrified, surrender—100 of them—to nine armed murderers, and Don Tomas Guardia is President of Costa Rica!

He dispatches a guard to seize Don Jesus Jimenez, whom he holds as hostage for the good conduct of his partisans. In a few days this determined man is safely installed; Don Jesus has abdicated; a new constitution has been formed, and the peaceful, prosperous, happy, free Republic of Costa Rica wants a railroad—it "wants to be like folks."

The probability is that Don Tomas began an antagonist of the railroad scheme, but he had a friend, a German, who saw a hole in the tree big enough for a coon. Said he, "Don Tomas, do you know how they keep the peace in other countries? I'll tell you. They keep the people busy and pay them well. Build a railroad and keep everybody occupied."

Don Tomas thought it all over and reviewed the past, and made up his mind that all previous enterprises of the sort had failed because they had employed men without credit to operate in the bonds of a country without credit. If, therefore, they could find a good name for their work the country would find him the requisite means in the way of bonds.

A North American stood ready to take the contract, and offered a strong name as indorser—a name no less than that of Henry Meiggs, of South America. This looked like business, but it wasn't enough; if Mr. Meiggs would take the contract they could raise money. With any other name they feared a failure. So they sent Alvarado down to Lima to try on Henry Meiggs. He stuck to Meiggs like a leech; Don Tomas wrote to him to keep sticking; the German, Naune, wrote to him to "hang on." Meiggs escaped him by going to Chili, and left directions behind him with his agent to "have nothing to do with the Costa Rica contract."

Finally it became desperate with the Costa Rican Ambassador, and he went for Naune. With Meiggs' name to help him he saw wealth and prosperity for his little State; without it nothing but a crash.

So he bought the name, just the name, without a particle of responsibility, and paid ninety thousand pounds sterling for it. Meiggs' agent, with power of attorney from Meiggs, signed a contract to build the Costa Rica Railroad for £1,600,000, it being the closing condition of this contract that it was made for the purpose of transfer to an American named Keith, and not for the purpose nor with the intention of binding Henry Meiggs to any duty under it. Alvarado and the German Naune went home elated, and published the contract without the last clause; the people were deceived, and Naune became the right-hand man of the President.

The portion of the line contracted for extended from San José, the capital, to the sea at Port Simon, about 110 miles; it is a three-foot gauge, light iron; heavy four per cent. grades (200 feet per mile;) sharp curves of 460 feet radius, and, in short, is a method of getting over the ground about as cheaply as possible. Mr. Meiggs could have built the road and cleared two millions; but he had nothing to do with it, and the whole thing has gone to the ———.

Money came easily and work went on. Then the people near San José, off the line of road, growled because they were to be left in the cold; hence, another contract was made to build a branch from the capital to Aléquela, fourteen miles—this time with Keith. But the money has all been spent; the President is rich, Naune is rich, and the Ministers are rich. The Chief Engineer, a Virginian of high character, discouraged, has returned to the States, suing the Government of Costa Rica, which has taken the contract out of Keith's hands, for the salary due him; men are scattered in every direction, the small creditors of the enterprise: the negroes from Jamaica, imported for the work, have left the country for their homes. The native laborers, paid in Government scrip, which they sell at fifty per cent. discount to the stores where they buy provisions and clothing, are in a condition that threatens revolution. Some of the best men have been sent out of the country in the last few weeks, but they may seek to hold the President responsible for his robberies.

In the meantime, for a whole year, every effort has been made to bolster up the credit of the country. Agents have been sent out from English houses and from German houses, but their reports bring us no money. Keith imported "a man of the *World*"—I mean the New-York newspaper—dined him and wined him for several weeks to write up the country; but, as the men of the world don't give their money to that kind of influence, it failed of result.

Yet it would be hard to overdo this beautiful region, "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," as the man in the hymn has it. But I reckon that if there is a place on God's earth where thieves do congregate outside of New-York, it is Costa Rica.

The most accomplished gamblers in the world are here, the vilest clergy, the most corrupt Government, and the most depraved private life. North Americans, Englishmen, and Germans, especially the last, are greatly responsible for this condition of things.

But the country—what there is of it—is superb. The coffee is not surpassed in the world: the cacao sells at home in the berry for fifty cents per pound; the sugar-cane is of immense size, very rich, and does not require replanting in twenty years. Altitude extending from the ocean level to 8,000 feet above produces all the varieties of latitude. The orange and the apple grow within ten leagues of each other; a field of corn ripe in the ear is beside a field just sprouting from the ground. You pasture your horse in a field so high that only grass can grow there, and walk down through blackberry bushes, sweetbriers, apple orchards, vineyards, coffee plantations, and pine-apples. This is the country that ought to have received the great Interoceanic Railroad of Central America. How so much money has been expended and so little accomplished it is hard to say, and yet not hard to conceive.

For example, instead of building their road from the coast on both sides toward the interior, they have been hauling materials from the Pacific side to the region of San Jose, "that the people might be kept busy!"

These light rails have paid twelve dollars apiece freight. It has cost $14,000 gold to get each of three locomotives up here; a bridge of thirty feet span cost $3,000 for transportation. These prices, mind you, are the freights paid to bring the articles up on ox carts from the port, a distance of twenty leagues. And while these baits kept the people quiet, Don Tomas and Naune and the rest have made themselves very snug and comfortable.

A nice thing has been tried on of late. A survey has been made down to the Pacific, and Mr. Meiggs has been solicited to sign another contract for the continuance of the line, by which it shall become inter-oceanic. The price offered is not only sufficient to build the extension but to cover the great deficit on the part under construction. Mr. Meiggs has offered terms in reply to the Government proposition, but they are terms that contemplate an actual completion of the work in place of a further robbery under cover of his name. These terms don't suit, and have been rejected.

A year ago or more the President visited the United States and England, leaving a friend in his place. In his absence a comical attempt at revolution occurred. Bad men went to the commander of the first cuartel, and told him that Commander No. 2 intended to seize the Government; then told No. 2 that No. 1 was going to revolutionize and make himself Dictator. Both were warm friends of the absent President—one his brother. No. 2 set himself to watch No. 1, and No. 1 suspiciously spied No. 2.

How do men appear to each other under such circumstances?

No. 1, being chief, sent an officer and an order relieving No. 2 from duty. Now No. 2 was certain that No. 1 was a traitor, intending to seize the Government. In his loyalty to his absent friend, he refused to give up his command, and so No. 1 became certain that No. 2 was engaged in a revolutionary plot, as he refused to obey the order of his lawful superior. No. 1 marched his troops out to force No. 2 into duty, when he received a hint that a great many strangers were in town; that they were armed, and among them some old army officers; that if he left his cuartel somebody else might occupy it before his return. So he marched back again, and posted off to the house of the acting President with his story and his circumstances. The acting President stepped out and presently returned with Commander No. 2. The commanders glowered on each other like their two great volcanoes—Turialoa and Irisu; smoke and thunder—no lava. But the good sense of the acting President dispersed the clouds. They saw it all. They had been—we should say "sold;" they said "basely deceived." They rushed into each other's arms, kissed each other's yellow cheeks, and the country was saved.

The President has returned, and has been two or three times called on to quiet revolutionary disturbances. He has just banished Joaquin Fernandez from the country for a year; and, being somewhat in need of money, has confiscated his property. Fernandez is not a plotter, simply a troublesome plain talker—thoroughly honest and thoroughly Republican. But he must occasionally take his turn; after a while Don Tomas will get his. Naune, the Dutchman, has had his once, and is likely to get it again.

In the meantime, the country is in a bad way. The best class of Americans have either left the railroad enterprise and the country, or have been sent away.

Naune has been made Director General, and is running trains over a length of some thirty miles of road, which don't pay the hire of the train hands and the fuel bills. But he is going to Europe. Don Tomas didn't succeed because he is a colored man; Naune has a white skin, talks fair English and good German, and isn't known in Europe; all which is in his favor. A man of the world couldn't save us, and I don't believe Naune can. What we want is a good deal more money to begin with, and about as much more honesty; neither will avail us without the other, and both are equally difficult to find.

What we are coming to the Lord only knows, and He won't tell.

This sketch is a history of public works throughout the Spanish States of South America; it has its parallels at home if I mistake not. D. S. S.

IRON INTERESTS.

THE ISABELLA BLAST FURNACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, June 13, 1874.

A British iron-master traveling on the Allegheny Valley Railroad would almost inevitably exclaim, as he approaches Pittsburg and, putting his head out of the car window, saw the vast volumes of bituminous coal smoke lazily floating along the valley to meet him, "Ah! I am at last at home, even though in a strange land." As he neared his destination and his eye and ear caught more of the scenes and sounds so dear to his soul, he would be "brought up all of a sudden" as his glance, directed first in one and then in another direction, happened to fall on the famous blast furnaces of the Isabella Company, looking like some *monstrum horridum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.* Even the very last part of the quotation is apt, for since science has utilized the gases from the furnace for heating the air blast, those bright sheets of rainbow-colored flame no longer leap into the air and illuminate the surrounding neighborhood.

It must be a matter of honest pride to the proprietors of these Isabella furnaces to know that they are the finest on this continent. It must also be very gratifying to them to remember that, till the panic reduced the iron trade of the country to its present abject state of prostration, they were among the most lucrative. But, as the Irish girl, who had bound herself out for twenty years to the service of the State, remarked, after three months incarceration, "Bedad, an' it's not nointeen years and thraquarters that lasts for iver!" Neither can the prostration of the iron trade last forever. Let us hope that it will not be long before the Isabella furnaces are again rolling up profitable returns for the enterprising men who built them. But these Isabella furnaces have a public value, inasmuch as they record, in a great measure, the growth of the iron trade of the country in general and Pittsburg in particular. It was only in 1859 that Messrs. Graaf, Bennett & Co. put up the Clinton furnace, with the capacity of making 11,000 tons of pig-iron a year. In 1871, little more than ten years later, the Isabella furnaces were built, with an annual capacity of 52,000 tons. And yet many furnaces had been built in the meantime. To-day there are eleven furnaces in Pittsburg, with an annual productive capacity of 185,000 tons.

The Isabella furnaces are located on the Allegheny River, about five miles from Allegheny City, in a suburban village known as Etna Borough. They stand on a plot of land about forty acres in extent. They are immediately adjacent to the great rolling mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co., and have all the advantages of the circular railroad running round the village, which is the property of that firm. I took a turn round this railroad in order to take a stroll through the mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co., in company with Mr. Campbell Herron, one of the members of the firm. We rode after the most lordly fashion. There were no Pullman palace cars, not even an ordinary passenger car, nor even a freight or flat car. There was no room for us in the cab of the engine; so we made the journey, in a free and easy way, on the cow-catcher. What the sensation of riding on the cow-catcher at the rate of forty-five miles an hour may be I have yet to learn. At the modest speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, I can say that one succumbs to an instinctive tendency to hold on "for grim death." But "familiarity breeds contempt," and my friend, Mr. Herron, created a feeling of unlimited envy in my inmost soul by deliberately crossing one leg over the other, while holding his cigar in one hand, and pointing out objects of interest with the other. Verily, there is an artistic way of riding even on a cow-catcher.

But, to return to the furnaces. There they stand, their gigantic stacks looking like mountainous loaves of sugar that have been well tarred or painted ivory black. The bases of these two enormous stacks, which are twenty-seven feet in diameter, are each supported by eight massive cast-iron columns. The walls of the stacks are composed of fire brick and red brick, and are incased in heavy sheets of boiler-plate iron. The capacity of the No. 1 stack is 12,800 cubic feet; that of the No. 2 stack is 14,000 cubic feet. Here is plenty of room for a heavy charge of iron ore, limestone, and coke. But the thing to do is to see them actually in blast and note the fearful power of the various agencies at work. Looking through one of the numerous peepholes through which, by studying the color of the heat, the Superintendent of the furnaces arrives at the right time to run out, first the slag and then the molten metal, one can easily picture to one's self the burning, fiery furnace, seven times heated, into which Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego were cast for refusing to fall down and worship the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar, the King, had set up. The contemplation of such a flaming heat, far above 1,000° Fahrenheit, is fascinating in the extreme, though one rather shrinks from it; but the workmen pay not the slightest regard to it. And there sits Mr. John Chalfant, the President and general manager of the company, in his luxurious office down town, apparently thinking little of the vast powers of nature which are controlled by a word over the private telegraph wire which is at his elbow. A brawny, powerfully-built man, he converses with the utmost ease with such callers as myself; but, let one enter who wants to buy a thousand tons or more of pig-iron, and the man changes. His social demeanor and hearty laugh are gone, he settles down at once to the serious business in hand, transacts it quietly, readily, and intelligently, bids the buyer good-day, and is again the social man of the world, offering you the most fragrant of Cabannas. No wonder that his firm have been so successful in their long business career; that he is so warmly regarded by his friends and respected by those whose business brings them in contact with him. Under his able management it is not surprising that the Isabella furnaces have been so great a success, and that the pig-metal made in them stands so high in the market—nearly all of it being "foundry" iron.

One can gain some idea of the greediness of consumption of these great furnaces by inquiring as to what amount of material is fed into them every day by means of the cup and cone at the top. Each furnace has a pneumatic lift, which is worked by admitting air from the blast main into the cylinder by means of valves without the use of air-pumps. This is done alternately at the top and bottom. Every time the lift goes up it carries with it a barrow loaded with 500 pounds of coke and one loaded with 450 pounds of iron ore or limestone. It takes only one minute and forty seconds to raise the loaded barrows to the mouth of the fiery furnace, to discharge them, and return them, empty, to the bottom again. Five trips an hour, or one hundred and twenty per day, are made by each of the two lifts in ordinarily busy times. But when the demand for iron is heavy the full capacity of the furnaces—1,000 tons of pig-iron per week—is brought out. Immediately below the cup and cone, through which the furnace is charged, a horizontal rectangular flue connects the furnace with a vertical main, through which the gases from the furnace are carried down to the hot-blast apparatus, there to do their duty in heating the blast. The blast, after being heated, passes on to the tuyeres, seven in number to each furnace, and provided with five-inch nozzles. Both stacks are 75 feet high, the width of the bosh in the No. 1 furnace being 18 feet, and that of No. 2 being 20 feet. The casting-house is 79 feet by 123 feet, and is located immediately in front of the furnaces. Its foundations are of stone and the pavement of fire-brick. The casting-bed is not made of damp sand, as is generally the case, causing infinite labor in remolding after every cast. It is composed of a series of cast-iron molds, technically known as "chills." There are in all eighty of these chills. The hot-blast ovens, of which there are five for each furnace, are most interesting. Only four are generally used, the fifth being kept in reserve in case of accident, or of repairs being needed to any one of the others. The following technical description has been kindly furnished to me by Mr. Chalfant's Superintendent:

"The apparatus consists of a series of vertical inverted U pipes of flattened vertical section, made of cast-iron one inch in thickness, the major axis of the interior cross section being sixteen inches and the minor four inches. These are in four rows of five each, set in a cast-iron box whose upper surface serves as a bed-plate for them, and at one side of which is a tube with central partition, to the opposite extremities of which the hot and cold blast mains are connected. By means of partitions in the box the blast is compelled to travel up and down the pipes in a certain fixed direction. The unburnt gases are led down from the furnaces through the vertical main into a horizontal flue 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 6 feet high, built of fire-brick, which extends along in a straight line in front of the ovens and boiler-house. From this the gases are led by transverse ascending flues, 24 inches in width, into an arched combustion chamber, the supply of air to which can be regulated; from this they pass through flues in the roof into the heating chamber. Both of these chambers are lined with fire-brick—the exterior of the oven is of red brick, and is well braced, and bound together with the rods. The roof is cast-iron, so constructed that it can be readily removed when it is desired to take out any of the U pipes. The cold blast passes in at the back, and emerges at the front, heated to a temperature of about 900° Fahrenheit. The main horizontal gas-flue, and all branch flues, become in time nearly choked up with fine white fume or dust, and it becomes necessary to clean them out thoroughly about twice a year."

The engine and boiler houses are splendidly constructed. As for the engine-house, its appointments are almost in drawing-room style, so lavish has been the expenditure on them, and so beautifully are they kept in order. It is 97 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high. It contains six vertical, direct-acting engines, built by Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., of Pittsburg. There is room for two more, which will shortly be placed in position. Each engine works entirely independent of all the others, though, of course, their power is combined. Only four are used at one time, the others being in reserve. At nineteen revolutions per minute each engine forces 5,848 cubic feet of air into the blast cylinders, which are placed above the steam cylinders. The diameter of the blast cylinders is 34 inches. The steam cylinders are 35 inches, with a four-foot stroke. The boilers, which are heated by the waste gases, without the use of coal, are twelve in number. They are plain cylindrical boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 64 feet long. The water is raised to a temperature of over 200° Fahrenheit before it is fed into the boilers by means of two Stillwell heaters. The stock-house is a perfect mine of wealth in the amount of different varieties of ore, of coke, and limestone, all of which is dumped from trestle work. The coke bins alone hold 1,500 tons of coke, all of which is made at the company's extensive coke works in Blairsville, about sixty miles from Pittsburg, where the company have 600 acres of coal-fields.

Of the qualities of iron made in these magnificent furnaces it is not within my province to dilate. Suffice it to say that Isabella pig-metal bears the highest reputation among consumers of first-class iron. But these furnaces have this great interest for all who take a pride in what must sooner or later become the leading industry of the world, viz., the American iron trade; they show on what scale iron can be successfully manufactured. Within the experience of iron-masters now living, a ten-ton furnace was a large one; many only made as much as six or seven tons a day. Yet the Isabella furnaces make 150 tons a day. That two moderate-sized furnaces are better than one large one is a principle for which some old-fashioned iron-masters still contend; but the success of the Isabella furnaces is a brick wall in the shape of argument which these gentlemen are unable to climb. It is the old proverb over again: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

FIGHTING EDITORS.

THE STREET ENCOUNTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO—AN INNOCENT BOY WOUNDED.

The San Francisco papers devote much space to an account of the disgraceful encounter in that city, on the 16th inst., between Charles DeYoung and B. F. Napthaly. The *Alta* says:

"The altercation between Charles DeYoung and B. F. Napthaly, on Merchant street, on Monday evening, showed that the *Chronicle-Sun* disgraceful scandal had broken out again as bad as ever, and it was generally believed that another conflict between Napthaly and some of the DeYoungs would ensue. The expected result was not long delayed. On Monday evening, and for some time yesterday morning, DeYoung had been seen around Washington street, in the neighborhood of the Post Office, wearing a heavy overcoat, with his face partially muffled in a scarf, and the rim of his felt hat drawn down over his eyes, so that his face was almost concealed. Subsequent events would seem to indicate that he was lying in wait for Napthaly, who has been in the habit of going to the Post Office for mail matter one or more times a day. A few minutes before 11 o'clock, Napthaly, accompanied by Edward Kerrigan, came out of the Post Office door opening into the alley on the west side of the building, and the two proceeded toward Washington street. De Young was standing near the corner of that street, apparently observing the work being done on the Custom-house lot. When Napthaly and his friend had passed DeYoung, and were but a short distance from him, people who were passing were startled by two shots, fired almost simultaneously. There was the usual excitement and scampering incident to an alarm of this kind, and when those near by had recovered from their surprise sufficiently to take in the situation, DeYoung and Napthaly were seen in Washington street, the former retiring slowly across the street toward White & Bauer's stationery store, and Napthaly retreating rather hurriedly down the street toward Battery. A second interchange of shots took place, and DeYoung was seen to twist his most advanced foot aside with a quick motion, as if Napthaly's ball had struck the ground very near him. De Young continued to back toward the sidewalk, while Napthaly turned and hurried toward the corner; but as De Young fired a third time Napthaly turned upon him again, fired his third short, and then ran around the north-western corner of Washington street and over to the old Merchants' Exchange building, where he was soon after arrested by a citizen named Joseph Morris, to whom he surrendered his pistol. Officer Rosekamp came up to the scene of the shooting and arrested De Young. Neither of the men had been struck by the flying balls. A number of persons were passing along the street at the time the shooting took place, and it is fortunate that not more than one was injured. Henry Mitchell, a boy about thirteen years of age, who is employed to deliver dispatches for the Western Union Telegraph Company, was crossing Washington street toward the entrance to the Post Office at the time the combatants rushed into the street and fired the second shot. The ball from DeYoung's pistol entered the calf of his right leg, producing a painful, though, fortunately, not serious wound. A gentleman caught up the boy in his arms and carried him into a neighboring store, whither Dr. Trask was summoned and examined the wound. Subsequently the lad was taken to the residence of his widowed mother, No. 707 Howard street.

Soon after the arrest, DeYoung's friends made application to Judge Louderback to have him released on bail. After hearing the statement, the Judge granted the application, fixing the bail at the sum of $15,000, the limit of a bail bond in a case of assault with intent to commit murder. The bond was speedily entered into by A. J. Bryant and O. Livermore, as sureties for the appearance of the prisoner, and DeYoung was thereupon released. Napthaly did not at the time make any application for release on bail, and the amount of his bail, therefore, was not fixed. On leaving the prison the De Youngs went to the *Chronicle* Office, whence he sent $100 to the parents of the wounded boy, Harry Mitchell, with a note in which he stated his intention to pay the expenses of medical treatment, &c., during the time that the lad may be laid up from the wound.

The indignation of the people who gathered at the scene of the shooting was intense, and there were many ominous mutterings of retribution. The utter disregard of the lives of those about them which was displayed by the participants in the affray caused universal reprobation, and several men were heard to suggest the lynching of both DeYoung and Napthaly as the only way to put an end to the disgraceful squabble and secure to uninterested parties immunity from the flying bullets of the murderously-inclined fellows. Napthaly himself says that, when he was in custody of the special officer, an excited citizen of respectable appearance rushed up, seized him by the coat, and cried, 'Let's lynch him; we've had too much of this shooting in the streets!' Napthaly pleaded for his own safety and the hanging of DeYoung; and the officer hurried him off to prison, leaving the excited citizen still urging his views of the necessity of determined action to stop these murderous affrays in the streets.

All over the city the occurrence was discussed yesterday afternoon, and the feeling of disgust and indignation was universal. This feeling seems to animate all classes, as far as the De Youngs are concerned. Napthaly is known only to the public in connection with his quarrel with the De Youngs. These shameless young men have for years degraded journalism by the publication of the foulest libels on private citizens, and the most shameless attacks on private character, publications which, even if true, would have been in every instance wholly inexcusable and malicious, but which were rendered simply atrocious by the fact that they were generally false. In an evil hour for them they quarreled with their old employe, Napthaly, and their own guns were turned upon themselves. The disgraceful encounters between Napthaly and the De Youngs, in February last, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. How the three brothers hunted the man who had goaded them, and sought to take his life, will be remembered; and it is not forgotten that a prominent citizen, Mr. James Patrick, had a narrow escape from indictment by the Grand Jury; the pursuit of Napthaly by Charles De Young with a loaded pistol, and yesterday's serious affray, added to the storm of indignation aroused by the previous journalistic career of the De Youngs, created an intense feeling against them in the public mind, which is certain to break out in some determined and decisive action ere long, if the provocation be not stopped at once and forever."

A MINISTER INDICTED.

The Schenectady *Star* says: "The Grand Jury of Delaware County have found an indictment against Rev. R. J. Cresswell, Principal of the school in Andes. It seems that at the last charter election held in that village this dominie coaxed certain young men to his school to vote, when they had no residence in the town. He stood at the poll on election day and told the young men to vote; that he would stand the chances of their ballots being illegal, while a lawyer stood near by and cautioned him to let the boys alone."

DESERVING OF REWARD.

JOHN HORN, JR., OF DETROIT.

THE MAN TO WHOM CONGRESS VOTED A GOLD MEDAL FOR HIS EXERTIONS IN SAVING LIFE.

In reference to Mr. John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, to whom Congress voted a gold medal with suitable inscription, for his work in saving life at that city, the Detroit *Tribune* writes thus: "It is eleven years since Mr. Horn, Sr., took up his quarters at the foot of Woodward avenue, occupying the restaurant on the wharf. His son, John, was then a young man of twenty years, a powerful, athletic young fellow, well known in base-ball circles here, and one of the strongest batsmen ever turned out in Detroit. He is now thirty-one years of age, still a large, powerful man, but the efforts which he has made in life-saving in the Detroit River have affected him with rheumatism somewhat, and have caused him physical ailments which sometimes render him temporarily almost helpless. Before Mr. Horn established his head-quarters on the dock at the foot of Woodward avenue, the place was notoriously a dangerous one to life, and a great number of persons have been drowned, either by falling in while going upon or coming off ferry-boats, while intoxicated, or by falling into the river soberly but accidentally. There were no railings along the shores, and oftentimes the nights were so dark and so foggy that it was easy to walk off suddenly into twenty-five feet of water. Undoubtedly, too, in the old times, when Detroit possessed no efficient Police, many men have been robbed on these docks, stunned and thrown into the river. Indeed, within the past few years there is no question that deeds of this character have frequently been committed. When Mr. Horn, Sr., and his family took possession of the restaurant, this matter was one of the first things that attracted the attention of John and from that time to the present he has rescued from the dark and swift Detroit River no less that 110 persons, a record which may not be equaled by that of any other one man in the world. He has, however, in some instances been assisted by other men upon the dock in his work of rescue, but has himself always borne a leading part. He and the members of the family have kept a record of the lives thus saved, in rude and off-hand ways, indeed, but no doubt quite accurate and truthful, John has himself kept a minute of the names of over forty persons whom he has rescued from the river. The incidents which have accompanied the rescue of these people from the river have been very curious in many instances. On one occasion, when the ice was running and the Favorite was coming in head on, a French woman, very handsomely dressed, essayed to get off the boat before the preparations were completed for landing the passengers. The result was that she was discovered sitting in the river among the slush ice, buoyed up by her skirts, very wet, and very badly scared, but not much hurt. She was rescued. On another occasion a man was fished out who had a large amount of money upon him, and most of our Detroit readers will remember the case of the Canadian, who was pulled out at the foot of Bates street some time ago, with over a thousand dollars of money upon him, and who died after being taken to a store on Atwater street, in spite of every exertion to save him. The children who have been got out are quite numerous, and the escapes of some of them have been very remarkable. On one occasion a woman with a young child in her arms fell in, and it was supposed by the people on the dock that one or both would certainly be drowned, but they were rescued by Mr. Horn, and put upon the dock without sustaining any injury other than a severe wetting. When the ferry steamer Windsor was burnt, at the time of the burning of the Detroit and Milwaukee Depot some years ago, many of the crew were driven off the burning steamer and drowned. Six men were, however, taken from the stream that night by Mr. John Horn, his brother Lewis, and one or two others, and their lives saved. If a stronger force of such men had gone out upon the river that night and worked in the same direction, it is probable that hardly any life would have been lost on the river. In a few instances Mr. Horn has been compelled to see men perish before help could reach them. Occasionally, in the night, a man would drown before he could be found, and once or twice they have gone down when he was in the water and rapidly nearing them with his strong swimming. Almost invariably, however, he has succeeded in saving life when notified at once that a human being was in the river anywhere near the foot of the avenue. An important item of loss to Mr. Horn, in connection with this life-saving work, has been the destruction and damage of clothing. He estimates that his loss in this way has not been less than $1,000, and it has been a frequent occurrence that a new and handsome suit of clothes has been put on for the first time and utterly ruined within an hour by a thorough soaking in the river, combined with a fierce struggle to save a drowning man and to avoid being drowned himself. Indeed, it has frequently happened that he has been in imminent danger of losing his own life while struggling in the water, and he has repeatedly been severely bruised and injured in the same work. How quickly he has sometimes found it necessary to spring for the river may be judged from the fact that he has repeatedly thrown off and upon the dock his outer coat, containing large sums of money, while a great crowd was gathering, and it is the more remarkable that on no one of these occasions was the money touched. In 1871 the citizens of Detroit presented Mr. Horn with a beautiful gold medal, which he was in the habit occasionally of wearing in the street. It unfortunately happened that while having it on his breast one day upon the dock, he was compelled, to save life, to jump into the river instantly, and the medal was lost. We trust that the medal which he is to receive from Congress may always continue in his possession during life, an appropriate gift to a brave man."

AN HISTORICAL MYSTERY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Baron Helfert, an Austrian writer of reputation, has published a volume devoted to one of the unsolved mysteries of history, the murder of the French Plenipotentiaries near Rastatt in 1799. The general circumstances are well known and undisputed. The Congress of Rastatt being suddenly dissolved in April, on the commencement of hostilities under a new coalition against France, the three representatives of the French Directory, whose brusque and coarse manners had given great offense during the sittings, left for the frontier in eight carriages, under the usual formal protection accorded to departing diplomatists. Various accidents had detained their cortége in Rastatt until it grew dark on the day of their departure; and when not many miles on their way they fell into an ambuscade evidently laid for them. A party of men in the uniform of Austrian hussars threw open the carriage doors, and called by name for the three plenipotentiaries, Debry, Bonnier, and Roberjot. These were cut down on the spot as soon as recognized, and though Debry recovered the other two were killed. So much is clear, but the perpetrators of the deed have never been discovered, and it has been commonly ascribed by French writers to the treachery of Austria, anxious to keep the European breach irreparably open when she found help from Russia coming to her side. Indeed it has been a favorite fancy of theirs to link with the assassination the name of Thugut, the well-known Foreign Minister of the Emperor Francis, who was notoriously a hater of the revolution and of revolutionary functionaries. It is to explode this theory that Baron Helfert applies his researches. And he succeeds in showing clearly not only that there is no direct evidence to support the charge, but that on general grounds it is absurd, since Austria could have had nothing whatever to gain at that time by such a crime, and some possible loss of sympathy to fear. The current German theory has far more of probability. This has always been that the murder was instigated, or actually perpetrated in disguise, by some of the numerous French émigrés then resident in Baden, who could not be so well informed as the Austrian Ministry of the progress of the coalition, and were naturally desirous to prevent the negotiations from being reopened. But if it was with a view of screening such persons when the official inquiry threatened to bring it home to them that the records were made away with—as appears certainly to be the case, no trace of the documents being forthcoming—the case presents a remarkable instance of retributive justice. The papers, which were certainly drawn up, could hardly have been suppressed but by private orders from Vienna; and those who were responsible for the suppression were probably the very same Ministers who have since been accused, in place of those whose guilt they concealed."

BERRIES FROM DELAWARE.

The strawberry shipments from Delaware are now about over, although a few crates may continue to be received during the present week. During the season the State has sent out to its eager neighbors 667 car-loads, averaging about 280 crates each, a crate containing about forty quarts. This will give as the estimated crop of the Peninsula for the season 186,760 crates, or 7,470,400 quarts. This is the heaviest crop ever marketed. The Wilmington *Commercial*, which gives these figures, thinks that the season has not been profitable to the growers, and it says that many of them are now plowing up their fields with the intention of devoting them to other crops.

LARGE CONTRACT FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, having decided to adopt the narrow-guage track on the entire length of its road, 1,377 miles, has awarded the contract of building fifty first-class locomotives to a Providence company. The engines are all to be built and delivered on or before the 20th of September next. They are to be 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, cylinders 17 by 24 inches, and driving-wheels 5 feet and 5½ feet. The contract price for the fifty engines amounts in round numbers to about $555,000. The same works have within the past two and one-half years built 177 locomotives for the Great Western Railroad Company, and also a Canadian line.

A YOUNG GREEK STUDENT.

The Washington *Star* says that Moung Edwin, who received the first Greek prize at the commencement of the Columbian University, Wednesday, is a converted Karen from Burmah, and expects to graduate in the other schools at the university next year. His rank in mathematics is quite as high as in Greek, while his place is among the first in all his studies, although he is subjected to the great inconvenience of acquiring knowledge through text-books written in the English language, and of reciting in this language, of which he had learned scarcely anything when he came to college.

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

BALFE'S NEW OPERA.

The London *Standard* has the following critique upon Balfe's new opera of "Il Talismano:" When we consider what a comparatively small number of works comprise the répertoire at the opera-houses, and how often the favorite ones are played, season after season, it is at once evident that the production of a new opera which possesses any chance of extended popularity is an event of very considerable importance. Balfe has done excellent service to the lyric stage. Some half-dozen of his compositions, at any rate, retain a firm hold upon the musical public, and curiosity to see his latest work, "Il Talismano," has been intensified by the fact of its non-production last year, when hopes were raised that it was about to be put upon the stage at Her Majesty's. At length, however, "Il Talismano" has been represented with a company of singers and a superb arrangement of all needful accessories which must have satisfied the most exacting of composers; and though it is, of course, quite impossible to judge from a first performance to what degree of lasting popularity the opera will attain, its reception last night, by an audience which filled every part of the theatre, forms the happiest augury that the fame of the composer will be materially strengthened and increased by an opera which, despite certain weaknesses and crudities, occasional want of originality, and apparent evidences of imitation, which the most partial critic cannot overlook, possesses a vein of pure and enchanting melody such as, in the words of Milton, "the world will not willingly let die."

With regard to the libretto, much credit must be given for judgment in selecting a subject which has a special interest for Englishmen, (it will not be forgotten that "Il Talismano" is an Italian translation of the English opera "The Knight of the Leopard,") and for skill in dealing with what must have presented many difficulties. Saladin, who plays such an important part in Sir Walter Scott's novel, does not appear in the opera—except for a short time, under the guise of the *Emir Sheerkohf*—but the scenes chosen follow the original with commendable fidelity. After a chorus of Saracenic soldiers *Sir Kenneth of Scotland* enters with the *Emir*, and we gather that the Scottish knight is an envoy from the princes of the crusade to *Queen Berengaria* and *Edith Plantagenet*, who have retired to the chapel of the *Hermit of Engaddi* for devotional purposes. *Sir Kenneth* reaches his destination to the joy of *Edith*, who loves him. He is introduced to the chapel, and as *Edith* passes him in the procession which enters, she drops a rosebud at his feet, inspiring the knight with hopes which he had before hardly dared to entertain. *King Richard*, whose tent is revealed in the second act, has learned *Sir Kenneth's* secret on the return of the *Queen* from her pilgrimage, and he cautions his follower against the presumption of loving one whose station is so far above his own, for *Richard* does not know the real rank of the knight, who, on his part, has sworn not to reveal it. At this moment *De Vaux* appears, and informs the *King* that by the side of the banner of England on St. George's Mount—the place of honor which had been yielded to *Richard*—the flag of Austria is waving. The *King* rushes to the mount, while his soldiers and the *Duke's* enter from opposite sides to see *Richard* seize the Austrian banner and tear it to pieces. A fight between the soldiery of the rival chiefs appears imminent, but the *King of France* interposes, and, urging them to turn their fury against their common foes, they go out to battle, the *King* deputing *Sir Kenneth* to guard the banner through the coming night. From his post he is tempted by the dwarf, *Nectabanus*, who brings a message to him from the *Queen* with reference to *Edith*, and in the next scene, which takes place in the *Queen's* tent, *Edith* learns with indignation how, for a jest, the *Queen* has decoyed *Sir Kenneth* from his duty. The knight and *Edith* meet, and he declares his love for her, but they are interrupted by the entrance of the *King*, who is furious at learning that *Sir Kenneth* has betrayed his trust and caused the banner of England to be degraded by enemies. *Richard* raises his battle-ax to slay the knight, who makes no remonstrance or petition for his life; but the *Queen* and *Edith* implore for mercy, and the *King* postpones the vengeance he was about to take. The main feature of the third act is the betrothal of *Sir Kenneth* and *Edith*—for by this time the *King* has learned that the former is the *Earl of Huntington, Prince Royal of Scotland*—and the curtain falls on a scene which shows the ships of the Crusaders ready to sail for England. The author has, in fact, followed the love story, discarding incidents which do not bear directly upon it; and therein, we think, he has done wisely. There are many exciting events in Sir Walter's novel, but even if they were not well-nigh impracticable for stage purposes it is better that interest should not be diverted from the main subject—to say nothing of the fact that the introduction of more matter would probably confuse a story which takes quite long enough in the telling at present.

The overture opens with a fanfare of cornets in A, which is succeeded by a prayer, which *Richard* sings, in the second act, "Sommo signore," in A minor, rather baldly scored for stringed instruments, with basses *pizzicato*, growing into his battle song, "L'arco tendete," in the major, orchestrated for strings and wood wind, and returning speedily to the original fanfare. On the rising of the curtain the opera is commenced by a vigorous chorus of Arab soldiery, "Prodi guerrieri Allà," led off by bass voices, simply harmonised and very effective, though not particularly novel; and this is succeeded, on the entrance of the *Emir* and *Sir Kenneth*, by a recitative, "O prode Kenneth," leading to the duet in A, "Folta chioma," which presents no specially noticeable features, but is pleasantly relieved by an *andantino* movement in D. *Edith's* entrance is signalised by a recitative, "Che calmo a sil che pace," in E, which gives place to a very harmonious prayer in D, "Placida notte," simple, and expressive of peace and repose, containing intervals, however, which a less accomplished artist would find trying; then, after some specially skillful modulations, the theme is repeated in E flat, with a florid and well-written accompaniment for clarionets and flutes. Some passages for strings herald the approach of *Nectabanus*, who announces the arrival of *Sir Kenneth*, and *Edith* breaks into a very graceful *allegro* movement in the key of E, "Oh miei pensieri," a particularly telling number, though nothing beyond one chromatic scale embellishes it. There is character and much originality about all the music given to *Nectabanus*. Whether it will prove taking is, of course, quite another matter, but the recitative "Ah, so ben io," and succeeding song in D minor, with occasional changes into the major key, "Mi place un cielo," are replete with meaning, and contrast strikingly with the music given to the other personages represented. This finishes the second scena, and the third opens with a chorus with short solos for *Edith*, *Queen Berengaria*, and *Sir Kenneth*, leading up to what will presumably be generally considered the gem of the opera. The knight accepts the rosebud which *Edith* lets fall with a few bars of expressive recitative, "Mai non ta vista," ("No sweeter bud,") and this is followed by an eminently melodious tenor aria in D flat for *Sir Kenneth*, "Candido fiore" ("Flow'ret I kiss thee!"). An accompaniment in which the harp is prominent, with *obligato* for *corno Inglesi*, shows off this graceful and charming song to the greatest advantage, and there can be no doubt that it will hold its place among the very best compositions of the writer. A few bars of instrumentation, the organ— which accompanied the "Salve Regina"—joining, bring down the curtain on the first act. After a short prelude, in which the brass is perhaps slightly obtrusive, the second act is opened by *King Richard* in a recitative, which gives place to a very free and ably written melody in A flat, "Oh, chi d'amour piu mai," which, however, shows some tendency to go over ground which Donizetti has previously taken. When this has been brought to a termination—which might perhaps have been made stronger and more original—a scena, in which *Richard* reproves *Sir Kenneth's* lofty aspirations,—chiefly remarkable for the effective way in which the chapel music of Act I. is introduced—is followed by a *terzetto* for *Sir Kenneth*, *Richard*, and *De Vaux*, which does not call for special comment. The same remark applies to a very elaborate concerted piece in G, for full band and chorus of male voices, which is the beginning of the second scene of the act; but *Richard's* prayer in G minor, "Sommo signore," and the bold and dashing war song, "L'arco tendete," are powerful, and in every respect exactly what the strong situation demands. *Sir Kenneth*, being left to guard the English standard, says his recitative, "Questo vessillo sappi guardo," and then a second enchanting melody in B, "A te coll 'aure," which will almost rival "Candido fiore." This is charmingly instrumented, the wind being employed to the greatest advantage. A stirring martial air is heard in the scene between *Sir Kenneth* and *Nectabanus*, where the dwarf tempts the young knight from his post, and this brings the second scene to a conclusion. The curtain falls and a chorus of female voices in G, "Ah, che tedio, che languor," opens the next scene, which takes place in *The Queen's* tent. Based on a simple but tuneful theme, this is successful; but the next number is one of those which will do most for the celebrity of the opera—a romanza in F, "Laguerra appena," sung by *Queen Berengaria*—an original and singularly piquant melody in three-four time, orchestrated with peculiar effects for the horns. This will surely soon become known in all quarters. *Lady Edith* succeeds with the "Legend of the Lady Eveleen," a tuneful common-time melody in E flat, "Siccome fior." We then come to the grand duet between *Edith* and *Sir Kenneth*, "Quest' annel," the writing of which is vigorous and dramatic, and admirably expressive of the situation and surrounding incidents; but the constant, and as it appears unnecessary, changes of key do much to weaken the general effect. The portion of it which is in canon is particularly musician-like and striking. A very powerful concerted piece, opened by *Richard*, "A piedi tuoi,' comes next, and is perhaps the finest specimen of scholarly writing in the opera, the sestett and chorus being artistic in the highest degree. "Caro ben per sempre addio," for *Sir Kenneth*, starts the *finale* in A, but this, like several other portions of the opera, is in parts surprisingly suggestive of Wagner—the last composer in the world, one would have imagined, from whom Balfe would have cared to draw inspiration or accept ideas. A full chorus in A completes the second act. The third is preluded by some florid orchestration for strings, and to this, after a scena for *Richard* and *De Vaux*, succeeds a *terzetto* in G, "Cara, perchè si dolente," for *Edith*, *Berengaria*, and *Richard*. A light and delicate air in D, for *Edith*, "Rella viva," finishes this scene, and the next begins with a grand march in A, ably and effectively instrumented. A brisk chorus in A, "Cantiam dell' Inghilterra," is the next feature, and afterward *Edith* joins with *Sir Kenneth* in his original song "Candido fiore," which precedes the *finale*, "Ed a che compita." As we have hinted, the music cannot be termed perfectly original. Reminiscences of Meyerbeer, Wagner, Donizetti, and more than one of Mendelssohn will strike the listener, but in those portions where Balfe has followed his own instinctive genius, he is as effective as in any of his works; the orchestration at times is superior to any other of his operas with which we are acquainted; and that "Il Talismano" is destined for a long life can hardly be doubted.

BRIEF NOTES.

The début of a tenor at her Majesty's Theatre is thus referred to in the London *Daily News:* "Another new tenor, Signor Gilandi, has made his début at Drury Lane, and achieved a decided success as the *Duke* in "Rigoletto." Nothing was known of him previous to his appearance, and little, perhaps, was expected from an artist who came without a word of announcement. Signor Gilandi, therefore, took his audience somewhat by surprise. He has an admirable stage presence, knows his business thoroughly, and sings much more in the legitimate Italian style than do artists of French birth and training as a rule. His voice is extensive in compass, and capable of great expression, the *mezza voce* being especially agreeable. In *cantabile* passages, Signor Gilandi never fails to make an effect, while all his work is done with good taste and in artistic fashion. The audience frankly recognized the new-comer's merits, especially in connection with his delivery of "E il sol dell' anima," which they redemanded, as subsequently, with better success, they did a spirited execution of "La donna è mobile." It was to Signor Gilandi, moreover, that the encore gained for the famous quartet was chiefly due. On the whole, a marked success attended the début, and, if the new tenor fills other parts as well as he represents the Duke, Mr. Mapleson may be congratulated upon having secured a most useful artist.".... The twenty-ninth anniversary festival of the Royal General Musical Fund has been celebrated in London. Thirty-five ladies and twenty-five men were dependent on the fund at latest dates. The new subscriptions reached £580....M. Boucicault's transactions with M. Feuillet in regard to "Led Astray" suggest the paragraph following to the London *Hornet:* "In a weak moment he sent a check for £50 to M. Feuillet, the French dramatist, from whom he adapted his last play. But M. Feuillet returns the check, and sends his agent, Michaelis, to look after his author's rights. Under the present copyright law, we do not believe that a French author has any real rights in England; but if it can be shown that Mr. Boucicault represented himself as collaborating with M. Feuillet, and also as a member of the French Dramatic Authors' Society, the affair becomes very serious."..... Victor Séjour is writing an "Oliver Cromwell." The London *Echo* says: "Nothing is heard of Mr. Tennyson's 'Boadicea,' which was to be adapted by Mr. Tom Taylor; but a comedy by another of our poets, Mr. Robert Buchanan, will be produced immediately at the Haymarket Theatre. It is entitled 'A Madcap Prince,' and is said to contain a peculiarly attractive part for Miss Madge Robertson. The comedy, which is in blank verse, is understood to be altogether an ambitious effort at high comedy.".....Some months back the Municipality of Bergamo exhumed the body of Donizetti, to transfer it from the family tomb of the Pezzolis to the cemetery. It was found that a portion of the skull was missing. In fact, the surgeon intrusted with the post-mortem examination had removed it. On his death it passed into the hands of his nephew, who converted it into a money-box. The municipality have taken proceedings against him, and he has handed over the relic, which will be deposited in the St. Mary Major Church....*Figaro* remarks that M. Joly, the favorite comedian of the Brussels Fantaisies Parisiennes, is to leave the company, after his London engagement, for the Paris Folies Dramatiques. As M. Joly, besides his post of first low comedian, held the office of *régisseur* at M. Humbert's theatre, his loss to the company will be great indeed. With Desclauzas, Mario-Widmer, and Joly gone, only Pauline Luigini and Mme. Delorme will be left of the once complete company of the Alcazar. ....The London *Echo* remarks that a curious discussion is going on in Berlin just now between the theatrical critics respecting the performance here of tragedies and comedies, chiefly Shakespearean, by the Duke of Meiningen's stage company. These actors play in a second-rate theatre called Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt. The actors are not of the first rank, but the popular scenes, for instance in "Julius Cæsar," are wonderfully well given. The decorations represent ancient Rome with the utmost accuracy, and the costumes likewise strictly follow the scientific researches and the study of bygone times. Everybody knows here that the Duke of Meiningen, who takes a vivid interest in his theatre, and has married an actress in a morganatic way is himself the *régisseur* of this company, and really has obtained great results in respect to the *ensemble* of the performance. The Berlin critics blame this as endangering the principal object of theatrical art. They say that the overwhelming importance accorded to the outward show, pomp, and circumstance of the representation diverts too much the attention of the audience from the inner beauties of the play, and, if carried too far, will bring about the decline of the drama. However, the appearance of the actors from Meiningen will perhaps bring about some very desirable reforms in the imperial theatres. The public has not been quite on the side of the austere Berlin critics, and the performance of "Julius Cæsar," for instance, has always attracted a very large audience. The Emperor and the Crown Prince were often present.

A SHAMELESS IMPOSITION.

A CINCINNATI WOMAN FALSELY PRETENDS TO BE A POOR WIDOW WITH TWO STARVING CHILDREN.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells a sad story of deception on the part of a German woman in that city. On Wednesday last, it says, a middle-aged woman, accompanied by a boy seven years old, and carrying a basket, called on Mrs. Judah No. 6 East Sixth street, that city, who is well known for her ready sympathy and warm generosity. The beggar, in the German language, told, with tearful eyes, how her husband, who had been well to do in the old country, had lost everything by indorsing for his friends, and as a last resort he had determined to come to America. They sailed, but on the way her husband sickened and died. [Tears and sobs.] She had money enough to reach Cleveland, and there met a man who lived in Cincinnati, and who kindly brought her and her little ones here, hired a room for them, paid a month's rent in advance, gave her $4 in money, and went his way. This was three weeks ago. With the utmost economy she had not been able to feed her children longer on this sum, and she could not earn more money. She, who had once been comfortably situated, was now compelled to see her children starving around her, [more tears,] and, though it touched her pride, she must now beg to avoid starvation. Mrs. Judah's heart was touched. She took the poor woman's basket and filled it with a generous store of food. She did more. She happened to know that Mr. Jones, the member of the Relief Union, was at that moment in Mr. Judah's shop, and she called him and told the story to him. The poor beggar woman, of course, could not speak English, and so Mrs. Judah repeated her story. Now Mr. Jones is an experienced man in the Relief Union business. He has also had a large experience with all classes of people as a Police officer. He was not altogether satisfied with the case, but did not speak his doubts. He only suggested to Mrs. Judah to send her boy along with the woman to her room, so that its locality could be determined. She was a stranger in the city, and could only say that she thought her room was at the south-east corner of Main and Webster. Her name was Mrs. Eckert. The boy went with the woman to Webster street, where she stopped at the mouth of an alley and told the boy she lived in one of the houses down the alley. The boy returned with this information. Mr. Jones' suspicion was roused by this circumstance. Thursday he took Mrs. Judah's boy and went to the Webster street alley to find the starving family. They turned into the alley, and Mr. Jones saw at once that no one lived there. He went on a little further and discovered the little boy who had accompanied Mrs. Eckert the day before. As soon as he saw Mr. Jones he ran like a deer and was soon out of sight. Mr. Jones asked another boy who was standing there where the fugitive boy lived, and was told that it was Mrs. Hendley's boy, living on Webster street. Mr. Jones was now sure that his suspicions were well founded, and he determined to pursue his investigations. He went to Mrs. Hendley's room and after some difficulty was admitted. There stood the starving Mrs. Eckert, and there was the boy who had accompanied her. There also was another boy, fifteen years old, well dressed and comfortable. The room was well furnished, and everything wore the air of comfort and abundance. The woman was silent. Mr. Jones learned from neighbors that she was in good circumstances and that her husband was in business. As he left the room Mrs. Eckert (?) loosened her tongue and talked fluently in the English language. Mrs. Judah feels that her sympathy in this instance was wasted, but she is not willing to prosecute the impostor.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in July aggregate $9,117,378. Of this amount $1,718,411 will be in railroad dividends, $331,000 manufacturing dividends, and $6,708,711 interest on bonds of various kinds. The total amount paid in January last was $9,695,675, and in July last $10,130,093. But it should be explained that in some cases the time for payment has been changed from January and July to other periods, and that in the case of the manufacturing companies there had been an unusual delay in making up the accounts, some of the best and sure paying companies having fallen into this bad habit. Among the changes in the few dividends announced are an increase in Middlesex from six to eight per cent., and Naumkeag three to four per cent. The Cabot paid five per cent., Cocheco ten per cent., and Salmon Falls three per cent., June 15. In railroads the changes are not numerous. The Boston and Lowell disappoints its shareholders with three and one-half per cent. instead of four per cent. Iowa Falls and Sioux City reduces from three to two per cent. The Metropolitan comes back to January and July again, paying three and one-half per cent. against five per cent. Nov. 15. The Bunker Hill National Bank pays its dividends January and July; all other Boston banks April and October. The gold payments at the Boston Sub-Treasury will be about $3,753,000 coupons and registered. The State of Massachusetts and City of Boston pay interest in coin, as usual, and Massachusetts pays $394,000 of principal also in gold. The gold payments amount to $4,585,608.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, held a competitive match for a gold badge on Friday.

Major W. F. Swalen has been appointed Surgeon on the staff of the Fifth Brigade, vice Dr. J. L. Keep, resigned.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, in fatigue uniform on Thursday for rifle practice.

Company D, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, Capt. Dohling commanding, held a picnic and exhibition drill at Reitzner's Park on Wednesday evening.

Company G, Tenth Regiment, Albany, on Thursday evening received a handsome medal from Major George Rorke for the greatest precision at a competitive drill in Upton's revised tactics.

Capt. Henry S. Manning, Aid de Camp on the staff of the Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, has been appointed Brigadier Inspector of Rifle-practice by Brig. Gen. Meserole.

The old armory, corner of Elm and White streets, has recently been repaired, by order of the Board of Supervisors, at a cost of $10,969, and will shortly be occupied by the Ninety-sixth Regiment.

Brig. Gen. Ward has issued an order directing the First Brigade to parade on Saturday next in celebration of the Ninety-eighth Anniversary of "Independence Day." The command will form in deployed line, on the east side of Broadway, the left resting on Broome street, at 7:45 A. M.

The Eleventh Brigade, Separate Troop Cavalry, Brooklyn, Capt. John Kreuscher commanding, has made a requisition on the Chief of Ordnance at Albany for a new outfit of horse equipments and breech-loading carbines. At the last inspection the present equipments in use by the troop were condemned by the Inspector General.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanagh commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor on Monday for rifle practice. The score of the first twelve aggregated 304, an increase of 116 over the score of the regimental team last year. Company K of this command will hold a picnic at Jones' Wood on Saturday.

Company I, Eighth Regiment, better known as the "Scott" Guards, had an excursion and picnic, going to Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson, on Monday afternoon. The strength of the company was greater than at any parade within the memory of the commanding officer, and the number of invited guests was very large. A steamer and two barges were chartered to convey the party to the grounds.

Pursuant to orders from Division head-quarters, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, will parade in full dress, white pants, plumes, and white gloves, field and staff officers mounted, on Saturday. Assembly at the armory at 6:15 A. M. Sergts. Robert R. Christie and Thomas F. Bladen, of Company G, in this command, have been granted warrants.

In compliance with orders from Division Head-quarters, the Second Brigade, Col. F. A. Conkling commanding, will parade in full uniform on Saturday next. Line will be formed on Broadway, with the right resting on Howard street, at 7:30 A. M. The Brigade Staff is directed to report (mounted) at the head-quarters of the commander, corner Fourth street and Broadway, at the same hour.

Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Cochen commanding, will proceed on an excursion to Alderney Park on Monday, July 13. The company will embark on the steam-boat Norwalk and barge Geraldine, at the foot of Fulton street, at 8:30 A. M. Grafulla's Band will provide the music. John H. Tienken has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company H in the same regiment, vice F. G. Richardson, not qualified.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor on Thursday for instruction in rifle practice. This was the first appearance of the regiment at the range, and as its affairs in relation to the regimental armory are in an unsettled condition, no range has been fitted up in that building; as a consequence the scoring was not quite as good as that of its predecessors. The discipline, however, was excellent. The total score at 200 and 500 yards made by the first twelve was 254.

The following appointments in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, are announced: Henry M. Tobitt, Sergeant Major, vice James H. Renshaw, discharged—expiration term of service. George L. Davenport, Commissary Sergeant, vice H. M. Tobitt, promoted. Alfred W. Giroux, Right General Guide, vice J. H. Freeborn, returned to his company. Wm. H. Waterman, Ordnance Sergeant, original appointment. Second Lieut. Edward Lawrence, of Company G, has resigned. Sergt. W. A. Phelan, of Company A, has been reduced to the ranks.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. J. F. Underhill commanding, paraded in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday, the 19th inst., for review and inspection by Gen. Morris. The regiment paraded eight commands of eighteen files front, and after passing through the principal streets in the village, formed in line on the Mount Vernon ball grounds, where dress parade and inspection took place. The Inspector General was accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General Stonehouse, Gen. Ryder, and other prominent officers.

In compliance with brigade orders, the First Battalion Infantry, Col. Webster commanding, will parade in full-dress uniform, field and staff officers mounted, on Saturday next. Assembly at the armory at 6:30 A. M. The following Board of Examination has been formed in this command, to ascertain the qualifications of recently-elected non-commissioned officers: Major L. Lissburger and Adjt. W. F. Seymour. A class for the instruction of recruits has also been established, under direction of the regimental Adjutant. Commandants of companies are directed to forward to regimental headquarters the name and residence of each recruit, also members who from various causes have become deficient in drill and discipline. Sergt. John T. Engle, of Company G, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant, vice Hoagland, promoted.

At a recent election in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, John F. Young was chosen First Lieutenant, and Hassall Nutt, Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Young is a veteran in this command, and had previously held the office of Second Lieutenant. Capt. Thomas A. Burnett, late a veteran in the same regiment, was buried with military honors, in Cypress Hill Cemetery, on Monday. Capt. Burnett joined the regiment when a young man, and was at one time in command of Company C. He was in active service with his command at all of the engagements during the war of the Rebellion, and was much esteemed as a valiant and an efficient soldier. For some time previous to his death, he had been suffering from a disease of the lungs, which necessitated his withdrawal from the regiment. The new dramatic association in connection with the regiment was fully organized on Monday evening, and hereafter meetings will be held at the regimental armory on Friday evenings. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Keogh; Secretary, James M. White; Treasurer, Thomas Carpenter; Business Manager, Charles Evans; Sergeant at Arms, Robt. G. Mitton.

The long-talked of monument to the memory of the deceased members of the Seventh Regiment was unvailed on Monday last. The veterans formed a battalion of three companies, under command of Capts. Price, Everdell, and Kemp. The uniformed battalion comprised six companies. The field officers were Col. Marshall Lefferts, Lieut. Col. C. H. Loutrel, Major William Pond and staff. The veterans were joined by the Seventh Regiment at Seventy-second street and Fourth avenue. After the reception the two commands marched in columns of divisions across the ball-ground to the site of the monument, where the inauguration took place. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the line of march was taken through the scholars' gate, at Fifty-ninth street, down Fifth avenue, to Eighth street, thence to the armory. Company B of this command will hold its annual reunion tomorrow evening. Company K of the same regiment has been encamped at Creedmoor for the past twelve days. The average attendance per day was twenty-five, and a great improvement was made by the members upon the score of last season.

The Twelfth Regiment Rifle Club held a competitive match at Creedmoor, on Friday, for a gold badge, to be presented to the member making the highest score at 200 and 500 yards distance, seven shots at each range. Capt. Chas. S. Burns, of Company B, was the winner. The following is the score:

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. Chas. S. Burns, Co. B	19	22	41
Lieut. Henry Fulton, Co. F	20	20	40
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	18	21	39
Capt. H. B. Smith, Co. D	16	21	37
Capt. J. T. Van Rensseller, Co. E	20	15	35
Adjt. W. H. Murphy	16	19	35

The First Battalion Light Artillery, of Boston, Major D. H. Follett commanding, arrived in this City by the steamer Bristol, of the Fall River Line of steamers, on Thursday morning. On their arrival at the foot of Murray street they were met by Col. Porter and staff, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and escorted to the front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. After the review, the line of march was taken up Broadway through various streets to Tompkins square, where a series of evolutions were performed, after which the guns were parked and the battalion was dismissed. It was expected that a visit would be paid by the battalion to Creedmoor, where the Seventy-first Regiment was encamped. Owing to want of time this part of the programme was omitted. In the evening a reception was held at the Grand Central Hotel by Major Follett. A liberal collation was provided for the guests in the main hall, and music was furnished by the American Band, of Providence, R. I. Among the prominent officers present were: Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Jussen, Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment; Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second; Col. Blatchford, of Gov. Dix's staff, Col. Spencer, of the Fifth; Col. Vilmar, of the Eleventh; Adj. Gen. Cummings, of the Massachusetts militia; P. S. Gilmore, and many others. On Friday, at 1 P. M., an exhibition drill was given by the battalion in Tompkins square, after which it was reviewed by Major Gen. Shaler, of the First Division. At 4 P. M. the battalion returned to Pier No. 28, where it embarked on the steamer Providence for Boston.

At a meeting of the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, held at the Armory on Monday evening, Major Jos. Laing in the chair, a regimental rifle-club was organized, to be known as the "Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle-club." A code of by-laws was adopted, and arrangements made for affiliation with the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. A series of competitive matches will be held at Creedmoor during the season, at which a number of prizes will be offered. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Capt. Leslie C. Bruce, President; Capt. Joseph Ross, Vice President; Sergt. T. H. Whelan, Secretary; Private T. Duke, Treasurer; Capt. W. C. Clark, Capt. W. C. Lindsay, Lieut. J. E. McEwan, and Privates W. Keiller and Alex. Pyle, Executive Committee. A fund of $250 has been subscribed for the purchase of prizes. In accordance with special orders from division headquarters this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, at its armory at 6 A. M. to-morrow, and proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice. Lieut. James R. Gillie, of Company E, will act as Quartermaster for the occasion. Commandants of companies will be held responsible for the return of the empty shells. Sergt. James Melville, Hospital Steward in this command, has received his discharge by reason of expiration of term of service.

MILITARY DRILL.

ITS ADVANTAGES TO STUDENTS—OPINION OF REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN.

The recent discussion of the subject of military drill in college, caused mainly by the recent revolt at Bowdoin, gives interest to the report of a select committee appointed by the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This committee, which consisted of Hon. Alexander H. Rice, John Cummings, and Edward Atkinson, has just made a report, earnestly recommending the continuance of the system of infantry drill, but saying that the artillery and cavalry practice, however desirable in an institution thoroughly military, and necessary to the professional soldier, are not compatible with the appointments of the institution, nor consistent with its purposes and objects. The report says:

In the opinion of your committee, the value of military instruction and discipline is by no means to be estimated alone by their possible relations to a state of war, when the citizen is transformed into the soldier. Such instruction has great and peculiar value as an educational and disciplinary agency, and as a sanitary exercise of the highest type. It cultivates habits of neatness, order, precision, quickness of thought and action, and that absolute obedience which those must first learn who are afterward fit to command. It inspires a manly and chivalric spirit, gives ease of carriage and movement, develops muscular energy and endurance, and stimulates the intellectual powers by kindling all the vital forces into healthy activity. If, therefore, education be interpreted as a process of developing the intellectual faculties, as well as a mode of receiving and classifying knowledge, it is believed that military tactics compare most favorably as a branch of study with certain branches of mathematics, and with many other studies which especially engender habits of concentration and persistent application. Military practice is certainly superior to either in the particular that it blends recreation with acquisition. If we mistake not, the courses of study in the national military academies are as difficult of accomplishment as are those in the average of American colleges; and yet they are completed in as many months as the college courses, notwithstanding students in the former are subjected to frequent and protracted military exercises daily. And testimony is abundant to prove that the time employed in the military drill is more than accounted for in the increased mental activity and energy which it produces. In a letter to the chairman of this committee, Rear Admiral Worden, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, says:

"The average time assigned to the drill of each student during the academic year (eight months) is seven hours per week. This includes the time occupied by all seamanship, great guns, field artillery, boat, howitzers, infantry, fencing and boxing exercises and dress parades. Besides these exercises, those members of the Fourth Class, who enter in June, are practiced in gymnastics, during the Summer months, three hours every week, and in swimming every morning. The Third Class has instruction in gymnastics about three hours per month; and all the classes are invited and encouraged to use the gymnasium for exercise during recreation hours. The average time assigned to drill in infantry tactics does not exceed two hours per week throughout the academic year. * * * * As to the amount of drill which can be profitably employed in such a school as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for purposes of exercise, discipline, &c., I am of opinion that one hour per day could be so appropriated with great advantage to the physical culture and mental development of the students. * * * I have always been strongly impressed with the necessity of bodily culture as the true complement of mental development; and I know of no readier and more congenial method of obtaining a good result than the practice of military exercises, in the full meaning of that term. For in that sense what is called military training—a kind of training which is but a small part of a military education, and which ought to be common and not peculiar to soldiers and sailors—is to be valued not only in a muscular point of view, but as generating habits of just subordination, of manly self-control, and of neatness and good order in person and personal property."

Admiral Worden also refers in his valuable letter to an elaborate article on "Physical and Military Exercise in Public Schools—a National Necessity," contributed by Gen. Edward L. Molineaux of New-York, to Barnard's *Military Systems of Education*, first published in 1862, and revised in 1872. In this article we find the following suggestions:

"The influence of health upon the faculties of the mind is acknowledged by all, and yet how few in this country devote attention to those important exercises which are necessary to the preservation of health, and without which intellectual power cannot be applied to its highest use. The talents, the experience of our best educators of youth are taxed to devise exercise to develop the mental faculties, forgetting that too close application to study is detrimental to the growth of the body. * * * What, then, is the most simple, feasible, and useful plan to adopt for physical exercise in our colleges, normal, and public schools? We unhesitatingly reply that the only successful, orderly, and systematic method is to engraft them upon the course of studies during school hours, and to carry it out under strict military discipline; the exercises being such as are best suited to the ages, strength and capabilities of the pupils, namely, calisthenics and walking for the girls and younger children, and military exercises for the elder boys."

High English authority is cited in support not only of the practice of infantry tactics in schools, but even of cavalry drill for the middle and higher grades. The Vice Chancellor of Oxford testifies that the institution of the systematized exercise of the volunteer drill in that college has been attended by an improvement of the mental labors, and of the whole of the order and discipline, as well as of the health of the university. Hon. Joseph White, the present experienced Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and also a member, on the part of the Commonwealth, of the corporation of this institute, says:

"Let the drill be regular and compulsory, taking the place of the very irregular and insufficient physical exercises now taken, and our colleges would be vastly improved in their educational power, and the Commonwealth would, in a short time, have a numerous body of educated men, well skilled in military science and art, who will become teachers in our lower grades of schools, and in our military companies and associations, and be competent, when the alarm is sounded, to lead our citizen soldiers to the field."

THAT MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES II.

The Hartford *Courant* announced last March that an interesting discovery had been made concerning the original charter of the colony of Connecticut, which bears the autograph of Charles II., and hangs in the office of the Secretary of State. It was stated that on the upper left-hand corner of the parchment was a miniature portrait of Charles II. in a good state of preservation, and that it had been discovered that this was the work of Samuel Cooper, one of the most distinguished English miniature painters of the old Puritan time. But a New-Haven paper now claims that it has recently come into possession of information which takes away from this miniature its supposed value. In the year 1845 or 1844, it says, Wm. T. Peters, Jr., of Cheshire, was student of painting in the studio of David Curtis Hinman, of the firm of Daggath, Hinman & Grover, of New-Haven. Mr. Ithiel Towne, of that city, had in his possession three engravings, two side views and one front view, of the head of Charles II., all of which were engraved from works of Vandyke. Mr. Peters says that Mr. Hinman executed the portrait now to be seen on the charter, copying from one of these engravings. He thinks that he put it on in India ink.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RAILROAD CONTRACT.

The Providence *Journal* of Thursday says: "An Associated Press telegram from Chicago, published this morning, embraces some statements in reference to Gen. Burnside's connection with the construction of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. The statements, so far as they go, we presume to be mainly correct, being based apparently upon an affidavit made by the General himself; but the important fact is omitted that at the time the General made the contracts referred to, he was the sole and absolute owner of every share of stock of the railroad company, and therefore naturally felt that he had a right to make such contracts for the construction of the road as seemed to himself most judicious and expedient. It is clear that the partial statement telegraphed from Illinois affords no good ground for an intelligent judgment concerning the matters still at issue in the court at Springfield."

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury, yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants, 35, amounting to $14,875 19; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants, 21, amounting to $1,416 75. Total—56, amounting to $16,291 94. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $17,324 65; collections of assessments and interest, $2,757 65; water rents, $3,947 55; market rents and fees, $866 16; connections with sewers and drains, $350; stenographers' fees, County Clerk's office, May, 1874, $543; clerk's fees, County Clerk's office, May, 1874, $994 70; fees and fines District Courts, $125; licenses Mayor's office, $156. Total—$27,064 71.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Western Union	73⅛	200	Pacific Mail	44
400	do.	73¼	400	do.	43⅞
200	do. c.	73¼	200	do.	44
300	do.	73¼	400	do. b3.	44⅛
1100	do.	73	800	do.	44⅛
200	do.	73⅛	200	do. b3.	44⅛
800	do.	73¼	600	Erie Railway	31¾
700	do.	73⅜	200	do. c.	31⅝
300	do.	73½	500	do.	31⅝
600	do.	73⅝	200	do. b3.	31⅝
300	do.	73½	100	do. b3.	31⅝
100	Pittsburgh c.	87¾	300	do.	31⅝
100	St. Paul Pf.	58	300	do.	31⅝
700	N. Y. C. & Hud. s3.	99½	500	North-western	41⅜
300	do.	99⅝	200	do.	41⅜
400	do. b3.	99¾	100	do. c.	41⅜
200	do.	99⅞	100	do. s3.	41⅜
1000	do. b3.	100	800	do.	41⅜
1400	do.	99¾	200	do. c.	41½
100	do.	99⅞	100	do. c.	41⅜
1100	Union Pacific	27¼	300	do.	41⅞
200	do. s3.	27⅛	100	do. c.	41¾
800	do. b3.	27⅛	100	do. s3.	41¾
200	do.	27⅛	400	do.	41⅞
1300	do.	27	300	St. Paul	38⅛
200	do. s3.	27	300	do.	38
600	do.	27⅛	500	do.	38
300	do.	27⅛	400	do. c.	38⅛
100	Bost'n, H. & Erie.	1	500	do.	38⅜
100	Ohio & Miss.	25½	100	Rock Island	98¼
100	Atlantic & Pac. b3.	15	500	do.	98⅛
500	Lake Shore	74¼	350	do.	98⅝
600	do.	74⅝	200	do.	98¾
500	do.	74¼	100	do. b3.	98⅞
500	do. s3.	74⅛	500	do.	98⅞
500	do.	74⅛	500	do.	99
1400	do.	74¼	200	do. s3.	98⅞
100	do. s3.	74⅛	100	do.	99
300	do.	74⅜	600	do.	99⅛
700	do.	74⅛	400	Tol. & Wabash	34¾
200	do.	64⅛	200	do.	34⅝
200	do. s3.	74½	100	do.	34⅝
500	do.	74⅜	200	do.	34⅜
800	do.	74⅜	200	do.	34⅜
500	do.	74⅝	500	do.	34⅛
200	do.	74¾	200	do. b3.	34¼
100	do.	74⅝	100	do.	34½
800	do.	74⅞	700	do.	34⅞
700	do.	74⅞	500	do.	34¾
400	do. s3	74¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 12.120⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '81 12.114¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 12.121	5,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81 114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000	S. C. 6s n. N. F.	6	200	Un. Pacific b. c.	27⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s old	80½	1100	do.	27¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, old.		200	do. c.	27⅛
	x. c.	63	600	do.	27⅜
8,000	Tenn. 6s, new S.	62⅜	1400	do.	27⅜
1,000	Va. 6s Con.	53	300	do. s3.	27⅜
1,000	B'klyn 6s W. L.	96¼	300	do. s3.	27¼
3,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	22¼	500	do.	27⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st.	106	800	do.	27⅜
10,000	D. L. & W. C.	102½	300	do.	27⅛
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s C.	78¼	400	do.	27⅛
1,000	C. & Tol. n. Bds.	97½	200	do. c.	27⅛
2,000	Cen. P. G. Bds.	93⅜	200	do.	27⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	87¼	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	
2,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	80¼		s3.	74⅝
7,000	do.	80½	200	do.	74⅜
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106¾	600	do.	74⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. 1st M'e		200	do.	74⅜
	Coup.	108⅞	100	do. b3.	74⅜
4,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	83	1000	do. b3.	74⅞
6,000	T., P. & W. 1st		1500	do.	74⅞
	W. D.	73	1000	do. b3.	75
4,000	do. b3.	72½	300	do. c.	74⅞
2,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93½	2200	do.	75
1,000	M. & St. P. I. &		2500	do.	75⅛
	M. D.	79½	2700	do.	75⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. Con.		13	do.	75
	C. G. Bds. c	81½	800	do.	75⅛
3,000	Tol. & W. C. C.	67	1200	do.	75⅛
20	Adams Express	107	800	do. b3.	75⅜
50	Wells-Far. b. c.	79½	1800	do.	75⅛
500	Erie R. b. c.	31⅝	1800	do.	75⅛
400	do.	31½	1300	do.	75⅛
400	do. b3.	31⅝	1000	do.	75⅛
100	do.	31½	900	do. s3.	75⅛
100	do.	31⅝	200	do. b3.	75¼
500	do. s15.	31¼	200	do. c.	75⅜
100	do. b3.	31¾	100	do.	75⅜
100	do. s15.	31⅝	1100	do.	75½
2000	do.	31⅝	400	do. c.	75½
500	do. s20.	31¼	600	do.	75⅝
200	do. s15.	31⅝	300	do.	75⅛
300	do.	31⅝	200	do.	75¼
100	W. Un. Tel. b. c.	73½	200	do.	75⅜
100	do.	73⅜	800	do.	75⅜
100	do.	73⅜	100	do. c.	75¼
190	do.	73½	1100	do.	75½
100	do. s3.	73⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	42
500	do.	73½	200	do.	42⅛
300	do.	73½	400	do.	42⅛
1100	do.	73⅜	100	do. s3.	42⅛
2900	do.	73⅞	50	do.	42
100	do.	73⅞	5	do.	42⅜
100	do. c.	73⅞	100	do.	41⅞
400	do.	73¾	150	do.	42
200	do. s3.	73¾	200	do.	42
100	do. b3.	73⅞	100	do.	42⅛
3500	do.	73⅞	300	do.	42⅛
2000	do. b3.	74	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	
1200	do.	74		b3.	60½
1400	do.	74⅛	100	do.	60
500	do. b3.	74⅛	600	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	75
100	do. s3.	74⅛	500	do.	74
300	do. s3.	74	814	D., L. & W. b. c. b3.	110
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	99⅞	50	N. J. Cen. b. c.	108½
600	do. b3.	100	10	do.	108¾
1100	do.	100	100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	99
400	do.	100⅛	200	do.	99⅛
100	do. b3.	100¼	200	do.	99½
100	do.	100	100	do.	98⅞
100	do. c.	100	100	do. s3.	98¾
100	do.	100⅛	100	do.	98⅝
400	do.	100⅛	100	do.	98⅞
300	do. s3.	100¼	50	do.	99
500	do.	100⅛	100	At. & P. Pf. b. c. c.	15
100	Pacific M. b. c. s3.	44	700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	
300	do.	44		b3.	38⅜
100	do. c.	44⅛	100	do. c.	38⅜
200	do. c.	44⅛	100	do. b60.	38⅛
1000	do. b3.	44¼	500	do.	38⅜
100	do. s3.	44⅛	100	do.	38⅛
100	do.	44⅛	300	do.	38⅜
900	do.	44⅛	600	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	34⅞
100	do. s3.	44	100	do. c.	34⅞
200	do. b3.	44⅛	100	do. b3.	35
100	do. s3.	44⅛	300	do.	34⅞
1000	do.	44⅛	100	do.	34¾
100	do. c.	44⅛	300	do.	34⅝
100	do. c.	44⅛	300	do.	34⅞
100	do. b3.	44¼	100	do. b3.	35
50	Mich. Cen. b. c.	75½	200	do.	34⅞
120	Ill. Cen. b. c.	97	200	do.	35
100	Chic. & Alt. b. c.	103½	300	do. b3.	35⅛
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	130	400	do.	35⅛
200	O. & Miss. b. c. b3.	25⅝	300	do.	35
400	do.	25⅜	100	P. R. of Mo. b. c.	40¾
100	C., C. & I. Cen. b. c.	18½	200	do.	41

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600	Western Union	74	200	North-western	42⅛
100	do. c.	74	200	do. b3.	42⅛
200	do.	74⅛	200	do.	42¼
2700	do.	74⅛	200	do. s3.	42⅜
900	do.	74⅛	100	do.	42⅜
200	do. s3.	74⅛	400	do. b3.	42½
100	do. s3.	74⅛	600	do.	42⅜
10	Wells, Fargo Ex.	80	400	do.	42½
1000	Erie Railway	31⅝	100	North-western Pf.	60
500	do. s15.	31¼	100	New-Jersey Cen.	108½
100	Pacific Mail c.	44⅛	400	Rock Island	99⅛
200	do. b3.	44⅛	300	do. c.	99⅛
200	do.	44⅜	210	do.	99⅛
100	do.	44⅛	100	do. c.	99½
200	do. b3.	44⅜	200	do.	99⅝
200	do.	44⅛	200	do.	99¾
100	Union Pacific	27¼	200	do. c.	99⅞
1800	do.	27⅜	400	do.	99⅞
700	do.	27⅜	500	do.	100
800	do.	27¼	100	do.	99⅜
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅛	200	Atlan. & Pac. b3.	15¼
100	do. c.	100⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	34⅞
1000	do.	100⅛	700	do. b3.	35
100	do.	100⅛	400	do.	35
100	do. c.	100⅛	900	do.	35⅛
300	do.	100¼	700	do.	35¼
100	do. b3.	100⅜	400	do.	35⅜
300	do.	100⅜	500	do.	35⅜
100	do.	100¼	800	do. s3.	35½
114	Del., Lack., & W'n.	110⅛	300	do.	35⅜
200	do.	110¼	100	do.	35¼
200	Lake Shore	75⅜	500	do.	35¼
700	do.	74⅛	100	do.	35¼
300	do.	75⅝	100	St. Paul c.	38½
200	do.	75¾	300	do.	38⅝
1400	do.	75¾	100	do.	38⅜
1300	do.	75⅞	100	do.	38⅜
400	do.	75¾	400	do.	38⅝
300	do.	75⅝	100	St. Paul Pf.	58⅞
600	do.	75½	300	Ohio & Miss.	25⅜
200	do.	75½	200	do. b3.	25⅜
500	Han. & St. Jo.	27⅝	100	do.	25⅜
100	do.	27	200	Pacific R. of Mo.	41½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new.		100	Union Pacific b. c.	27⅛
	ex. c. b. c. c.	63½	200	do. b3.	27⅛
10,000	M. & St. P. C. & M.		600	do.	27⅛
	Div. b. c.	82½	300	do. c.	27¼
300	West'n U. Tel. b. c.	74	1200	do.	27⅜
100	do. s3.	74	1000	do.	27⅜
300	do.	74⅛	50	Cleve. & P. G. b. c.	87½
200	do.	74¼	100	Chic. & N. W. b. c. c.	42⅛
200	do. s3.	74⅛	100	do. b3.	42⅜
100	do.	74¼	200	do.	42⅜
1500	do.	74⅛	100	do.	42⅜
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	118¾	200	do. b3.	42⅜
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	44⅛	300	do. b3.	42⅜
200	do.	44⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	99¾
400	do.	44⅛	6	do.	99½
200	do.	44	100	do.	99¾
100	do.	44⅛	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	35¼
50	Wells F. Ex. b. c.	79¼	100	do.	35⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c b3.	100⅛	100	do.	35⅛
100	do.	100⅛	100	do.	35⅛
500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	75½	100	do. s3.	35⅛
100	do.	75½	200	do.	35⅛
400	do.	75⅜	100	do.	35⅛
1300	do.	75¼	800	do.	35⅜
100	do.	75⅜	200	do. b3.	35⅛
300	do. b3.	75⅝	1100	do.	35⅛
1500	do.	75⅛	1000	do.	35⅛
100	do.	75½	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	38⅝
2000	do.	75⅝	200	do.	38⅞
200	do.	75⅜	300	C., M. & St. P.	
100	do. s3.	75⅜		Pf. b. c. b3.	59
100	do.	75¼	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	18⅞
1100	do.	75¾	100	do.	18¾
1300	do.	75⅞	100	do.	18⅞
600	do.	73¾	100	do. s3.	19⅛
200	do.	75	200	do.	19
100	Bos. H. & Erie. b. c.	1	200	Erie Railway. b. c.	31½
20	Morris & E. b. c.	94	600	do.	31⅝

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1500	N. J. Cen. Conv.	102	300	Union Pac. s3.	27¼
100	Spring Mt. Coal	70	900	do.	27⅛
100	do.	70½	1000	do. b3.	27⅛
700	West. Union	74⅝	1400	do. b3.	27⅛
400	do.	74⅛	1000	do.	27⅜
1500	do.	74⅛	2100	do.	27⅜
100	do. b3.	74⅜	100	do. s3.	27¼
600	do.	74¼	200	do. b3.	27⅛
400	do.	74⅛	300	do.	27⅛
200	do.	74⅛	500	do.	27⅜
300	do.	74¼	200	do.	27⅜
100	do.	74¼	300	do.	27¾
200	do.	74⅝	100	do.	27⅝
400	do.	74⅝	1000	do.	27⅞
100	Adams Ex.	107¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅝
100	Pacific Mail. b3.	44¼	50	do. b3.	25¾
300	do.	44⅛	200	do. b3.	25⅝
200	do. s3.	44⅜	100	do.	25¾
400	do.	44⅜	600	do.	25⅝
300	do. b3.	44⅜	300	North-western	42⅝
100	do. b3.	44⅜	600	do.	42⅝
800	do. b3.	44⅝	200	do. b3.	42½
300	do.	44½	300	do. b3.	42⅜
600	do.	44⅛	100	do.	42⅞
100	do.	44¼	300	do. b3.	42¾
800	do.	44½	100	do.	42⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100¼	200	do.	42⅝
100	do.	100⅛	100	do.	42⅝
50	Ill. Central	97¼	200	do.	42⅝
100	do.	97⅛	200	Rock Island. b3.	100
2600	Lake Shore	75⅜	100	do.	100
200	do.	75⅜	100	do. b3.	99⅞
900	do.	75⅞	100	do. b3.	99⅞
1400	Lake Shore	76	250	Rock Island. b3.	100
600	do. b3.	76	300	do.	100
25	do.	75¾	300	do.	100⅛
1300	do.	76⅛	800	St. Paul	39
300	do. b3.	76⅛	300	do.	39⅛
600	do.	76⅛	600	do.	39¼
100	do. s3.	76⅛	200	do.	39⅛
1100	do.	76⅛	200	do.	39
100	do. u. r.	76⅛	100	do.	39⅛
100	do. s3.	76	100	do.	39¼
3000	do.	76	100	do.	39⅜
500	do. b3.	76	100	St. Paul Pref.	59
2100	do.	75⅞	100	do. b3.	59
900	do. b3.	75⅞	60	do.	58⅝
500	do. s3.	75¾	200	do.	59
700	do.	75¾	100	do. b3.	59
100	do. b3.	75⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac.	15¼
500	do.	76	23	do.	15⅛
1400	do.	76	100	do.	15⅛
1400	do.	76⅛	100	do. b3.	15¼
300	do. b3.	76¼	300	Tol. & Wabash	35⅝
500	do.	76¼	100	do.	35⅝
1100	Erie Railway	31⅛	200	do. s3.	35⅝
100	do.	31¼	100	do.	35⅜
100	do. s15.	31¼	100	do. s3.	35⅝
500	do.	31⅝	1300	do.	35¾
300	do. b3.	31⅝	300	do.	35⅝
300	do. b3.	31⅝	400	do.	35⅞
1300	do.	31⅝	300	do.	35⅝
200	do.	31½	200	do. s3.	35⅝
100	do. b3.	31⅜	100	do. b3.	35⅝
200	do. b3.	31½	300	do.	35¾
300	Del. L. & W.	110½	800	do.	35⅞
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	129½	500	do.	35⅞
25	C., C. & I. C.	19	500	do. b3.	36
200	do.	19¼	400	do.	36⅛

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 27—P. M.

The week closed with a strong and healthy tone in the Stock market. At the Exchange Boards to-day business was buoyant and more active than during the preceding two days, and prices advanced on all the stocks, and were well maintained throughout the sessions. The sales of stocks reached 204,200 shares, the dealings in Lake Shore amounting to 66,600 shares; Western Union, 28,400; Union Pacific, 22,300; Erie, 13,800; New-York Central and Hudson, 10,200. The highest advances on the closing prices of yesterday were: Rock Island, 1⅞; Lake Shore, 1½; Western Union, 1¼; Wabash, ⅞; St. Paul, ⅞. There was a reaction of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. at the Second Board, but prices still ruled strong on all the securities on the regular list. Money was easy at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans. Foreign Exchange was quiet and firm at $4 87¾@$4 90 for business; nominal rates, $4 88@$4 91. Gold was dull and steady, all the transactions of the day being made at 111¼, at which rates it closed yesterday and to-day. Borrowing rates were 1, 1-64, and "flat," and for carrying, 1 ₱ cent. The business of the Gold Exchange Bank is reported as follows: Gold balances, $1,711,406; Currency balances, $1,982,337; gross clearances, $24,813,000. At the Clearing-house the Currency Exchanges were $62,979,630; Currency balances, $4,058,711; Gold exchanges, $4,314,577; Gold balances, $699,320. The Specie shipments for the day were, per European steamers, $721,410; for Havana, $22,000; total, $743,410, of which $667,610 were in Gold coin and the remainder Gold and Silver bars. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $38,000 in redemption of called 5-20 Bonds, and a like amount in payment of interest on "Governments." The total interest payments for the week reached $200,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $143,000; total for the week, $1,682,000. Government bonds were steady and firm at a trifling advance. In Railway Mortgages dealings were limited and prices generally were firm. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 87¼; Land Grants, 80¼@80½; Incomes, 79; Central Pacifics sold at 93⅜; New-York Central Firsts, 108⅞; Fort Wayne Firsts, 106¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible Eights, 78¼. In State Securities there was little doing, but prices were firm; Tennessee New 6s sold at 62⅜; Old, 80¼; Virginia 6s at 53. For miscellaneous shares the market was dull; Adams' Express sold at 107; Wells-Fargo Express, 79½; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 118¾; Spring Mountain Coal, 70½; Brooklyn, 65; Water Loan, 96¾.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121	121
American Gold	111¼	111¼
B. on Lon., 60 ds,	$4 87½@$4 88½	$4 87¾@$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅜	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅛	100⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44¼
St. Paul Common	38	39⅜
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	59
Western Union	73	74¼
Union Pacific	27	27⅞
Lake Shore	74⅜	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	34⅝	36⅛
North-western Common	41⅞	42¾
North-western Preferred	59⅜	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅞	110¼
Central of New-Jersey	108	108½
Panama	111	111
Erie	30⅞	31½
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅜	25⅞
C., C. and I. C	18¼	19¼
Morris and Essex	93¾	94

TOTAL SALES OF STOCK SHARES.

N. Y. C. & H. con.	10,200	Ohio & Miss.	500
Lake Shore	66,600	Boston, H. & E.	200
Rock Island	7,900	Union Pacific	22,300
Del., Lack. & W.	1,500	C., C. & I. C.	500
Wabash	20,800	At. & Pacific Pf.	600
Western Union	28,400	Han. & St. Jo.	600
North-western	10,100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	300
North-western Pf.	300	Con. Coal	100
Mil. & St. Paul	6,700	Adams Express	100
Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	1,300		
Pacific Mail	11,400	Total	204,200
Erie	13,800		

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the Public Funds:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117⅞	5-20 reg., '67	116¾
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	122	5-20 coup., '67	121
5-20 reg., '62	114¼	5-20 reg., '68	117
5-20 coup., '62	114¼	5-20 coup., '68	120¾
5-20 reg., '64	116½	10-40 reg.	113¾
5-20 coup., '64	117⅛	10-40 coup.	114
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s reg., '81	114
5-20 coup., '65	118	5s coup., '81	114⅛
5-20 reg. n. i., '65	116¼	6s Currency	115
5-20 coup., n. i., '75	120½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgage Bonds:

Bos., H. & E. 1st.	22¼	Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	101½
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s g.	53	Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	97
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.	52	Det., M. & Tol. bs.	100
Ches. & O. ex coup.	47	Buff. & St. Line 7s.	97
Jol. & Chi. 1st.	109	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	65
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	96	Lake Sh. div. bds.	95½
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	85	L. Sh. con. coup. 1st.	98½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	112	L. Sh. con. reg. 1st.	96½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	102½
Cen. N. J. 1st, new.	108½	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902.	96¼
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	101⅛	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82.	112
Mil. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101
M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	93
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	87	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	79	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	89
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	81¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '75.	101½
Chi. & N. W. cons. bs.	93	H. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	102½
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bds.	81	Hud. 7s, 3d, '75.	101
Gal. & Chi. ext.	101	North Mo. 1st.	84½
Gal. & Chi. 2d.	99¾	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	93¼
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	94	Ohio & Miss. cons.	92¼
C., C., C. & I. 7s, S. F.	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	71½
Del., L. & W. 2d.	105	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	93⅛
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	102½	West. Pac. Bds.	85½
Mor. & Essex 1st.	105½	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	87¼
Mer. & Essex 2d.	102	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	80
Mor. & Es. conv. bs.	93	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	79
Mor. & Es 7s of '71.	94¾	Un. Pac. S. F.	60
Erie 1st ext.	102	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	80
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.	97½	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	73
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.	91	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106½
Long Dock Bonds.	97	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	103
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	95½
Han. & St. J. 8s con.	78	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	100½
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75.	101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	92
Dub. & S. C. 1st.	96	C., C. & I. 1st.	82¾
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	90	C., C. & I. 2d.	60
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	99	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	102
M. So. N. I. S. 7 ₱ c.	103½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103	Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.	99
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	97¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS PRICES—JUNE 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	103⅝	103¾
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	49½	49⅝
Reading	57⅜	57½
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Catawissa, preferred	41¾	41⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	18¾	19
Northern Central	37½	38
Lehigh Navigation	44⅛	44½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95⅜	96

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was made public yesterday, and gives a generally gratifying exhibit of the year's operations. A synopsis of its chief points will be found in another column.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER Bonds, due in 1903.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has just been issued.

This company owns and operates the following lines:

	Miles.
Main line, Chicago to Council Bluffs	500.7
Branch line, Wilton to Sigourney	78.7
Branch line, Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset	48.9
Branch line, Bureau to Peoria	46.7
Total	674.4

The last-named branch was built by the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, and control obtained by a perpetual lease made to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at a rental of $125,000 per annum.

The company also operates the Chicago and South-western Railway—a line of railroad extending from Washington, Iowa, to Leavenworth, Kan., with a branch reaching the Missouri River opposite Atchison, Kan.—300 miles in all.

Separate accounts are kept of the earnings and disbursements of the Chicago and South Western Road, and such accounts are not included in this report of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company.

The gross receipts from all sources for the year ending March 31, 1874, were as follows:

Gross earnings of road		$7,048,203 30
Interest on loans, premiums, &c.		85,370 69
Total		$7,133,573 99
Operating expenses, including taxes and legal expenses were		3,876,889 26
Net earnings		$3,256,683 73
From this sum there has been paid:		
Dividends, April and November	$1,659,172 00	
Interest on bonded debt	629,125 00	
Rent of Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	125,000 00	— 2,413,297 00
Leaving surplus		$843,386 73
Add balance of income account, April 1, 1873		4,589,683 20
Present balance of income account		$5,433,069 93

The Land Commissioner of the company reports sales of 24,537 57-100 acres, for the sum of $200,152 17, averaging nearly $8 25 per acre. The sales of the past year, as compared with the previous one, show an increase of 8,946 acres, realizing $73,377 74. After providing for all expenses of the Land Department, taxes, &c., $80,000 has been carried over to the sinking fund. The gross earnings were:

From passengers	$1,669,570 62
From freight	5,003,001 07
From mails	149,044 61
From express	107,098 23
From rents, interest, &c.	104,724 72
From service of cars	8,748 32
From telegraph	6,015 74
Total	$7,048,203 30

The expenditures were:

For operating expenses	$3,698,666 85	
For legal expenses	40,646 24	
For taxes	137,576 17	—3,876,889 26
Net earnings		$3,171,314 04
Percentage operating expenses to gross earnings		52.47
Percentage, including taxes and legal expenses		55

There has been a very considerable increase in the number of passengers carried and tons of freight moved, as compared with the previous year, equal to 13¾ per cent.; but owing to the lower rates obtained, the increase of passenger earnings is but 9 7-10 per cent., and of freight earnings 8 8-10 per cent.

A comparison of the earnings for the past five years exhibits the fact, that while the volume of business has steadily increased, the rate for such transportation has steadily decreased. While the freight moved has increased in quantity over ninety per cent., the average rate per ton has decreased fully twenty-five per cent.; and if the rates that prevailed five years ago could have been obtained for the traffic of the past year, the company would have received $2,160,862 more revenue.

The number of passengers transported during the year was 1,088,906, and the amount of freight carried 2,798,766,659 pounds.

The following is the balance sheet down to April 1, 1874:

Credit Balances.

Capital stock account	$24,999,700 00
Fractional scrip convertible into stock	300 00
Mortgage sinking fund bonds	9,000,000 00
Fractional agreements convertible into bonds	140 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa	3,448 56
Sundry balances due	37,124 70
Profit balance of income account	5,433,070 93
Total	$39,473,784 19

Debit Balances.

Cost of road and equipment	$30,032,761 83
Indianola Railroad	178,328 52
Sigourney Railroad	564,584 78
Fort Leavenworth Railroad	111,602 90
Winterset Railroad	229,233 16
Calumet Railroad	55,755 65
Pacific Hotel stock	125,000 00
Pacific Hotel bonds	389,371 54
Railroad Bridge bonds	387,136 49
Advances to pay coupons, C. & S. W. R. R. Co.	919,712 49
Advances for expenditures upon C. & S. W. R. R. Co.	1,088,839 88
Bonds in hands of Assistant Cashier, Chicago	25,500 00
Due from Post Office Department	28,162 94
Stock of fuel and materials on hand	76,462 96
Cash, cash items, &c., in hands of Cashier, Chicago	675,434 69
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad stock	4,020,000 00
Cash and loans payable on demand	565,896 36
Total	$39,473,784 19

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company met yesterday at the offices of the company, when Messrs. J. R. Cecil, J. T. Casement, and Kenyon Cox tendered their resignations, which were accepted. In their place were chosen as Directors George J. Seny, Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank; W. B. Ishen, Vice President of the Illinois National Bank, and A. B. Bayless. The change in the direction was made in order that there might be a more thorough representation on the board of all classes of securities of the company.

MR. KERR IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr has felt himself called upon to deny in a long card published in an Indiana paper, "many gross and baseless falsehoods" told against him by "a few ambitious, jealous, disappointed, and unscrupulous men," all Democrats, who have, as he believes, entered into a conspiracy to destroy him politically, and to do him great injury in many other relations of life. He says: "I shall now refer only to a part of them, and leave many others for more appropriate discussion in the early future before the people. Those to which I now refer are in substance as follows, although stated in all the forms of exaggeration, cowardly insinuation, and direct charge: That I am rich; that I made in some way at least $100,000 during the eight years I was in Congress; that I have that money invested in "Wall street;" that I own from $40,000 to $75,000 in United States bonds; that I own over $30,000 in real estate; that I own $20,000 in national bank stock; that I am, therefore, politically, the "pet of Wall street," of Eastern capitalists, corporations, and rings; that I am in the employment of some European house to secure free trade and hard money in this country; that I have received large sums of money from them and from other sources in this country to defray my political expenses this year; that I am or have been the recipient of some kind of 'free pass,' from some men of wealth in the East, upon which, without expense to myself, I could travel in Europe, and that I have no political sympathies in common with the people of the West. I scarcely know how fitly to characterize these cruel and scandalous fictions. They are utterly and wickedly false, singly and collectively, but the intensity of their meanness and baseness is only realized when it is known that they are fabricated and started on their wicked errands by professed Democrats. All the property I own in the world, directly or indirectly, is not worth $20,000, and if my just debts were paid it would leave me much less. Every dollar I now own, or have owned for several years, is in the City of New-Albany, nearly all of which I earned in my profession, and not in the public service. I never owned or had invested in any way or form a single dollar in the East. I never owned in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, any United States bonds, or any bonds of any State, or any public security of any kind, or any stock or property whatever in any National bank. I cannot recall any time in my whole life when I owned as much as $1,000 in the stock or property of any corporation in the world. I never received from any source in the world any money, either gift or donation, to pay any of the expense of my political campaigns. All the other falsehoods are equally baseless and wicked."

HONORS TO ORDER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A very ingenious and useful branch of manufacture has come to an unfortunate end in Paris. A M. Olivier has for some time past conducted what was professedly an agency for privately procuring foreign decorations, but in reality simply a means of supplying dupes with spurious ribbons and crosses. It is said that his books when seized showed entries of 2,000 sales of these sham orders, purporting to be chiefly Spanish, Brazilian, Turkish, and Tunisian. The system of M. Olivier, who always made his clients wait a proper time for the supposed communication from abroad, was only discovered by an accident. A certain gentleman with a strong desire for a decoration had commissioned the agency to endeavor to procure him the Spanish order of Charles III. But, lest the influence of M. Olivier should not be sufficient, he made independent application through a well-known journalist of Paris who is understood to have influence at Madrid. The latter, after some time obtaining the decoration, took it to the applicant, and was astounded to find that he had already received a similar one from the agency. Immediate inquiries were made through the Spanish Minister, and the result was, of course, the discovery of the forgery and the explosion of the thriving scheme of M. Olivier and his associates, of whom four were arrested with him."

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27
COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MID-SHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, July 29

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday...June 27	Alsatia, Tues.......July 7
Bolivia, Tuesday...June 30	Castalia, Thursday..July 9
Caledonia, Thurs'y.July 2	Anglia, Saturday....July 11
Europa, Saturday...July 4	Utopia, Tuesday.....July 14

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat., June 27, 3 P. M.	Canada...July 11, 2:30 P. M.
Spain.......July 4, 9 A. M.	Egypt....July 18, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS......Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, ROUSSAN..........Saturday.....June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday.....July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday.....July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.... Second Cabin, $75.... Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 12 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE, $30, currency, at reduced rates.

[illegible] and general offices, No. 5 Broadway.

[illegible] offices, No. 33 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. F. V. BUSSIUS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, June 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMERICAN TOURIST TICKETS.—Cook, Son & Jenkins, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, beg to announce that they have arranged a system of American and European tour tickets for over 200 American tours, all at reduced rates, many of them new and novel, and embrace the most important sections of the United States and Canada. They have also arranged for America their system of hotel coupons, which for many years has been so popular in the Old World, which provide the best accommodation at the hotels on the list, are sold at $3 50 per day, [illegible] Cook's tourist tickets, [illegible] effect a clear saving to the traveler of from [illegible] Programme showing fares and expenses for [illegible] free of charge by application.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 1.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS..........June 26
CLARIBEL..........July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES..........June 26
ETNA..........July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 24, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........July 16

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., from foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations. On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. GEO. S. HULL. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the offices on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH. Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 29) Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer Seawanhaka will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck Slip,) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15; returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY 4, 1874.

GRAND EXCURSION.

The world-renowned steamer PROVIDENCE, (of the Fall River Line,) Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will make a grand excursion

SATURDAY, JULY 4,

down New-York Bay, out on the Atlantic Ocean, passing Long Branch, and returning, will run up the Hudson River. Starting from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray st., at 10 A. M.

Hall's Boston Brass, String and Reed Band and Orchestra have been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS, $2.

For sale at all hotels and ticket-offices, and on the pier.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Newburg and Poughkeepsie, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall. The magnificent steam-boat WM. COOK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 27 East River, at 7:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; Montague st., Brooklyn, 8; Christopher st., 8:15; 24th st., North River, 8:30, SATURDAY, July 4. The promenade and dance music by the Continental Band. Fare to Poughkeepsie and return, $1 50; to Newburg and return, $1. Tickets at Brentano's, No. 33 Union square; Miller's, No. 114 Broadway; French's Hotel, and principal ticket offices.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck slip at 8 A. M., 23d st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $2. No charge for berths.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE BROOKLYN COUNCIL" OF 1874.—Official edition now ready, in one volume, 256 octavo pages. Price $2, or by mail postpaid on receipt of $2 25. Specimen pages, with contents, preface, and index, free, on receipt of three-cent stamp.

WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, Publishers,
Nos. 51, 53, and 55 John st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. RICHARD K. ANTHONY to a partnership in my business. The same will be continued under the firm of BOWIE DASH & CO. BOWIE DASH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address

WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. A suite of rooms and a new cottage, with board in hotel or private table. Particulars at No. 45 5th av.

THE SEA-BREEZE HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.,
IS AGAIN OPEN FOR SUMMER BOARDERS.
For full particulars, address
BOX NO. 13, West Tisbury,
Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, Penn., H. H. Palmer, Proprietor.—Desirable rooms, excellent table; all country sports; healthy, picturesque region; terms very moderate.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON.—Board for the Summer.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opening June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 15th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steamboat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE A. HAZARD, Providence, R. I.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

SUMPWAMS HOUSE, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—This popular seaside hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the season of 1874, and is open for the entertainment of guests at reasonable rates; excellent sailing, fishing, and still water and surf bathing: one hour from New-York on Great South Bay, via South-side and Central Railroads of Long Island; sixteen trains daily each way.

CHAS. T. DURYEA, Proprietor.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

SHELTER ISLAND

GROVE ASSOCIATION HOTEL.

Capt. B. COLE, D. P. HORTEN. Long Island Railroad trains leave James slip daily at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fifteen minutes later. Also steamer W. W. Coit, Wall Street Ferry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

SHELTER ISLAND PARK.

(Opposite Greenport, Long Island.)
MANHANSET HOUSE

This new and elegant hotel will be opened July 1, and offers accommodations and attractions superior to any hotel on the coast. FRED. H. GOULD, Proprietor.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway to the hotel.

JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.

Board $17 50 to $21 per week.

ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, having changed hands, is now open. Boarders taken for the season or year; prices moderate; near boat landing; reached by four routes from New-York; no bar, being a family hotel; large shady grounds; first-class table; gas, croquet, &c. Take Peck slip boats.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—NOW OPEN. 1,200 feet elevation; an airy, delightful, quiet location; no bar; 1½ miles stage from Highland Mills; two hours Erie Railroad; any train. Inspect this place before locating families; terms moderate; reference, present guests.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester County.

CLIFF HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—On high ground overlooking town and river; five minutes from depot, and one hour from New-York; desirable rooms can be secured at moderate rates.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTtage,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.

GEORGE B. BOSTON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF DOUBLE harness, brass mountings, superior to any imported, suitable for carriage, coupe, or T-cart, and used but a few times; also one light square-box wagon, side bar springs, shifting top, with pole and shafts, good as new.

Apply at private stable, No. 152 West 24th st., or address Box No. 1,086 New-York Post Office.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, lap dusters, Summer woolen blankets, in great variety. I make nothing but hand-made harness; a good article at the lowest possible price. Established twenty-five years. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT BARGAIN, SPLENDID new sets of carriage harness, English style, sets of light double harness, and fine new light single harness; all first-class harness. Apply at No. 149 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUPE horse, very stylish, high action, and fast; 16 hands; bright bay; warranted. Apply at MILLER'S, No. 50 West 10th st.

A STABLE TO LET—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST.; five stalls; carriage room. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5th av.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; family small; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; reference required; apartments can be secured for Winter.

NO 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Extra large, cool, handsomely-furnished rooms, second, third, and fourth floors, at extremely low Summer prices; house, location, and table first class; with or without board.

NO. 33 KING ST., BETWEEN MACDOUGAL and Varick.—Second floor front room, with closet rooms, and also third floor front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; all improvements.

"HARLEM."—NO. 148 EAST 128TH ST.—Well-furnished, pleasant front room, with good board; three minutes from boat and cars; City and country combined, and pleasantest part of Harlem.

THE HOUSE NO. 759 BROADWAY HAS been renovated and refurnished, and is now open under the name of the Hoyt House; rooms en suite or singly; Summer prices.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, for families or single gentlemen, with good board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, fronting the most beautiful Park in the City, a desirable Summer residence richly furnished; rooms to let with board.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE, AIRY, connecting rooms, nicely furnished, with board, at reduced rates for families or single gentlemen; good references.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, to families or gentlemen, at moderate prices; transient board. No. 41 West 16th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 317 WEST—Rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

AT NO. 45 WEST 11TH ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with or without board; terms moderate for the Summer. A few day boarders taken.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; no board. Apply at No. 209 West 34th st.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT and back rooms, third floor, with board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND STORY rooms, with or without board; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—NEWly and elegantly refitted and furnished; first-class in every respect; large airy rooms; the most accessible, healthy, and desirable country house in the vicinity of this City; only forty minutes; fifty trains a day; boating, bathing, fishing, billiards, beautiful drives, splendid shade; 200 feet broad piazza; very favorable terms. Photograph and particulars with

A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE PLEASANTEST PART OF Orange, N. J., large airy rooms, with first-class board, within five minutes' walk of depot; house situated upon high ground, with fine lawn and shade; terms reasonable. Address J. P. C., Post Office Box No. 413, Orange, N. J., or City, St. John's Park, Varick st., care of Merchant's Dispatch Transportation Company.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR BOARDers only, will be taken from July 1, for three months, in a private family, among the mountains in Northern New-Jersey, forty-nine miles from city, on the line of the Midland Railroad. Fine scenery, shade, fruit, &c. Terms, $10 per week. Inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, office, No. 2, Dime Savings Bank building, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR ELLENVILLE, ONE and a half miles from Midland Railroad Depot, foot Shuangunk Mountain; fine drives and scenery; large airy rooms; farm, 200 acres; plenty of ice; good table and moderate charges. Refers, by permission, to Mr. R. S. Walker, No. 205 Broadway; Jacob Cocks, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HUGHSONVILLE, ON THE Hudson, about one and three-quarters hours from City, accessible by boat or cars; location healthy and delightful; house large and rooms airy, everything to make it attractive; also stabling; charges reasonable. Address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y. Refers to F. T. Hopkins, No. 521 Lexington av.

AT GREENWICH, ON THE HARBOR AND NEAR the Sound—First-class board in private house, within five minutes of New-Haven Railroad Station; several elegant rooms at moderate prices. Full particulars on application to D. M. DOUGHTY, No. 79 Chambers st., third floor; or address Post Office Box No. 2 Greenwich, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD, Stamford, Conn.—Beautiful scenery; four acres of lawn and pleasure grove; rooms in prime order; superior table; stabling and rowing; no dust or mosquitoes. For suites of rooms or single rooms, address Mrs. ANGEVINE, Box No. 385 Stamford Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING on the Hudson River, about twenty miles from the City, would board two or three persons; a very desirable opportunity; no other boarders. Address C. A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, MONMOUTH BEACH.—THE Ross Cottage, near the club house, is now open for the reception of a few select boarders; the location is delightful, rooms large and airy; sea bathing, boating, and fishing, and everything to make it attractive.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST-class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SUMMIT HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J., one hour from city, via Morris and Essex Railroad; mountain air and unsurpassed scenery; a few desirable rooms still vacant. Apply to A. M. MEEKER.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY SITuated farm-house, short distance from the ocean; rooms large and airy, grounds well shaded; charges moderate. Address Box No. 87, Southampton, Long Island.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—A FEW MORE BOARDers can be taken for the season at Wagner Mansion; mountain air, fishing, beautiful grounds; terms $10 and $12 50. Address Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT STAMFORD, CONN.; A delightful residence on Clark Hill; beautiful grounds, well shaded; fresh vegetables and fruits; one hour from the City. Apply at No. 5 West 42d st.

BOARD MAY BE ENGAGED FOR THE SEAson at Mountain View Farm; high ground, plenty shade, milk, &c. Address MOUNTAIN VIEW, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW PERSONS DESIRing a comfortable home in the country, in a farm house pleasantly shaded by large trees, can address J. W., Box No. 237, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDson.—Grounds large, well shaded; fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point House, beautifully located, directly on river bank; five minutes' walk below station. Address J. H. CROFT, Box No. 5, Garrison's.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS MAY BE HAD WITH first-class board at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

P. T. BARNUM..........Proprietor

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Of the brilliant contests in speed the *Herald* of June 27 says:

"The Hippodrome invites the public to witness steeple-chases, where gentle women and noble horses risk life and limb for the amusement of the giddy public. * * * It is the favorite sport of men in the prime of life, full of vigor and daring. It demands courage, skill, and powerful horses, and, above all, it demands a fair field with plenty of room."

AMATEUR ATHLETICS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HURDLE, FLAT, AND JOCKY RACES
By the
NEWLY IMPORTED THOROUGHBREDS,
NOBLE
REPRESENTATIVES OF ENGLAND'S BLOODED RUNNING STOCK.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
BRILLIANT
AMATEUR ATHLETIC CONTESTS.
MEMBERS OF
ATHLETIC CLUBS AND SOCIETIES
PRESENT
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE VARIOUS INTERESTING GAMES
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
In addition to regular performance.

PROGRAMME MONDAY, JUNE 29:

MATINEE.—Boys' Race, half mile—Battoute Leaping—Rope Climbing—Mile Walk.

EVENING.—Hand or Health Lift—Pole Climbing—Half-Mile Run—Bayonet Contest.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ROMAN CHARIOT AND STANDING RACES
with
BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSES.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
INTRODUCING
FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN,
CHILDREN, HORSES
AND TRAINED ANIMALS.

THIS GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL
SHORTLY
BE WITHDRAWN TO GIVE PLACE TO
OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED
MENAGERIE
At 1:30 and 7.
AMPHITHEATRE PERFORMANCE AT
2:30 and 8.
Box Office open three days in andvace.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.	BUFFALO BILL.
TWO PERFORMANCES EVENING AT 8. The renowned Scout, WM. F. CODY, better known as BUFFALO BILL, in the new sensation drama of THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.	DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M. AFTERNOON AT 2. Production, by request, of the patriotic sensation drama, entitled: THE BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM; Or, THE DAYS OF 1776!

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee, C. P. Thorne, Sr.
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK
GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the great and orignal Play in five acts, of the
TWO SISTERS!
With its great Cast and new Scenery. Grand Fourth of July Matinée at 2 o'clock. New Piece of IVANHOE.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE COURT OF DEATH,

BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Dr. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Tom Collins," 30 cents; "Veto Galop," Wiegand, 35 cents; "Our Wandering Ships," J. R. Thomas, 40 cents; "Inflation Galop," 35 cents; "Too Late to go to Church," 40 cents; "Summer Corps March," 50 cents; "Ould Hats of '98," 35 cents; "Lohengrin Spindler," 70 cents; "When the Sun has Sunk to Rest," 40 cents; "Lohengrin Kruger," 65 cents; "Old Man's Darling," 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

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WEST TISBURY,
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BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WELL EDUCATED and au fait in matters of polite society, whose husband has met reverses in business, desires to teach English, French, and music to a family of well-reared young ladies or children (having no children of her own) as at least an equivalent for her own board—her husband boarding with her. Address GOOD INTENT, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL CARPET SALE.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., MONDAY, June 29, at 10:30 A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner Willoughby st. and Pearl, Brooklyn, new and second hand Moquette, Axminster, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mattings, and mats. Also window shades.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

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STEAM ENGINE.

The MOST ECONOMICAL in fuel.
The MOST PLAIN and simple in construction.
The MOST BEAUTIFUL in design and proportions.
The MOST PERFECT in materials and finish.
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The BEST ENGINE ever built, and
The LOWEST PRICE in market for the value given.

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WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHT
Of the engagement of
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
And of the present Summer season.

SATURDAY, June 27,
AFTERNOON at 1:30, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock,
Will be given the last representations of

EAST LYNNE,

With
Miss LECLERCQ in the dual characters of.......... { LADY ISABEL and MME. VINE.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 29 and 30, and July 1, Miss KATE FISHER and her highly-trained horse WONDER.

MAZEPPA, with all its BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS.

Returning of WM. MARDEN, who will appear in the FLOATING BEACON. THE CARROLLS, in the McFaddens; Miss MAGGIE WESTON, Change Vocalist; Mr. FRANK A. GIBBONS, the Ærial King.

THURSDAY, July 2, the equestrian drama of EAGLE EYE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

THREE FAST MEN, BROTHER BILL AND ME, AND VARIETY.

SATURDAY, July 4, GRAND MATINEE at 2 o'clock, and splendid evening bill. In preparation, SUNBEAM.

JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.

Entrance on East-side Boulevard, above 66th st.,
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SUNDAY, June 28, 1874,
SIXTH GRAND CONCERT,
BY DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
and the
CELEBRATED FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS,
Under Major C. BERCHET.

An excellent programme every SUNDAY, with solos for the Principal artists of the Band.

Mr. B. C. BENT, Solo Cornet.
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Mr. H. SCHMITZ, Solo Horn.
Mr. J. MORELLI, Solo Clarinet.
Mr. J. NEITZ, Solo Bassoon.
Mr. F. X. DILLER, Solo Euphonium.

Concert commences at 3 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; ladies free.

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AMUSING INCIDENTS, STARTLING TABLEAUX, MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE CITY BY THE SEA.	SECOND WEEK and GRATIFYING SUCCESS of Mr. Bartley Campbell's Brilliant Comedy of PERIL; Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH. Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30 P. M.

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Broadway and 22d st.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.
MORTIMER BROTHERS,
ENGLISH ILLUSIONISTS.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Chairs, $1, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office now open.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, June 28, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
When a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES $1 and $2, according to location.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chamber-maid to go into the country; best of City reference can be given. Call or address M. Burnett, No. 153 West 31st st., third floor.

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NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN OPERATOR ON WHEELer & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day. Call at No. 663 7th av., near 46th st., for Mrs. Miller.

WANTED—BY A LADY TEACHER, JUST HAVING vacation, a position to travel with a family as companion, or to instruct children; willing to make herself useful; either City or country; best reference given. Address F. B. C., *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom, and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by first-class gentlemen in this City, whom he has lived with; has been three years and eight months in his last place. Call or address C. W., No. 163 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, SINGLE; five years' good City references; will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address J. K., No. 619 6th av., corner 36th st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best reference from last place. Call at No. 28 East 42d st.

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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN ANCIEN COURRIER FRANCAIS, PARlant l'Anglais et l'Italien, désire trouver une famille pour l'accompagner en Europe; donnant les meilleures références. S'adresser A. R., No. 109 3d av., store.

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WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION canvasser; also, an advertisement canvasser, on a well-established daily commercial paper. Address with references, Post Office Box No. 3,906.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—CONtrolling near-by trade. Address Post Office Box No. 997.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of Illinois.—FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Foreclosure.—The undersigned, special master appointed by the Court in the above action to take evidence and report as to the names of and amounts due to all holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway Company, hereby notifies all such bondholders to appear forthwith at his office, No. 60 Wall street, and then and there give proof of the amount of all such bonds held by them, respectively, so that the Court may enter a final decree thereupon.

JOHN SHERWOOD, Special Master,
No. 60 Wall street, New-York.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIVE EVENTS YESTERDAY—EDGAR B. CLARK, W. B. CURTIS, D. M. STERNE, AND W. E. SINCLAIR THE WINNERS.

The New-York Athletic Club opened its new grounds last evening with a well-contested series of sports. The grounds are pleasantly situated on One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. They are on the Westchester side of the Harlem River, but a short distance from its bank, and have on the other side a nicely-wooded hill, which overlooks them, and from which outsiders may obtain a view of the sports. They are well fenced in, and have all the requirements of such places of recreation and physical contest. The track is an especially good one. The grounds are reached by trains from the Grand Central Depot, by the steamer from Peck slip and Fulton street and by the carriage way by way of Macomb's Dam. The New-York Athletic Club proposes to devote its energies to elevating athletic sports in this country to the standard they have attained in England. The task is no doubt a difficult one, but as there is plenty of material to work upon, there is no reason why it should not be accomplished. In the first place, the development of a taste for athletic sports, and a spirit of emulation in such matters, among the youth of the country will go far toward that end. The particular appeal of the Athletic Club requesting the attendance of the ladies at their sports is quite judicious, for their influence is very potent in these matters. Young gentlemen no doubt display their prowess best when they have lady friends present to reward them with their admiration. There are Queens of Love and Beauty now just as there were in the days of chivalry, only that they are not installed in their rank with such formal courtesies. Yesterday's programme of sports was not a very full one, but it was at least well carried out, and in some instances the contestants showed excellent condition and training. The attendance was pretty fair, the interest taken in the sports was decided, and their general success unquestionable.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

The first contest was the running high jump for for the club championship and challenge medal. There were two contestants—Mr. Wm. B. Curtis, an active and very strongly-built gentleman, and Mr. Edgar B. Clark, who is still a mere stripling. The former jumped with great force, and took his leap in good, clear style, while the latter had a peculiarly active way of swinging his feet across the rod, without actually appearing to carry his body as high as his opponent. Commencing with an easy jump, the rod was gradually raised until it stood at five feet two inches. Here Mr. Clark's method served him, and he cleared the jump in good style, Mr. Curtis failing in his attempt. The prize was accordingly awarded to Mr. Clark.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS RACE.

The next competition was a race of 100 yards run in trial heats, the winners of each running off in a final heat.

First Trial Heat.

There were two starters, Mr. H. E. Buermeyer, and Mr. A. H. Curtis. Both received allowances from the runners in the second heat, Mr. Wm. B. Curtis and Mr. Elliott Burris, who were the only competitors that started at scratch. Mr. Buermeyer started three feet and Mr. Curtis twenty feet in advance of the line. They went off to a pistol shot, the pace not being a particularly good one for the distance. Mr. Buermeyer gradually drew up to the leader, and passed him just at the finish, touching the tape by about a foot in advance. The time was 11½ seconds, which is rather slow considering that the winner did not quite cover 100 yards.

Second Trial Heat.

The starters were Mr. Wm. B. Curtis and Mr. Elliott Burris, and the race was an excellent one. Mr. Burris got off quickest, but Mr. Curtis closed with him, and presently gained a slight advantage, which he held up to the tape, winning by about a foot. The time in this heat was 10¾ seconds.

Third Trial Heat.

Mr. R. A. Pennell started thirteen feet in advance of scratch, and Mr. A. L. Stow twenty-three feet. In the run for the tape, Mr. Stow showed the handicapper to be at fault, for instead of losing any of his starting advantage, he added to it considerably. Time—11¼.

Final Heat.

The final heat was not run until later in the programme, but the result is better told here. The starters were the winners of the other three heats, Mr. H. E. Buermeyer, Mr. Wm. B. Curtis, and Mr. W. L. Stow. Mr. Curtis starting at the scratch. Mr. Buermeyer with three feet allowance, and Mr. W. L. Stow twenty-three feet. Mr. Stow had run so well in his heat that many thought he must win with this starting advantage, but, in the opinion of the more judicious, the time made by Mr. Curtis was altogether against this theory. The moment the pistol was fired they went off at a capital pace. Mr. Stow held his place gallantly, and it was a question as to whether Mr. Curtis, who was gradually gaining on him, would succeed in passing him before they would reach the tape. Mr. Curtis succeeded in the feat, winning the race in the good time of 10½ seconds.

THREE-MILE WALK.

Two contestants started, Mr. George L. Brown and Mr. D. M. Stern. For a mile of the distance it seemed as if the match would be a good one. Mr. Brown led in the beginning. As the match progressed Mr. Stern would now and then spurt and assume the lead, and again relinquish it. So it went on for a little over a mile, when Mr. Stern took the lead and did not relinquish it any more. He increased his lead every round, winning easily. The first mile was made in 9 minutes 15 seconds, the second 9 minutes 18 seconds, and the three miles were completed in 27 minutes 32¼ seconds.

QUARTER-MILE RUN.

Mr. Wm. E. Sinclair started two feet in advance of scratch, Mr. Wm. B. Curtis, who was to have started at scratch, not running. Mr. Howell H. Barnes and Mr. Waldo Sprague were allowed forty-five feet each. Mr. Sinclair lay behind for some time, but when he desired went to the front and won without any trouble. The others came in almost together. Time—57 seconds.

ONE-MILE WALK.

The sports were brought to a termination with the one-mile walk. Mr. W. H. Stafford started at scratch, allowing five seconds to Mr. Stern, who walked in the three-mile match; forty-six seconds to Mr. Hudson, sixty-three to Mr. Bryant, and seventy to Mr. C. A. McCreedy. Each starter made the most of his advantage, and the first off had a long lead when Mr. Stafford was signaled to go. Gradually Messrs. Stern and Stafford began to gain on the leaders, the starting distance remaining between themselves for a couple of rounds. In the third round Mr. Stern put on a very rapid pace, went away from Mr. Stafford, closed with the leaders, passed them, and won with the utmost ease in 8 minutes 52 seconds. Messrs. Hudson and Bryant contested the honors for second place, which fell to the latter. Mr. McCreedy was fourth, and Mr. Stafford, whose performance in the case did not justify his heavy handicapping, was last.

LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.

SECOND ANNUAL AND FIRST UNION REGATTA.

The second annual and first union regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club took place yesterday. A good deal of interest was felt by the people of South Brooklyn in this union regatta because certain of the entries were from other clubs. The contest was for eight prizes; two for each of the four classes of the competing boats. These prizes were called respectively club and union. They were given to the winning yacht in each class on time allowance. The yachts of the club reserved the right to compete for the union prize in addition to the club prize. The following were the entries:

Yacht.	Club.	Length. Feet.
CABIN SLOOPS.		
John S. Gage	Columbia	42.07
Foam	Long Island	33.07
Phœbe D.	Long Island	25.08
FIRST-CLASS OPEN SLOOPS.		
Bismarck	Long Island	27.09
Brooklyn	Long Island	27.05
Capt. Morse	Long Island	27.01
Annie D.	Long Island	23.08
SECOND-CLASS OPEN SLOOPS.		
Joe Saunders	Long Island	22.00½
Henry H. Homes	Union Club, N. J.	22.05
Emily P.	Long Island	21.08½
THIRD CLASS, CAT-RIGGED BOATS.		
Only Daughter	Long Island	16.07½
Short Branch	Long Island	16.04

The time allowance was regulated thus: Each boat was allowed ten seconds for every inch she was less the length of the other boats in her class. The Regatta Committee were Frederick Hughes, Ira Smith, Henry Smedley, James Sweeny, Frank P. Bates, and James Lennox. The Judges were James Lennox and Henry Smedley, and they were on board the schooner yacht Eddie. There was very little wind in the forenoon, and there was very little prospect of a good day's sail. The course was from a stake-boat anchored off the club-house, at Short Branch, foot of Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn, to and around Robbin's Reef buoy, leaving the same to the left; thence to and around Fort Lafayette, passing it on the right; thence to the home stake-boat, around which the boats turned from right to left, and went over the same course again. On reaching the stake boat the second time the course was completed. A light air sprang up from the east about noon, and an hour later it became evident that if the owners of the craft expected to get over the course before night they had better start. They did so in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
CABIN SLOOPS.							
J. S. Gage	1	13	..	Phœbe D.	1	11	30
Foam	1	14	35				
FIRST-CLASS OPEN BOATS.							
Bismarck	1	13	..	Captain Morse	1	15	10
Brooklyn	1	14	55				
SECOND CLASS.							
Annie D.	1	13	30	Emily P.	1	14	20
H. H. Haines	1	14	05	Joe Saunders	1	13	55
THIRD CLASS.							
Only Daughter	1	12	35	Short Branch	1	11	55

The breeze freshened a trifle, and when the vessels rounded the buoy at Robbin's Reef it veered to the southward and kept there until Fort Lafayette was made and passed. The yachts reached the home stake-boat for the first time in this manner and time:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Joe Saunders	3	37	20	Gage	3	50	05
Brooklyn	3	38	30	Homes	3	55	05
Emily P.	3	38	45	Phœbe D.	4	02	10
Foam	3	48	30	Only Daughter	4	09	10
Bismarck	3	49	30				

The Captain Morse, Annie D., Foam, Homes, and Short Branch gave up the race before the second tour was made, which was really the best part of the race, as a strong easterly wind was blowing quite as much as the yachts could stagger under. They reached the home stake-boat as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Brooklyn	5	51	40	Bismarck	6	23	45
Joe Saunders	6	04	40	John S. Gage	7	48	30
Emily P.	6	23	05				

By this it will be seen that the Brooklyn won in the first-class sloops, the Joe Saunders in the second, and the John S. Gage won the Union prize in the cabin sloops. The Phœbe D. took the club prize in the cabin sloops, being the only Long Island Yacht Club vessel in the race. She was beaten on time by the Gage, the allowance being 33 minutes and 50 seconds, which the Phœbe failed to bring up. The other boats had not arrived until a late hour at night.

CRICKET.

ST. GEORGE VS. MANHATTAN.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the match of cricket between the first elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs played at Hoboken yesterday. Play commenced at noon with Bance and Cashman, representatives of the St. Georges, at the wickets, and Ronaldson and Errington bowling. Run getting was very difficult in the first part of the inning, the first four wickets going down for but 23 runs. When Soutter joined Bance, however, they came faster, the latter's wicket not going down before the total had been raised to 65. Bowman then joined Soutter, but did not remain long, as his middle stump was taken by Hayward, who was put on to bowl in place of Ronaldson, without scoring. Jones was the next representative of the St. Georges at the wicket, and he and Soutter raised the score to 76, when the latter was run out. Lemmon then took the wicket vacated by Soutter, but was unable to make a stand, he being bowled by Errington after making 2. Sleigh and Jones brought up the score to 109, when the latter, who had played a very careful inning of 31, was run out. Percy was the last man at the wicket, and after scoring 1 was beautifully caught, after a long run, by Cammell. Sleigh carried his bat out for two, Jones 31, which included a magnificent drive over the fence for 7. After the usual recess the Manhattans took the wicket, and Hosford and Cammell were the first men sent to face the bowling of Jones and Soutter. These two players proved to be the only ones able to make anything like a decent show at the bat for the Manhattans, as after Cammell was run out their wickets began to fall rapidly, their tenth and last going down with the score at 21, of which Cammell's seven was the best. After a short recess the Manhattans were again sent to the bat, but were unable to make more than 54, of which Cammell's 14 was the only double figures scored, thus leaving the St. Georges victors by 35 runs and an inning to spare. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

Bance, c. and b. Errington	29
Cashman, c. Ronaldson, b. Errington	5
Cookson, b. Errington	2
Palmer, b. Ronaldson	5
Moeran, c. Gilbert, b. Ronaldson	5
Soutter, run out	21
Bowman, b. Hayward	0
Jones, run out	31
Lemmon, b. Errington	2
Sleigh, run out	2
Percy, c. Camwell, b. Errington	1
Byes 4, leg byes 2, wides 1	7
Total	110

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
St. George	8	12	17	23	65	71	76	78	109	110—110

MANHATTAN.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Hosford b. Jones	5	b. Palmer	6
Cammell, run out	7	l. b. w., b. Moeran	14
Ronaldson b. Soutter	0	b. Cashman	4
Greig b. Soutter	2	l. b. w., b. Jones	7
Gilbert b. Jones	0	b. Moeran	2
Errington b. Jones	0	b. Moeran	4
McDougal st. Bowman, b. Soutter	4	b. Bance	7
Heywood b. Jones	0	b. Bance	0
Haward b. Jones	0	b. Moeran	1
H. Tucker, not out	2	b. Jones	2
Oakley c. Sleigh b. Jones	0	not out	1
Byes	1	byes, 4; leg byes, 2; wides, 1	7
Total	21	Total	54

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
First Inning	11	11	15	15	15	19	19	19	21	21—21
Second Inning	11	20	21	35	39	41	46	53	54	54—54

Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Tilley.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutual and Hartford Clubs played their third championship game on the Union Grounds yesterday, in the presence of 1,500 persons, with the following result:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Barlow, s. s.	0	2	2	4	Higham, c.	1	2	6	1
Hastings, c.	1	1	4	1	Allison, r. f.	1	1	1	1
Mills, 1st b.	1	1	11	0	Start, 1st b.	2	0	7	0
Pike, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Matthews, p.	1	1	1	1
Tipper, l. f.	1	2	3	0	Hatfield, l. f.	0	2	4	0
Fisher, p.	1	2	0	1	Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	2	2
Boyd, 3d b.	0	0	2	2	Burdock, 3d b.	1	3	3	1
Addy, 2d b.	0	2	3	3	Remsen, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Barner, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Carey, s. s.	0	2	0	2
Total	3	10	27	11	Total	7	12	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hartford	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3
Mutual	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0—7

Runs earned—Mutual, 3; Hartford, 3.
Bases on errors—Mutual, 3; Hartford, 1.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantics.

The Resolutes, of Portland, Me., defeated the Bowdoin College nine for the State championship at Brunswick, Me., by a score of 18 to 11.

THE CHICAGOS DEFEATED BY THE BOSTONS.

BOSTON, June 27.—A match game of base-ball took place to-day between the Bostons and Chicagos. The following is the score: Bostons, 29; Chicagos, 6.

PROSPECT PARK YESTERDAY.

The usual Saturday afternoon programme was carried out yesterday in this favorite pleasure ground of Brooklyn. The day was fine, the park never looked more beautiful, and thousands were there for enjoyment and rest after the week's work was done. The drives were filled with elegant equipages, the rides with handsome mounts, and the walks and commons with well-dressed, happy-looking pedestrians. The facilities for enjoyment offered by the Park Commission this season are varied and extensive. The full Twenty-third Regiment Band, Contuno, leader, gives a two hours' concert, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the music pavilion, the programme being of a character calculated to suit all tastes; sail-boats and row-boats are in readiness to take passengers at moderate rates over and around the spacious lake, while plenty of space is bestowed from the lawns upon croquet, cricket, and base-ball devotees. The Dairy and Casino houses are permitted to furnish refreshments and repose to the hungry, thirsty, and weary, which obviates the necessity of the more enthusiastic retiring for dinner or supper at the domestic table at too early an hour. Among the amusements provided for the juveniles, first and above all comes the miniature yacht cruising on the lake. Wind and weather permitting, a numerous fleet of small craft cross and recross the surface of the lake every Saturday afternoon from shore to shore. At the start and finish of the small squadron the most intense excitement takes possession of the youngsters on either side of the water. The attractions of Prospect Park are largely increased this year, and all the loyal Brooklynites are sufficiently proud thereof.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following-named prisoners were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin:

George Jones, burglary, ten years; George Wallace, grand larceny, two years and six months; Fred. Roach, grand larceny, two years and six months; John S. Wilson, grand larceny, four years; William West, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Campbell, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Slattery, petit larceny, two years and six months; William McDermott, petit larceny from person, five years; William Bohner, arson, three years; John Kelly, burglary, five years; John Mayer, grand larceny, five years; Joseph Montague, rape, ten years; Oliver White, burglary, two years and six months; James Goggins, robbery, first degree, twenty years; Cornelius Rice, robbery, first degree, fifteen years; Henry Walker, grand larceny, two years; John A. Polhemus, robbery, first degree, ten years; Vernon J. Bell, receiver of stolen goods, three years and six months; Cornelius Leary, robbery first degree, ten years; Samuel Jackson, burglary, two years and six months; Caroline Meyers, grand larceny, four years; Mary Mohen, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Charles H. Bancroft, grand larceny, two years; William Bentley, burglary, two years and six months.

A DARING ATTEMPT.

THE VAULT OF THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK UNDERMINED.

A GANG OF BURGLARS AT WORK IN A FOURTEENTH STREET CELLAR—THEIR DISCOVERY AT MIDNIGHT ON FRIDAY—THREE OF THE CRIMINALS ARRESTED.

A well-planned and daring attempt to rob the New-York Savings Bank, situated on the north-west corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, was discovered and frustrated by the well-directed efforts of the Police at an early hour yesterday morning. The bank is located in the basement of the five-story building on the corner above mentioned, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Eighth avenue and of seventy-five feet on West Fourteenth street. On the first floor of the building, which is reached by a flight of iron steps, is the New-York County National Bank, the upper floors being occupied as offices by lawyers, real estate agents, &c. The vault of the savings bank is built in the wall of the building at the rear of the office. The wall of the vault itself, which abuts on that of the adjoining building on Eighth avenue, is composed of solid blocks of granite laid in cement, and was considered invulnerable to the attacks of burglars. Gas-lights are left burning in the office all night, and one gas jet is so situated as to throw its rays directly on the main door of the vault, which contained large sums in money and bonds belonging to the bank and to private individuals who were permitted to deposit their securities in the vault for safe keeping. The inside walls are of chilled iron. Immediately above the vault of the savings bank are situated the vaults of the New-York County National Bank, one course of immense blocks of granite dividing the two. With these precautions the officers of the bank deemed themselves safe from all possible depredations. The sequel shows how mistaken they were, and how for weeks past their supposed impregnable depository was being undermined, and how but for the vigilance of a police officer they would have met with a very severe loss.

Adjoining the bank building, on the northerly side, is the three-story brick edifice, No. 83 Eighth avenue, which connects with a two-story brick building, No. 303 West Fourteenth street. The two buildings form an L, inclosing the bank building on the northerly and westerly sides. The Eighth avenue building is occupied on the first floor as a restaurant, immediately in the rear of which is a kitchen. The upper rooms are laid out as a dwelling, but very few of the rooms were occupied. The building on Fourteenth street comprised a billiard saloon on the first floor, and a dancing hall on the one above. The two buildings were connected on both the first and second floors by passage ways, and were to all intents and purposes one structure. The cellar of the house No. 83 Eighth avenue is about the same depth as the basement of the building on the corner occupied by the savings bank. The vault of the savings bank is about fifty or sixty feet from the sidewalk. In the cellar underneath the restaurant is the place where the burglars, who were evidently thoroughly posted in regard to the situation, began mining.

How long they had been carrying on their operations is not known, nor can this information be at present obtained; but it is evident that they had progressed so far that twenty-four hours more would have found them in the bank vault, with the funds of the bank at their mercy. The discovery of the affair may be regarded as almost accidental, but the prompt action of the Police, which resulted in the capture of three of the offenders, is very commendable. Shortly before midnight Patrolman John H. Keller, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, whose post extended along the northerly side of Fourteenth street, from Seventh avenue to the North River, reached the corner of Eighth avenue, and stood for a few moments in front of the bank building. While standing there he heard a sound of muffled pounding. The night was very still, and he listened intently. The noise seemed to be made by rapidly succeeding blows with some heavy, muffled instrument. Becoming convinced that there was something wrong, he looked into the bank, but could not discover anything suspicious. While he waited and watched the noise which had first attracted the officer's attention continued at intervals. Patrolman John Sinclair, who was on Eighth avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh street, soon joined Officer Keller, who made known to him his suspicions, and dispatched Sinclair to the station-house in West Twentieth street to inform Capt. Cherry, while he (Keller) remained on watch at the bank. When Officer Sinclair reached the station Capt. Cherry was preparing to call the midnight roll and send out the reserve platoon to relieve the patrolmen on duty throughout the precinct. The Captain on hearing Officer Sinclair's report proceeded in all haste to the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, taking with him Sergt. Doran, Roundsmen Burns, Aikin, and Paret, and ten patrolmen. On arriving at the bank Capt. Cherry disposed his men so as to completely surround the buildings in the vicinity, and proceeded to investigate the matter. Mr. Cornelius W. Brinckerhoff, of No. 341 West Twentieth street, the Secretary of the Savings Bank, was sent for, and the bank was opened and thoroughly searched, but without leading to any discovery. Capt. Cherry then rang the bell at the hall door adjoining the restaurant at No. 83 Eighth avenue. A man thrust his head out of a second-story window and asked what was wanted. The Captain thereupon demanded admittance, to which the man replied "All right," and disappeared from the window. At this juncture Roundsmen Burns and Aikin, who had been stationed on the Eighth avenue building, observed three men emerge from the rear windows of the dancing hall on Fourteenth street, and in this way gain the roof of the billiard saloon below, which extends some five feet beyond the main wall. Here they descended a ladder into the yard of the adjoining house. The roundsmen at once gave an alarm, and made the best of their way into the street. The officers ran down Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue, and through Ninth avenue to Fifteenth street, where they met and captured the three fugitives. It was then discovered that the latter had scaled several fences in the rear of the building until they reached the residence of Mr. Everett, No. 314 West Fifteenth street, where they burst open the rear basement, passed through the hallway, and made their exit by unfastening the street door. The men were marched off to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where they gave their names as John Simpson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan. After these men had been secured Capt. Cherry forced an entrance to the house No. 83 Eighth avenue, and made a thorough search of the premises, and also of the connecting house No. 303 West Fourteenth street. The search revealed the work of the burglars. On entering the cellar, which was half filled with old lumber and rubbish of all kinds, the first object of interest which greeted the eyes of the Police was a small steam boiler rigged up against the wall on the left-hand side of the place, and on penetrating to nearly the rear, was found a space about four feet square cut into the wall of the building, exposing to view the granite side of the savings bank vault. The beam supporting the floor above had been cut away by the burglars, and carefully propped up. The bricks had then been carefully removed, and the débris piled up about the aperture. On this heap of bricks and dirt was spread an old quilt. The space left between the ceiling of the cellar and that pile was so small that only one man could work therein, and then only when lying recumbent on the quilt. The burglars, when surprised, had commenced operations on one of the granite blocks composing the wall of the vault, and had succeeded in drilling a hole about one inch in diameter and two inches in depth in the stone. At this spot were found a heavy iron mallet and a cold chisel, which had evidently been used in drilling the hole referred to. These were the only burglars' tools found in the place. The steam boiler had evidently been erected for the purpose of working a steam drill, but as the necessary machinery was not found, it is supposed that the machinery and tools were to have been brought in there during yesterday, when the burglars would have had Saturday night and all day Sunday to enter and rob the vault. In the furnace under the boiler were found a quantity of charred wood embers, leading to the supposition that the boiler had been experimented with to test its capacity. On searching the upper floors of the house, one small bedroom was found which had evidently been used as a workshop by the burglars. It contained among other things a rudely-constructed work-bench, on which were a number of carpenter's tools, a putty knife, several joists of hard wood, six or seven feet in length, some black muslin, and several other articles the use of which could not be determined. The joists were evidently intended to brace up the drilling machinery when erected, and the black muslin to form a screen if one was found necessary. The bedrooms were sparsely furnished and were all in confusion. In one of the rooms was a stone-cutter's chisel, which had doubtless been used by the burglars in cutting through the basement wall.

On prosecuting inquiries in relation to the proprietorship of the restaurant and billiard room, it was found that they were formerly kept by one John Arthur, who, about four months ago, disposed of the lease, stock, and fixtures to a man calling himself J. J. Gilmore, who agreed to pay $7,000 for the same. Arthur received $3,000 cash and took a mortgage for $4,000 on the property. During the proprietorship of Arthur the restaurant was known as a third-rate eating-house, but since Gilmore took possession it fell still lower in reputation. It was kept untidily, and was in a neglected and filthy condition. Disreputable characters frequented the bar and billiard-room. From the supply of liquors and cigars found in the place yesterday it was evident that Gilmore purchased only small quantities sufficient to carry on the business from week to week, and that the latter itself was merely a blind to screen their real work. Gilmore had disappeared. He was no doubt the occupant of a bed in the front room of the house on Eighth avenue, and was aroused from his slumbers by the advent of the Police. It is thought to have been he who answered Capt. Cherry's summons at the bell, and there is no doubt that he made his escape either before or after the flight of his accomplices. That his departure was a hasty one, is evidenced by the fact that he left his coat and vest, the latter containing his watch and chain, on a chair near the bed. It is believed that Gilmore is none other than "Jack" Clare, a noted bond-robber hailing from Baltimore. Among his papers was found an express receipt made out to the name of "J. J. Clare." This man Clare was convicted of manslaughter in Baltimore, and served several years in prison there. He is known to a number of officers of the Sixteenth Precinct, who are anxiously looking for him. The only claimant to the property abandoned in the house is John Arthur, the mortgagee, who yesterday morning put in an appearance with his counsel, and announced his claim. The Police, however, are in possession for the present.

The prisoners were brought to the Police Central Office, and arraigned before Capt. Irving, who directed that their photographs be taken for addition to the Rogues' Gallery. Simpson, who says he is twenty-six years of age, and a native of England, having no occupation, was recognized as a pickpocket, who had never before been known in a "job" of the above nature. Morgan was discovered to be in reality "Bill" Bartlett. He claimed to be thirty-two years of age and a speculator. He served a portion of a six-years' term at Joliet Prison, in Illinois, for stealing, and succeeded in securing his release by feigning insanity. Sanborn, who is thirty-six years of age and a blacksmith, is not known to the Police of this City. The complaint against them is made by Mr. Richard H. Bull, President of the New-York Savings Bank, and after they were photographed they were arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Justice remanded them to the care of Capt. Cherry in order to give time to work up more evidence against them.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET ROBBERY.

A further examination was held yesterday into the case of Officer Wm. Shaw, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with robbing James McKenna out of $2,000 in bills and a gold watch worth $500, by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. Bischoff, of No. 251 West Twenty-eighth street, testified that on the night of the robbery she was looking out of her window, and saw McKenna asleep on a stoop close by. The officer came and put his hands over him as if feeling for something, and then went away a short distance, and again returned and repeated the operation. He returned a third time and woke up the drunken man, and they went away together with several others. Capt. McDonnell testified that Officer Shaw made no mention of the occurrence, and it was only when the complainant and the prisoner were confronted in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house by him that a full explanation was had. At that time Shaw said that the reason he did not arrest Mr. McKenna was that he said he was acquainted with Capt. McDonnell and "Big Judge Connolly." Shaw admitted having received $1 50 from McKenna "just to have a drink with," but McKenna swears he gave it to him to call a carriage. McKenna on the stand testified to having taken about twenty bottles of wine all over the City during the evening. His last was in a liquor-store on Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. He is positive that he had his money in his pocket the second time the officer awoke him. The third time the officer roused him he got up and walked with him to Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street, where he bid him good night. Before being half way across the avenue, he put his hand in his pocket and found himself minus both his purse and watch. He at once returned and found the officer standing in an alleyway. He asked him whether he had stolen his purse, and the officer replied, "If you think I have got it search me." Witness then looked on the ground for his purse, and the officer disappeared in a short time. Owing to the muddled condition of McKenna's mind from all the wine he had drunk, his memory of the various occurrences was confused. Officer Shaw said that McKenna begged him to let him rest for a short time on the stoop, being tired. When he roused him up there was a man with a truck on the opposite side of the street to whom he spoke, the man's name is Lucey, witness asked him if he knew the drunken man, and he replied. "Yes; that is McKenna, a sporting gambler." Lucey was summoned to testify, but did not appear, strange to say. McKenna does not remember having seen him at all that night, and he knows him well. He is convinced, however, that Lucey was there when the officer says, as he told him so on Friday. Half a dozen respectable men gave Shaw a very high character, after which the case was adjourned until Monday, when Lucey will be produced, and may be able to throw some light on this mystery.

A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Thos. Wemyss, while sitting at the breakfast table, in his house on Williams avenue, East New-York, shot himself through the head, in the presence of his wife and family. For the past week Mr. Wemyss has been drinking rather freely, but on Friday morning he stopped suddenly. In consequence of the sudden cessation from drink he became very nervous, and was unable to go to business until his wife had given him a dose of morphine. Yesterday morning he arose in excellent spirits, and sang to his wife while she prepared the morning meal. While the family were yet seated at the breakfast table a brother of Mr. Wemyss came in, and the brothers conversed pleasantly for a few moments. During the conversation Mr. Thomas Wemyss took out a revolver. Mr. Frank Wemyss expressed some alarm lest the weapon would go off, but his brother said there was no danger, and remarked that he had got the pistol from a neighbor named Hill, as he wanted to shoot his dog, which he thought was mad. A few moments afterward, while looking out of the window, Mr. Frank Wemyss was startled by hearing the report of a pistol in the room. On turning round he found his brother lying on the floor bleeding from a bullet wound in the right temple. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the doctors pronounced the wound fatal. The unfortunate man, although in a state of insensibility, was alive up to a late hour last night. Mr. Wmeyss was formerly manager of the old Park Theatre in Brooklyn. About five years ago he left the theatrical business and went into the business of manufacturing shirts in this City. He was best known as the son of Frank C. Wemyss the actor.

THREE CHILDREN BITTEN BY A DOG IN BROOKLYN.

Late last night the Police of the Ninth Precinct of Brooklyn reported at the Central Office of that city that a dog supposed to be mad had bitten three children about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on DeKalb avenue. The dog was owned by a butcher named Wood Baker, and was usually kept in the latter's stable on De Kalb avenue. The stable adjoins the residence of a Mr. King. About 3 o'clock Baker opened the stable and let the dog out. On the stoop of their father's residence, near the stable door, were seated Annie King, aged eleven years, and her brother, Ellis King, aged nine years. As the dog passed out the little girl put out her hand at him, and he bit it. Her little brother cried out, and the dog, turning, bit him on the leg. A number of people who saw the dog bite the children supposed he was mad, and, hastily arming themselves with sticks and stones, chased him along the avenue. After runing a few blocks the brute ran up another stoop, upon which was seated a child aged six years, named William Horn, and bit him seriously in the abdomen. Officers Mills and O'Conor arrived just at this time and shot the dog. Physicians were at once called to the children and the wounds were cauterized.

THE COUNTERFEIT CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

Holders of coupons of the Central Pacific Railroad due July 1, who have recently acquired possession of the property, are not a little exercised as to their grievances in consequence of the forgeries lately discovered. For mere information it may be stated that all the counterfeits yet discovered belong to series "G," and are of various numbers between 9,111 and 9,800. The letter "o" in the word "bond," in the counterfeits, inclines more than the other letters in the word, and is smaller than the "n." In the word "dollars," in the counterfeit, the "o" falls below the line of the other letters, while the following letter "l" falls above it. It is not believed that there are many of the counterfeits in existence. No counterfeit bonds corresponding to these coupons have yet been discovered, and it is deemed probable that such securities, if in existence, are to be found in the interior of this country or in Europe. The company anticipate not a little trouble in the payment of their July interest, now almost due, from the fact that a thorough scrutiny of all coupons presented for payment will be enforced.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrests during the past week were 1,829.... There were reported during the past week 492 deaths, 477 births, and 163 marriages, being an increase of 93 deaths and 34 marriages, and a decrease of 60 births, as compared with the preceding week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals at Castle Garden during the past week numbered 2,883.

Seven dogs, supposed to be mad, were killed by policemen yesterday.

Fire-work exhibitions will take place in all the parks on the 4th of July.

The Produce Exchange corn frauds have been referred to the Arbitration Committee.

Gov. John Pope Hennessy, of the Bahamas, accompanied by his wife and sister, sailed for Europe in the Italy yesterday.

We have received $25 from J. H. H. for the Poor Children's Excursion Fund. The money has been forwarded to the Trustees.

During the past week the sum of $34,742 was received by the Department of Public Works from Croton water rents and other sources.

The annual scull race of the Amateur Rowing Association, of the Eleventh Ward, will take place on the 29th inst., on the Harlem River.

The exercises of the graduating class of 1874 in the female department of Grammar School No. 42 will be held on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The distribution of diplomas will take place at Grammar School No. 20, in Rivington, near Delancy street, to-morrow morning at 10:30.

The Germania Club of Hudson City, N. J., will give the fourth annual invitation Summer night festival on Tuesday next, at Ditmar's Park.

The steam-ship America, which left Bremen June 13 and Southampton June 16, reached this port yesterday, with news later by two days.

The apartments of Valentine Bach, at No. 523 Fifth street, were entered by a sneak thief on Friday evening, and property valued at $155 was carried off.

Mary McCauley, aged thirty, of No. 60 First avenue, was run over by a beer-wagon at Fiftieth street and Seventh avenue yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Société de Sainte Cecile, No. 316 West Fourteenth street, a French musical association, has effected a reorganization, and several new members have been enrolled.

The streets were better cleaned by the rain yesterday than during any period of the preceding three months. The clerk of the weather is entitled to the thanks of the public.

The three-turreted United States monitor Roanoke, Vice-Admiral Rowan's flag-ship, is now anchored off the Battery. She is commanded by Commodore George H. Cooper.

Mrs. Geo. Post, of No. 33 West Washington place, was thrown from her carriage last evening, while driving through Waverley place, and received a compound fracture of the left leg.

Carrie Mitchell was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from James Bowron, of No. 164 Thompson street.

The annual excursion and picnic of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church will come off on Tuesday. A steam-boat and two barges will leave the foot of South Sixth street for Oriental Grove at 8 A. M.

The first year of the pastorate of Rev. David B. Jutten, of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, of this city, concludes to-day, and will be celebrated by an anniversary sermon this morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

A strawberry festival will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of the coming week at the free training schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, for the benefit of the institution.

A bill-poster named Percy H. Smith was recently arrested by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct for posting bills on the public lamp-posts in Fifth avenue. When brought into court he was fined $10.

The Narragansett Steam-ship Company have made arrangements with the Old Colony Steam-boat Company of Massachusetts, by which the latter corporation becomes the sole owner of the Fall River line of steam-boats.

Francis Keilbach was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of having committed fraudulent bankruptcy, concealing a portion of his assets from his creditors.

The annual election of directors of the Guardian Insurance Company, at No. 187 Broadway, yesterday, resulted in the election of William Watson, Thomas Barbour, David Lamby, Wm. M. Halsted, Jas. M. Dunbar, and Samuel Roosevelt.

Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of Boston, who has been called to the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, in this City, will preach in that church to-day, at the morning and evening service. A social festival will be given in the church to-morrow evening.

The Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents of the University of New-York, in accordance with the law passed in 1872 for the purpose of examining candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, have opened their first session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Jos. F. Dempsey, late Ex-Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was buried from his late residence, No. 522 Third avenue, on Saturday morning. The funeral was attended by the members of the Andrew Jackson Club, and a large number of friends, political and otherwise.

True W. Rollins has been awarded the contract for furnishing the granite for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The price to be paid aggregates $54,686. The contract for the iron-work has been let to the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., for $133,901 60.

Charles H. Bertrand, who was arrested in a Sixth avenue saloon on Friday evening, on a charge of having conspired to defraud different parties in some real estate transactions in Newark, was yesterday sent by Sheriff Conner to Jersey City on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the list of improvements for paving Fifty-fourth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, grading Eighty-sixth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, and for the construction of a sewer in Mangin street, to the amount of $71,099.

The steamer Americus was built expressly for the Long Island Sound, and run last year between New-York, Stamford, and Greenwich. She is a first-class boat, and is furnished with all the newest and most approved modern improvements. Particulars of changes of time will be found in our advertising columns.

Among the passengers for Europe by yesterday's steamers were Murat Halsted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Judge George Hoadley, and Henry B. Ryder, United States Consul at Copenhagen. All the above departed on the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd's Line. Dan Bryant and family sailed on the White Star steamer Italy.

The writs of habeas corpus and certiorari sued out by the counsel of Carl Valentine, who was held by United States Commissioner White, were returned yesterday before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court. The prisoner was held for extradition to Prussia on a charge of forgery. The matter is still pending before Judge Blatchford, who is expected to announce his decision in a few days.

Mr. Eugene Jones, of No. 22 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, sends us some lines entitled: "On being asked to write in an album." He says it is easy for those who "can do this sort of thing," and continues modestly: "But, for one who has never succeeded In making a passable rhyme, It's so very absurd to expect him To do it now for the first time." It is. Friends of Mr. Eugene Jones, who have albums, should be warned in time.

About 200 of the Alumni of the Normal College, Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, held a reunion yesterday in the chapel of the college. Miss E. Ida Conant delivered an address, and the Misses Hattie, Patterson, and Miss E. M. Regan performed on the piano with great effect. Miss Florence Allen, Miss Helen Stein, and the Misses Bassie also took part in the exercises, at the conclusion of which President Hunter delivered an instructive and interesting address.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 596 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts were $67,963 51.

Frank J. West, No. 188 First street, fell overboard, last evening, at the foot of North Third street, and was drowned.

The Police and Fire Departments have completed extensive arrangements for the safety of the city and its inhabitants during the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and resolved to advertise for articles required for the county buildings during the months of July and August.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, the Engineer was directed to repair Greenpoint avenue between the bridge and Oakland avenue, at an expense of not more than $1,000.

Several pieces of a peculiar stone have been exhumed in the neighborhood of the Williamsburg Gas Company's buildings, on Fourth street, bearing beautifully accurate impressions of leaves which were green probably thousands of years ago. Some of the impressions have the character of the willow leaf, though the willow is considered an exotic in America.

The clothes of a boy named James Hibberd, aged eleven years, who has been missing from his home, at No. 141 Bushwick avenue, for some days, were found yesterday on the shore of Bushwick Creek.

Three boys, named Martin Graham, Edward Morton, and George Morgan, were committed by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of stealing from a yacht, belonging to Mr. John Davis, a bow cable, valued at $20.

A general order has been issued appointing next Tuesday as the day on which the annual Police parade will take place. The men, who will be under the command of Superintendent Folk and Inspector Waddy, are to be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council.

The schooner Euricalda, lying at Martin's wharves, ready for sea and bound for Montevideo, has among her cargo on deck four completely-equipped street railroad cars. The cars are forwarded by order of the Street Railroad Company of Montevideo, South America.

A. D. Wheelock, as assignee of C. M. Tremain, recovered judgment in the City Court, yesterday, in a suit for $3,000 worth of collateral securities from Henry M. Lee for money loaned. This is the first cause in the State in which an assignee has recovered collaterals for excessive interest.

John Flood, who was arrested some time ago at the instance of Alderman Richardson, President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, on a charge of stealing bell punches, and who, on trial, was acquitted of that offense, has commenced suit against Mr. Richardson for defamation of character. Damages are laid at $5,000.

Supervisor Ropes says he has evidence in his possession to show that paupers at the County Work-house who refused to work on the county farm easily obtain employment while boarding at the work-house from neighboring farmers, who pay them from $1 50 to $2 a day. Mr. Ropes thinks some official makes money by the transaction, and is going to have an investigation.

Mr. Henry Bergh, accompanied by some of his agents, has been visiting the cow stables in this city and vicinity. The Brooklyn stables were found to be in pretty good condition, but a stable attached to a distillery in Hunter's Point, where 1,000 cows are fed exclusively on hot swill, Mr. Bergh pronounced to be "a disgrace to civilization, and an outrage on humanity." Measures will be taken at once to suppress the nuisance.

For some time past a number of incendiaries have been at work in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Early yesterday morning they burned two frame-houses at the corner of Van Sicklen and Union Avenues, East New-York. The loss was $2,000. The method adopted by the incendiaries is to fasten a small box filled with combustibles against the side of the house. The box contains a slow burning fuse that does not ignite the combustibles until some time after it is lighted. The Fire Marshal is making strenuous exertions to capture the incendiaries.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Larry Horton, of White Plains, a few days ago walked from Mamaroneck to White Plains, a distance of nearly seven miles, in fifty-six minutes, winning a wager made with Mr. Wm. H. Summers, of Mamaroneck.

Michael Coffey, painter, of White Plains, who mysteriously disappeared on the 2d of May last, and occasioned great alarm to his relatives and friends as to his fate, has turned up in Adrian, Mich., and started for home.

The Tax-payers' Association of Westchester have elected the following officers; William Watson, President; B. F. Farrington, Secretary; Isaac Butler, Treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held on Monday, July 6.

Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Mt. Vernon, who has been compelled to resign on account of ill-health, will close his pastoral duties to-day. Rev. Dr. E. F. Hiscox, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to fill the pulpit until Oct. 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Robb, foreman of a gang of engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his engine yesterday, and broke one of his legs in two pieces.

Peter Barney, of Jersey City Heights, while attempting to strike his wife, on Friday night, thrust his arm through a pane of glass, cutting it badly.

Michael Sandford, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Jersey City, has been elected President of the Union Bank of Jersey City in place of George W. Cassidy, resigned.

The fifth annual games of the Hudson County Caledonian Club will take place at the Schuetzen Park, West Hoboken, next Saturday. The guests will meet at Turner's Hall, First street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M., and proceed with the club to the park.

George Wadsworth was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Sessions of having stolen a horse and buggy from a stable-keeper named Bugan Smith. He hired the horse from Smith, and then took it to Brooklyn, where he was endeavoring to sell it when he was arrested.

During the past week a gang of burglars have been at work in Orange, and have thus far eluded the Police. On Thursday night, the residence of Mr. Munn was entered, and clothing valued at $300 stolen. Early yesterday morning the stables of Mr. J. P. Williams was entered, and two valuable sets of harness stolen. The people are becoming alarmed at the numerous robberies committed.

ENJOINING THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Henry Wehle, counsel for Adolphe Nauendorff, proprietor and manager of Terrace Garden Theatre, in Fifty-eighth street, applied to Judge Loew, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for an injunction against the Police Commissioners, Chief Matsell, and Capt. Gunner. The complaint on which the injunction was applied for, sets forth that Nauendorff is leader of an orchestra, and manager of a dramatic and operatic company, and as such has been performing at Terrace Garden with his company; that he has made his engagement to perform during Sundays, but defendants, through Capt. Gunner, have directed him to desist from all such Sunday performances; that on his programme he has had such Sunday performances announced, and sold tickets therefor, but by reason of the threatened interference of the defendants, such tickets were returned to him, and the money therefor demanded and paid, to his injury, loss, and impairment of his legal rights, &c. Also, that the law under which defendants assume to act is unconstitutional. Judge Leow granted a temporary injunction restraining the four Police Commissioners, Chief Matsell, and Capt. Gunner, from interfering with plaintiff's Sunday performances, with an order to show cause on the 6th of July, why such injunction should not be made permanent.

PROBABLY FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. C. Squire, a resident of Brooklyn, met with a probably fatal accident, in Newark, on Friday night, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He, in company with his sister and a lady friend, came from Jersey City by the 7:30 train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to attend a family reunion at the residence of his brother, J. B. Squire, No. 50, Camp street. At the Chestnut street depot, he left the train, but stepped on the eastward track, just as a train was approaching, and before he was aware of his danger, the engine struck him and knocked him down. The accident was witnessed by his sister and several passengers, who warned the unfortunate man, but he was too bewildered by the sudden thought of his danger to escape. Upon examination, his skull was found to be fractured, and his recovery is doubtful. He was removed to the residence of his brother. Last night he was still unconscious, and his death is hourly expected.

MISDIRECTED JUVENILE AGILITY.

Alfred Kavanagh is only eight years of age, but he has more than sufficient experience in roguery for a man of fifty. On Friday he went into the pawn office of Henry Breckwadel, No. 460 Ninth avenue, to pledge some trifling article. While the man's back was turned the youth sprang over the counter, snatched up two gold watches and over $50 in cash, and was making rapidly for the door before the proprietor could recover his presence of mind. Then a lively chase took place down Ninth avenue which resulted in the capture of the young thief. His head scarcely reached the top of the Judge's desk, at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, but nevertheless Justice Morgan held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Friday night as Mr. Alfred L. Chevalier was standing outside the door of No. 62 West Houston street, a man came along and suddenly hitting him in the face robbed him of his pocket-book. The thief then made off, but dropped the purse a few yards from the spot. Chevalier attempted to regain it, but the thief drawing a large dirk-knife threatened him with instant death. He was arrested, after a chase, by Officer Maloney, of the Eighth Precinct. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, he gave his name as Charles Jones, and was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

ADVENTURES OF A JERSEY MAN.

Alexander Clark, a retired member of the firm of Clark & Bros., spool cotton manufacturers, left home in Newark, N. J., and came to New-York on Friday last. He drank very heavily and finally brought up in the Fifth Ward. There he met Henry and Charles Mulford and William Canton, three sporting men. They set up drinks for Mr. Clark and told him that Newark was the finest city in the country. They finally showed their appreciation of Mr. Clark's New-Jersey smartness by appropriating his watch and chain, value, $200; his seal, value, $100, and his two diamond studs, value, [illegible]. Fortunately, however, for Mr. Clark, Officer [illegible] "the citizens" at work and arrested them. They were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday. When Mr. Clark appeared against them he was suffering from incipient delirium tremens.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday: Monday, 21 applications; amount, $1,600. Tuesday, 25 applications; amount, $1,770. Wednesday, 19 applications; amount, [illegible]. Thursday, 24 applications; amount, $1,590. Friday, [illegible] applications; amount, $1,080. Saturday, 13 applications; amount, $960. Total number of applications, 124; total amount of applications, $8,950. The total number of applications received since May 1 is [illegible], and the total amount received, $114,493 30. The number of licenses granted during the week was 135.

SUITS ON BONDS.

Suits have been commenced in the United States District Court against Jonathan E. Brower, principal, and Francis Houghtaling, surety, on a bond for the recovery of $3,000, alleged forfeitures of recognizance. Also, against F. H. Upton and Thomas L. Brainerd, sureties on the bond of Francis C. Upton, a navy paymaster, for the recovery of $10,000, for which they are claimed to be responsible.

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AT 25 PER CT. BELOW COST.

English Tapestry Brussels - - - $1 00
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IRON FRAME GRENADINES,

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Black and White Stripe Grenadines, 12 1-2 cents; former price, 25 cents.

The whole stock of Spring and Summer Goods

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